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REMOTE STORAGE

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SERIES I—VOLUME XXIV—IN THREE PARTS.

PART II—REPORTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1889.

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REMOTE STORAGE

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OPERATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI AND WEST TENNESSEE,

INCLUDING THOSE IN ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA CONNECTED WITH THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

January 20–August 10, 1863.

PART II.

REPORTS—May 16–August 10.*

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.†

May 16, 1863.—Battle of Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek, Miss.
17, 1863.—Engagement at Big Black River Bridge, Miss.
Skirmish near Bridgeport, Miss.
Scout from La Grange, Tenn.
18, 1863.—Capture of Haynes' Bluff, Miss.
Skirmish near Island No. 82, above Greenville, Miss.
Skirmish on Horn Lake Creek, Tenn.
19, 1863.—Scouts from La Grange, Tenn.
19–July 4, 1863.—Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.
20, 1863.—Skirmish at Salem, Tenn.
Skirmish at Collierville, Tenn.
20–23, 1863.—Expedition to Yazoo City, Miss., and skirmish (23d) at Liverpool Landing.
21–26, 1863.—Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Senatobia, Miss., and skirmish (23d).
23, 1863.—Skirmish at Haynes' Bluff, Miss.
23–24, 1863.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Hernando, Miss.
23 —, 1863.—Expedition from Helena to Napoleon, Ark., and skirmish near Island No. 65.

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* For the "General Reports" embracing this period, see Part I.

† Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this "Summary," no circumstantial reports are on file.

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May 24, 1863.—Skirmish at Mechanicsburg, Miss.
Skirmish near Austin, Miss.
Skirmish at Mound Plantation, near Lake Providence, La.
24–31, 1863.—Expedition up the Yazoo and Big Sunflower Rivers, Miss.
26, 1863.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., toward Hernando, Miss.
26–29, 1863.—Expedition from Bolivar to Wesley Camp, Somerville, and Antioch Church, Tenn., and skirmishes.
26–31, 1863.—Expedition from Corinth, Miss., to Florence, Ala.*
26–June 1, 1863.—Scout from Fort Heiman, Ky., into Tennessee.
26–June 4, 1863.—Expedition from Haynes' Bluff to Mechanicsburg, Miss., and skirmishes.
27, 1863.—Engagement between U. S. S. Cincinnati and the Vicksburg batteries.
Attack on Union gunboats near Greenwood, Miss.
Skirmish near Lake Providence, La.
Scout from Memphis, Tenn., toward Hernando, Miss.
28, 1863.—Skirmish near Austin, Miss.
Scout from Memphis, Tenn., toward Hernando, Miss.
June 2– 8, 1863.—Expedition from Haynes' Bluff to Satartia and Mechanicsburg, Miss.
3, 1863.—Engagement near Simsport, La.
3–17, 1863.—Transfer of Ninth Army Corps from Kentucky to vicinity of Vicksburg.
3–July 10, 1863.—Operations in Northern Louisiana.
— – 7, 1863.—Expedition from Jackson, Tenn., across Tennessee River.
5, 1863.—Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Ninth Army Corps.
8– 9, 1863.—Expedition from Pocahontas, Tenn., to Ripley, Miss.
9, 1863.—Skirmish at Macon Ford, Big Black River, Miss.
10, 1863.—Skirmish at Edwards Station, Miss.
11, 1863.—Skirmish at Smith's Bridge, near Corinth, Miss.
Skirmish at Burnsville, Miss.
12–14, 1863.—Expedition from Pocahontas, Tenn., to New Albany and Ripley, Miss., and skirmishes.
13–22, 1863.—Operations in Northeastern Mississippi, including skirmishes (19th) at New Albany and (20th) at Mud Creek.
15, 1863.—Affair near Trenton, Tenn.
15–25, 1863.—Operations in Northwestern Mississippi.
16, 1863.—Scout from Memphis to the Hatchie River, Tenn.
16–24, 1863.—Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Panola, Miss.
17–18, 1863.—Operations on Mississippi River, near Memphis, Tenn., and attack on transports.
17–22, 1863.—Expedition from Pocahontas, Tenn., toward Pontotoc, Miss.
18, 1863.—Affair at Birdsong Ferry, Big Black River, Miss.
19, 1863.—Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord supersedes Maj. Gen. J. A. McClernand in command of the Thirteenth Army Corps.
22, 1863.—Skirmish at Jones' Plantation, near Birdsong Ferry, Miss.
Action at Hill's Plantation, near Bear Creek, Miss.
Skirmish on Big Black River, Miss.
23–26, 1863.—Union raid on Brookhaven, and skirmish at Rocky Creek, near Ellisville, Miss.
24, 1863.—Skirmishes at Mound Plantation and near Lake Providence, La.
25, 1863.—Skirmish at Milliken's Bend, La.

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* See Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, p. 349.

June 25–July 1, 1863.—Expedition from Snyder's Bluff to Greenville, Miss.
29, 1863.—Skirmish near Lexington, Tenn.*
29–30, 1863.—Skirmishes at Messinger's Ferry, Big Black River, Miss.
July 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Edwards Station, Miss.
3, 1863.—Scouts from Memphis, Tenn.
4, 1863.—Skirmish at Messinger's Ferry, Big Black River, Miss.
5–25, 1863.—The Jackson, Miss., Campaign.
7, 1863.—Skirmish at Ripley, Miss.
Action at Iuka, Miss.
8, 1863.—Scout from Germantown, Tenn.
10, 1863.—Skirmish at Bolivar, Tenn.
Capture of outpost at Union City, Tenn.†
12–21, 1863.—Expedition from Vicksburg to Yazoo City, Miss.
13, 1863.—Skirmishes on Forked Deer River, and at Jackson, Tenn.
Occupation of Natchez, Miss., by Union troops.
14, 1863.—Skirmish near Iuka, Miss.
15, 1863.—Skirmish on Forked Deer Creek, Tenn.
Skirmish near Jackson, Tenn.
16–20, 1863.—Scout from Germantown, Tenn.
18, 1863.—Capture of Union pickets near Germantown, Tenn
Skirmish near Memphis, Tenn.
19, 1863.—Scouts from Danville, Miss.
19–29, 1863.—Operations in the vicinity of Trenton, Tenn.
20–21, 1863.—Scouts from Memphis, Tenn.
22–27, 1863.—Expedition from Clinton, Ky., in pursuit of Biffle's, Forrest's, and Newsom's cavalry.‡
23, 1863.—Expedition from Memphis to Raleigh, Tenn.
26–30, 1863.—Expedition from Natchez, Miss.
29, 1863.—Skirmish near Fort Donelson, Tenn.§
30, 1863.—Skirmish at Grand Junction, Tenn.
31, 1863.—Skirmish at Saint Catharine's Creek, near Natchez, Miss.
Aug. 3, 1863.—Scout from Fort Pillow, Tenn., and skirmish near Denmark, Tenn.
Skirmish at Ripley, Miss.
3–8, 1863.—The Ninth Army Corps re-embarks at Haynes' Bluff for Kentucky.
5, 1863.—Skirmish at Mount Pleasant, Miss.
7, 1863.—The Thirteenth Army Corps ordered to the Department of the Gulf.
8, 1863.—Skirmish at Rienzi, Miss.
10, 1863.—Skirmish at Bayou Tensas, La.
10–23, 1863.—Expeditions from Big Black River, Miss., and La Grange, Tenn., to Grenada, Miss.

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* See Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, p. 628.
† See Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, p. 822.
‡ See Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, p. 827.
§ See Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, p. 844.

MAY 16, 1863.—Battle of Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek, Miss.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus, commanding Ninth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, including operations May 2–23.
No. 3.—Col. James Keigwin, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, First Brigade, including engagement at Big Black River Bridge.
No. 4.—Lieut. Col. John Lucas, Seventh Kentucky Infantry, including engagement at Big Black River Bridge.
No. 5.—Col. Daniel W. Lindsey, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, including operations to May 23.
No. 6.—Capt. John L. Campbell, Third Illinois Cavalry.
No. 7.—Lieut. Charles B. Kimball, First Wisconsin Battery, including engagement at Big Black River Bridge.
No. 8.—Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Tenth Division, including operations April 13–May 24.
No. 9.—Col. Frederick W. Moore, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, including operations April 14–May 22.
No. 10.—Col. Joshua J. Guppey, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, including operations to May 22.
No. 11.—Col. Friend S. Rutherford, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, Second Brigade.
No. 12.—Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, U. S. Army, commanding Twelfth Division, including operations May 2–20.
No. 13.—Brig. Gen. George F. McGinnis, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 14.—Col. William T. Spicely, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry.
No. 15.—Col. James R. Slack, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 16.—Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry.
No. 17.—Lieut. Joseph G. Strong, adjutant Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry.
No. 18.—Brig. Gen. Isaac F. Quinby, U. S. Army, commanding Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, including operations April 20–May 20.
No. 19.—Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, First Brigade, including operations April 23–May 22.
No. 20.—Col. David B. Hillis, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, Second Brigade.
No. 21.—Col. Holden Putnam, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, including operations May 9–22.
No. 22.—Maj. Samuel H. Lockett, C. S. Engineer Corps, Chief Engineer Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, including operations April 30–May 17.
No. 23.—Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 24.—Col. A. E. Reynolds, Twenty-sixth Mississippi Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 25.—Brig. Gen. Abram Buford, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 26.—Col. Edward Goodwin, Thirty-fifth Alabama Infantry.
No. 27.—Col. Thomas M. Scott, Twelfth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 28.—Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Featherston, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 29.—Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, commanding division.

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* See also general reports of Grant, McClernand, and Pemberton; battle of Port Gibson, reports of Buehler, Logan, and McPherson; engagement at Raymond, reports of Campbell, Crocker, Davis, Sanborn, John E. Smith, and John D. Stevenson; engagement at Jackson, reports of Alexander, Bouck, Deimling, Hillis, and Holmes (Part I.) Engagement at Big Black River Bridge, report of Lawler; and siege of Vicksburg, reports of Blair, Fisher, Fonda, Lucas, Sampson, and T. K. Smith.

No. 30.—Brig. Gen. Seth M. Barton, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 31.—Brig. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 32.—Brig. Gen. A. Cumming, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 33.—Col. A. W. Reynolds, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 34.—Col. Francis M. Cockrell, Second Missouri Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Bowen's division, including engagement at Big Black River Bridge.
No. 35.—Col. Thomas P. Dockery, Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry, Second Brigade.
No. 36.—Col. Elijah Gates, First Missouri Cavalry (Confederate).
No. 37.—Statements of Confederate staff officers.

No. 1.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces at the battle of Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek, Miss., May 16, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.							
Escort.							
3d Illinois Cavalry, Company L*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NINTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. THEOPHILUS T. GARRARD.							
118th Illinois	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5
49th Indiana	.....	6	.....	13	.....	1	20
69th Indiana	.....	.....	2	11	1	6	20
7th Kentucky	1	2	.....	15	.....	5	23
Total First Brigade	3	8	2	42	1	12	68
Second Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL W. LINDSEY.							
22d Kentucky	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	15
16th Ohio	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5
42d Ohio	.....	5	.....	22	.....	13	40
114th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Second Brigade	.....	6	2	40	.....	13	61
Artillery.							
Michigan Light, 7th Battery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Light, 1st Battery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry.							
3d Illinois, Companies A, E, and K	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Ninth Division	3	14	5	82	1	25	130

* No loss reported.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces at the battle of Champion's Hill, &c.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
TENTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.							
16th Indiana	------	------	------	4	------	------	4
67th Indiana	------	------	------	6	------	------	6
83d Ohio	------	------	------	3	------	------	3
23d Wisconsin	------	------	------	3	------	------	3
Total First Brigade	------	------	------	16	------	------	16
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM J. LANDRAM.							
77th Illinois	------	------	------	1	------	------	1
97th Illinois	------	------	------	5	------	------	5
108th Illinois*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
130th Illinois*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
19th Kentucky*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
48th Ohio*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total Second Brigade	------	------	------	6	------	------	6
Artillery.							
Illinois Light, Chicago Mercantile Battery	------	------	------	3	------	------	3
Ohio Light, 17th Battery*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Cavalry.							
4th Indiana Cavalry, Company C*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total Tenth Division	------	------	------	25	------	------	25
TWELFTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY							
Escort.							
1st Indiana Cavalry, Company C*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE F. MCGINNIS.							
11th Indiana	------	28	6	120	------	13	167
24th Indiana	1	26	11	155	------	8	201
34th Indiana	------	8	2	59	------	------	69
46th Indiana	1	19	3	58	------	3	84
29th Wisconsin	------	19	6	86	------	2	113
Ohio Light, 2d Battery*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Ohio Light, 16th Battery	1	------	------	1	------	------	2
Total First Brigade	3	100	28	479	------	26	636
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES R. SLACK.							
47th Indiana	1	31	4	87	------	17	140
24th Iowa	3	32	4	116	------	34	189
28th Iowa	2	19	1	61	1	13	97
56th Ohio	2	18	4	86	1	27	138
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery A	------	------	------	2	------	------	2
Total Second Brigade	8	100	13	352	2	91	566
Total Twelfth Division	11	200	41	831	2	117	1,202

*No loss reported.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces at the battle of Champion's Hill, &c.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FOURTEENTH DIVISION.*							
Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.							
33d Illinois	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Total Fourteenth Division	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
UNATTACHED.							
2d Illinois Cavalry (seven companies)†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th Missouri Cavalry (seven companies)	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Patterson's company Kentucky Infantry†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total unattached	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Total Thirteenth Army Corps	14	217	46	941	3	142	1,363
FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
SECOND DIVISION.‡							
Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR.							
SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON.							
CAVALRY BATTALION.							
Capt. JOHN S. FOSTER.							
2d Illinois, Companies A and E†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th Missouri, Company F†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio, 4th Company†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.							
20th Illinois	.....	2	3	12	.....	8	25
31st Illinois	.....	5	.....	18	.....	.....	23
45th Illinois	.....	4	1	19	.....	.....	24
124th Illinois	.....	11	6	28	.....	.....	45
23d Indiana	.....	.....	3	14	.....	1	18
Total First Brigade	.....	22	13	91	.....	9	135
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.							
30th Illinois	2	7	5	44	.....	.....	58
20th Ohio	1	1	2	26	.....	.....	30
68th Ohio	1	1	4	56	.....	.....	62
78th Ohio	.....	8	5	47	.....	.....	60
Total Second Brigade	4	17	16	173	.....	.....	210
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN D. STEVENSON.							
8th Illinois	.....	2	1	6	.....	3	12
81st Illinois	.....	3	.....	11	.....	15	29
7th Missouri†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32d Ohio	.....	2	3	15	.....	.....	20
Total Third Brigade	.....	7	4	32	.....	18	61

* Held mainly in reserve. † No loss reported. ‡ In support; no loss reported.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces at the battle of Champion's Hill, &c.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Artillery.							
Maj. CHARLES J. STOLBRAND.							
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery L*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Michigan Light Artillery, 8th Battery	------	1	------	------	------	------	1
Ohio Light Artillery, 3d Battery*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total Third Division	4	47	33	296	------	27	407
SEVENTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN B. SANBORN.							
48th Indiana	------	3	2	33	------	------	38
59th Indiana	------	1	------	9	------	------	10
4th Minnesota	------	------	1	1	------	------	2
18th Wisconsin	------	1	2	3	------	------	6
Total First Brigade	------	5	5	46	------	------	56
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL A. HOLMES.							
56th Illinois†	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
17th Iowa	------	5	3	48	------	1	57
10th Missouri	1	6	3	32	------	3	45
24th Missouri, Company E	------	------	------	1	------	------	1
80th Ohio*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total Second Brigade	1	11	6	81	------	4	103
Third Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE B. BOOMER.							
93d Illinois	1	37	6	107	1	10	162
5th Iowa	2	17	3	72	------	------	94
10th Iowa	3	33	6	125	------	------	167
26th Missouri	2	16	3	66	------	------	87
Total Third Brigade	8	103	18	370	1	10	510
Artillery.							
1st Missouri Light, Battery M*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Ohio Light, 11th Battery*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Wisconsin Light, 6th Battery	------	------	------	2	------	------	2
Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total Seventh Division	9	119	29	499	1	14	671
Total Seventeenth Army Corps	13	166	62	795	1	41	1,078

RECAPITULATION.

Thirteenth Army Corps	14	217	46	941	3	142	1,363
Seventeenth Army Corps	13	166	62	795	1	41	1,078
Grand total	27	383	108	1,736	4	183	2,441

* No loss reported. † Detached.

OFFICERS KILLED.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. James R. Wilson, 30th Infantry.
Capt. James Burnet, 30th Infantry.
Capt. David Lloyde, 93d Infantry.
Capt. Alexander W. Geddes, 118th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas B. White, 118th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Capt. Felix G. Welman, 24th Infantry.
Lieut. Joel Ferris, 46th Infantry.
Lieut. James F. Perry, 47th Infantry.

IOWA.

Lieut. Samuel B. Lindsay, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. Jerome Darling, 5th Infantry.
Capt. Stephen W. Poage, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. James H. Terry, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. Isaac H. Brown, 10th Infantry.
Capt. Silas D. Johnson, 24th Infantry.
Capt. William Carbee, 24th Infantry.
Lieut. Chauncey Lawrence, 24th Infantry.
Lieut. Benjamin F. Kirby, 28th Infantry.
Lieut. John J. Legan, 28th Infantry.

KENTUCKY.

Capt. Thomas Wilson, 7th Infantry.

MISSOURI.

Lieut. Col. Leonidas Horney, 10th Infantry.
Maj. Charles F. Brown, 26th Infantry.
Capt. John Welker, 26th Infantry.

OHIO.

Capt. James A. Mitchell, 16th Battery.
Lieut. Presley McCafferty, 20th Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Manring, 56th Infantry.
Lieut. Augustus S. Chute, 56th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John S. Snook, 68th Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ILLINOIS.

Lieut. George E. Meily, 30th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lieut. James H. Baldwin, 24th Infantry.
Lieut. Jesse L. Cain, 24th Infantry.
Asst. Surg. T. W. C. Williamson, 24th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. William Swain, 34th Infantry.
Lieut. William A. Andrew, 46th Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Cole, 47th Infantry.

IOWA.

Lieut. John Buchanan, 28th Infantry.

MISSOURI.

Lieut. Thomas M. Lee, 26th Infantry.

OHIO.

Capt. John Cook, 56th Infantry.
Lieut. James T. Caldwell, 78th Infantry.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, commanding Ninth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, including operations May 2–23.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH DIVISION,
Big Black River Railroad Bridge, Mississippi, May 26, 1863.

PART 1.—The day after this battle [Port Gibson, May 1] the Ninth Division, together with the Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Divisions, of the Thirteenth Army Corps, marched to Port Gibson, waiting there for the construction of a bridge across Bayou Pierre.

On May 3, the line of march was taken up again for Willow Springs, and the corps went into camp at the forks of the roads to Jackson, Vicksburg, and Grand Gulf.

On the morning of the 5th, my command was ordered to proceed on the Jackson road. Being in the front, the Second Illinois Cavalry was attached temporarily to it. We had passed Rocky Springs and Big Sandy Creek when my advance was halted by a fire from a rebel picket. I ordered the Second Illinois Cavalry to attack, which they did boldly, Lieutenant Stickel dashing on the enemy, who proved to be in number superior to his company; but his attack was so energetic and quick that the rebels could not find time to form. The lieutenant and his men were among them with drawn sabers and drove them for 5 miles, killing and wounding 12 and taking some 30 prisoners.

This is without doubt one of the most brilliant cavalry engagements of the war, and Lieutenant Stickel deserves the highest praise for skill and bravery shown.

My division encamped on both sides of the Big Sandy Creek, covering all the roads leading to the Big Black River ferries and to the enemy's line in front and flank.

The whole army corps came up during the next few days, and after having had the honor of a review by Generals Grant and McClernand on May 9, we again moved forward on the 10th toward the enemy's lines. The whole Thirteenth Army Corps marched on the Jackson road, and when on Five-Mile Creek was ordered into bivouac, the Forty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Indiana being thrown forward as advance guard beyond Auburn (old) to the fork of the roads to Edwards Station and Raymond. My scouts brought information of the enemy's cavalry appearing near Fourteen-Mile Creek, and we consequently marched for that point on May 12, General Hovey's division leading. This general's approach compelled the rebel force to yield their position to us. They fell back on the Edwards Station road, while our corps received the general's order for the next morning to march toward Raymond, but, if possible, on a road hiding this movement of the corps from the observation of the enemy. Such a road was found and made practicable by the corps of pioneers attached to the army corps. Soon after midnight my division was at Raymond, where I received orders to garrison the place. I took such measures as secured it against any surprise of the enemy. All the other United States forces concentrated here advanced farther on the Jackson road.

I had to remain at the post of Raymond only until 4 a. m., May 15, when the general commanding the army corps ordered my division, except two regiments—the Fifty-fourth Indiana and the One hundred and twentieth Ohio Infantry, which were to be left as garrison—to march toward Bolton Station, on the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad.

At 8 o'clock Captain Campbell, of the Third Illinois Cavalry, captured that place, destroying the bridges on the railroad and on the public roads leading to it, and took some prisoners.

All reports and information obtained here confirmed the fact that large bodies of rebel forces were within a few miles of us and prepared to give us battle. They were formed east of Edwards Station, defending all the roads converging at that important railroad station. In order to take up the position assigned to me in the order of battle by the general commanding the army corps, I left Bolton, marching back on the Raymond road about 3 miles, where I took a road branching off there for Edwards Station, and bivouacked on the same ground which the enemy's cavalry had just left. Cavalry vedettes and patrols thrown forward developed the enemy in immediate vicinity. His pickets fell back, but a large body of mounted infantry appeared soon after and pressed into the line of my infantry pickets. The regiment in reserve, Forty-second Ohio, advanced at once to support these pickets, and after a lively engagement the enemy's forces retired and left us without further annoyance for that evening.

The plan of attack for the next morning placed me in the center of our line; General Hovey, Twelfth Division, on my right, on the direct Bolton and Edwards Station road; General Smith, Tenth Division, on my left, on the Raymond and Edwards Station road; and General Carr, Fourteenth Division, following me as reserve on the same road I was marching on.

I left camp on the morning of May 16, precisely at 6 o'clock, with all those safeguards in front and flank which the enemy's vicinity rendered indispensable. Captain Campbell, who had the advance, pushed vigorously forward. By 7.30 o'clock the report of cannon on my left was heard, and cavalry patrols which I had sent out in that direction reported that General Smith had engaged the enemy on the Raymond road. In order to co-operate with him, I advanced rapidly to a point where the road leaves the open fields and enters a very broken section of timbered land, behind which the enemy was formed, apparently in very strong numbers.

PART II.—The casualties on May 1 and the garrisoning of Raymond reduced my division as follows:

First Brigade, General T. T. Garrard commanding.—The Seventh Kentucky Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Lucas commanding; Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Col. James Keigwin commanding; Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Col. Thomas W. Bennett commanding; One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry, Col. J. G. Fonda commanding.

Second Brigade, Col. D. W. Lindsey commanding.—The Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, Captain Botsford commanding; Forty-second Ohio Infantry, Major Williams commanding; One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry, Colonel Cradlebaugh commanding; Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe commanding.

Artillery.—The First Wisconsin Battery, six 20-pounder Parrotts; Seventh Michigan Battery, six 10-pounder Rodman.

Cavalry.—Companies A, E, and K, Third Illinois Volunteers, Captain Campbell commanding.

Infantry, 2,386; artillery, 218; cavalry, 100. Total, 2,704.

With this force of 2,704 men, I entered upon one of the most difficult terrains (grounds) for the passage of troops which can be imagined. A chaos of ravines and narrow hills, sloping very abruptly into sink-hole-like valleys, diverge in all directions. All is covered densely by

trees and brush, except the public road, which winds its track in *bizarre* curves, and follows the hills and valleys, without permitting at any point an open view of more than 50 or 100 yards. This very broken terrain has, on the south side of the road, a general tendency to slope off, being about 1 mile wide. It terminates at a narrow little creek. Passing over this stream, the land becomes smoother again, and opens on large fields, which extend all across from the creek to the road direct from Raymond to Edwards Station, on which General Smith's division was marching. The space between the road occupied by me and the Bolton and Edwards Station road, on my right, on which General Hovey's division was advancing, is, from its described nature, utterly impracticable for any military movements, except in a dispersed and loosely connected line of skirmishers.

From General Hovey's division I was about 1 mile off, while General Smith's column was at least 4 miles separated from me to my left and to the rear. His progress was checked more vehemently than that of General Hovey's and my own.

To the First Brigade, General Garrard commanding, I gave the order to advance. Only one section of Lanphere's battery I took along with the brigade, as there was hardly any prospect for artillery to be used on the ground before us.

To prepare against any attack by the enemy on my flank, or his breaking out from any point which in this very difficult terrain might have escaped my notice, I deployed the Second Brigade, with two sections of the Seventh Michigan Battery and the First Wisconsin Battery, on an open and commanding ridge in the field which the advancing First Brigade was leaving behind.

The Third Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Captain Campbell, led the way carefully, and, supported by the skirmishers of the Seventh Kentucky, we advanced into the timber and against the enemy, who had again selected one of his favorite positions in the brush to give us battle. The ground now became so rough that I had to withdraw the cavalry (Third Illinois), and afterward employed it in finding my connections with General Smith on my left, and in watching the enemy's movements toward that flank of my position. I have derived a great deal of good from the captain's zeal.

The Seventh Kentucky, with the Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry and one section of Lanphere's battery, formed the advance, and, driving the enemy's skirmishers from one ravine to another, they advanced slowly against his main position, about 1 mile beyond the position occupied by the Second Brigade in the field. I found a comparatively good range for the section of artillery, and concluded to place it in battery there, supported by two companies of infantry, and keeping them in readiness for any emergency, the pieces loaded with canister, in order to secure a rallying point in case my advancing infantry had to fall back. The Seventh Kentucky on the right and the Forty-ninth Indiana on the left of the road advanced about 1 mile beyond this section of artillery, when the fire and resistance of the enemy became very fierce. I dispatched immediately the Sixty-ninth Indiana and One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry to deploy on the left of the road to re-enforce these regiments. Gallantly the line so strengthened advanced, forcing several of the enemy's positions by their impetuous charges up and down the hills.

By this time General Hovey was also engaged, and apparently the main forces of the enemy were concentrated against his and my positions. The artillery played heavily on us, but without any injury to the

troops, the very broken ground and thick timber exposing them only to very short range of infantry.

We advanced until we came to a clearing again in the timber. Here the road on which General Hovey was advancing runs into the road I was fighting on, and here the enemy made a most desperate attempt to prevent the junction of the divisions. We could see his columns advancing in great numbers, and I considered it prudent to strengthen my line by adding the Forty-second Ohio Infantry to the First Brigade, and the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry (both of the Second Brigade) to support the artillery (one section) in lieu of two companies of the Forty-ninth Indiana, which I ordered to join their regiment in front.

Fearing the enemy might try to benefit by the open ground on my left flank, described above, and the backward position of General Smith, I made a reconnaissance in that direction, and found large numbers of them (infantry and artillery) massed on a commanding elevation, apparently in expectation of General Smith's attack. Occasionally the enemy threw shell in the direction of their march.

In order to secure my flank, and co-operate with General Smith, I ordered Colonel Lindsey, with the two remaining regiments of his brigade (Sixteenth Ohio and Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry), to take a position in the edge of the timber and open fire against the enemy's position. These two regiments were by no means adequate to repel or resist the numerous force of the enemy, and I therefore applied to Major-General McClernand for re enforcements from General Carr's division, which was in my rear, and on the ground occupied until lately by the Second Brigade. A regiment was ordered to the support of Colonel Lindsey, and this excellent officer deployed his line and attacked the enemy vigorously. Debouching from the timber, he charged the retreating infantry to the very muzzle of the battery covering them.

The promised support was not yet on hand to follow up this attack; therefore the colonel ordered his regiments to fall back into the timber again and await re-enforcements.

I refer to the colonel's report, and take great pleasure to commend the action of that meritorious officer. The direction of the enemy's retreat on that flank was such that he fell (rather unexpectedly to both parties) on the left of the First Brigade, which was advancing and fighting on the main road under General Garrard. Though I had advised this officer of the operations on the left, the information could not be communicated in time to the troops on his left, therefore the appearance of the enemy on their flank stopped for some time the advance of our troops.

General McClernand, who saw the effect of this presumed flank attack, immediately strengthened General Garrard's position by two regiments of General Carr's division. At the same time General Lawler's brigade (also of General Carr's division) was ordered to support Colonel Lindsey. The enemy, becoming convinced of the small force under the colonel, had opened a raking artillery fire on him. A few rounds from General Lawler's artillery were enough to silence his guns and compel him to remove them to safer quarters. Thus strengthened on all sides, the whole line advanced, and after a short but very brisk fire the enemy, already nearly broken by the severe assaults made by my troops, yielded his position.

The main army of the enemy made for Big Black River Railroad Bridge, but a large body of his right wing tried to make good its retreat

in another direction. They were perseveringly followed by Colonel Lindsey and General Smith, whose division fell in with Colonel Lindsey's brigade during the pursuit. Thousands of the enemy were found scattered everywhere, and fell into our hands as prisoners of war. In one instance, Colonel Lindsey, with the Sixteenth Ohio and Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry alone, took more prisoners than the whole number of his brigade combined; also a number of cannon and small-arms became ours. We pressed the enemy to Edwards Station, where our army corps bivouacked for the night.

At 4 o'clock next morning (May 17) the line of march was taken up again, General Carr's division leading. Our onward march was not interfered with until the head of the column debouched from a piece of timber land, about 2 miles east of the Big Black River Railroad Bridge. General Carr's division at once deployed on the right of the road, while I executed the order to deploy my division on the left of the road, connecting with General Carr. I ordered Colonel Lindsey (Second Brigade) forward, and he deployed into line as soon as the terrain permitted this maneuver to be executed, while the First Brigade (General Garrard's), deployed by battalion in mass, formed the second line. Advices from the left informed me that large numbers of the enemy were on that flank, and I accordingly had the First Brigade change front to the left, so that it formed an obtuse angle to the line of the Second Brigade. Skirmishers thrown out in front and flank engaged the enemy at once. We advanced over the open ground to within 500 yards of the enemy's works protecting the Big Black River Railroad Bridge. Before attempting a farther advance against the fortifications, which appeared to be very extensive and very strongly garrisoned, I ordered the First (Foster's) Wisconsin Battery forward. My first intention was to plant it at the salient point formed by the lines of the Second and First Brigades, but a closer survey of the grounds and the enemy's works caused me to bring this heavy battery to the right of the Second Brigade, and near the railroad, where it had a direct fire on the strongest part of the enemy's works, and on that point where the greatest masses of the enemy appeared to concentrate.

My movements must have attracted the attention of the enemy. He opened a heavy fire on us before we had the pieces in battery, and while I was directing Captain Foster where to plant his first piece, the first shell exploded in our midst, disabling Captain Foster and myself and exploding the limber-box of the piece. I was now able to remain on the field but a short time, during which the gallant men of Foster succeeded in bringing their pieces in position, while the enemy played on them most terribly. I was compelled to yield the command of the Ninth Division to General A. L. Lee, and it is to his report I refer for the part taken by the command in the storming and taking of the Big Black River fortifications, with all their cannon, ammunition, and several thousand prisoners.

For the number of killed and wounded for these two days (16th and 17th) I refer to the nominal list accompanying this report.*

PART III.—Elated by these glorious victories, the men hastily threw a bridge over the Big Black River in the evening and night of the 17th, and early in the morning the Ninth Division crossed the river and followed the enemy, who had gained more than twelve hours' time over us by burning the railroad bridge, and thus causing our delay until a new one could be built. Every step forward showed the utter confu-

* Embodied in revised statements, pp. 7, 128.

sion of his retreat; the road was literally strewn with the *débris* of the dissolved army.

The Thirteenth Army Corps left at Mount Alban the main Jackson and Vicksburg road, turning south, and, marching over several plantation roads, reached the road leading from Hall's Ferry to Vicksburg. On this avenue we approached the city, and at nightfall we came within sight of its extensive fortifications. Numerous flags floating over the works proved that the persisting leaders of the enemy would try a last attempt to rally their men to fight again, and to save, if possible, the stronghold of rebeldom on the Mississippi River. We bivouacked on a very narrow little creek, about 2 miles from the line of fortifications.

Orders received on May 19 placed the Thirteenth Army Corps on the left wing of the army, which prepared to invest the city. My division was to form the extreme left, and General Smith's the right of our first line, while General Carr, deploying his division in the center of us, took the second line. Such were our instructions.

Notwithstanding I was hardly able to move about on horseback, I considered the circumstances imperative for me to take command of the division again. Assigning to General Lee, who had reported to me for permanent duty, the command of the First Brigade, lately under General Garrard, which officer was ordered to a command at Helena, Ark., I at once proceeded to make, as far as possible, a reconnaissance of the grounds which were to be the field of operations for the Ninth Division.

At the little creek we had bivouacked on, the ground on the left of the road rises gradually, and, forming a plateau sloping from west to east, is converted into fields planted with corn. At the west end of the plateau it abruptly sinks into a deep valley again. At the margin of this valley the plateau reaches its highest elevation, and runs almost parallel and on the same lead with that ridge in front (west) which the enemy had covered with his fortifications. The distance between the plateau and the fortifications does not exceed 1,500 yards, but the interval is very broken indeed. The main figures of this intermediate ground are two ridges running almost parallel with the fortified line and with the west side of the plateau, but hardly on any point high enough to mask these from each other. The ridges are very steep, creating three narrow valleys, in each one of which is a small running stream. These hills and valleys are by no means regular, but, on the contrary, variously intersected by cross valleys and gorges, making a passage over them very difficult. To go straight forward over them with artillery is out of the question, except by pulling them up and down by hand; though on the south end of that section of terrain where the described three valleys converge, the slopes appeared to offer some practicability for military movements, and I was informed that I could find there a plantation road which connected the Hall's Ferry and the Warrenton and Vicksburg roads.

The main Baldwin's Ferry road, on which the Thirteenth Army Corps was approaching, turns on the highest ridge of the plateau to the right, and, following the undulations of the ground, enters the line of the enemy's fortifications in front of the position assigned to General Smith's division. Preparatory to further movements, I ordered my division to advance in the following order:

The First Brigade, under General Lee, deployed into line of battle to the edge of the valley (west end of the plateau), with one section of 20-pounder Parrotts (Captain Foster's battery) on the right, and two sections of the same on the left. The Second Brigade, under Col. D. W.

Lindsey, deployed into line, by battalions in mass, in the rear of the First Brigade. Being placed on the extreme left, I ordered a strong line of pickets thrown out on that flank, supported by the left battalion of the Second Brigade, in order to prevent any surprise from that side. Lanphere's battery was kept in reserve, supported by the cavalry. The right section of Foster's battery was opened by 10 o'clock on a battery in front of General Smith, where we could see a party of the rebels at work. The distance was at least 2,500 yards, but the projectiles from these superior guns reached the object and dispersed the working party.

All the forts in my front were fully manned, and a number of guns were in view, but they did not fire even when Foster's battery, on the left of General Lee's brigade, to find their range, threw several shells among them. Their guns remained silent. I ordered General Lee to advance his line into the valley, leaving only a support to the batteries, and, as far as he found no resistance with skirmishers, feeling the way carefully. The general descended into the valley and marched up the next ridge, passed the next valley, and was debouching from a small strip of timber in order to ascend the second line of hills. Here his troops came in view of the enemy, who then opened with shot and shell, though without doing any injury. The general halted under the shelter of the many ravines. Colonel Lindsey's brigade followed this forward movement, under orders to support and strengthen any part of General Lee's line if necessary.

Shortly before this, I received orders from corps headquarters to prepare everything for a general assault at 2 p. m. After having advised my brigade commanders of this order, Captain Lanphere's battery was brought forward to support the assault, and unlimbered on an eminence on the left of Foster's battery (four guns). Both batteries were to open fire on the enemy's works and wherever he should show himself. The forward movement of the infantry had left the batteries without an effective support in case of a flank attack, and I therefore ordered Captain Campbell's cavalry to proceed on the plantation road mentioned above, leading to Warrenton and Hall's Ferry, scour all the country south, and apprise me of anything that might transpire in that direction.

At 2 o'clock all the batteries fired three volleys, and the infantry began the advance. They climbed the steep hills before them in most brilliant style, and marched over the brow of the ridge through a most raking fire.

The extremely irregular ground and the situation of the objects of attack made the direction of the advance of the First Brigade bear to the left, and, of course, it created a gap in the line of attack between mine and General Smith's command, on my right. Under my orders and instructions, Colonel Lindsey, commanding the Second Brigade, at once inserted his brigade in this opening, and the whole division now advanced steadily and gallantly against a most fearful fire from the enemy's rifle-pits and batteries, which commanded (mostly by cross-fire) every hill, every ravine, gully, and gorge leading to the fortifications.

Many a brave man sank down under the hail-storm of iron and lead, and among them that most gallant officer, General A. L. Lee, who, so shortly connected with the division, had shown so many military virtues, was wounded; but the victors at Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, and Big Black River marched forward and held the ground gained. They came within 300 or 350 yards of the enemy's works, and, availing themselves of every swell and nook of the ground, opened now on their part a murderous fire, compelling the rebel gunners very soon to leave their guns.

By the wounding of General Lee the command of the First Brigade devolved on Col. James Keigwin, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

The artillery, from its position described above, supported movements of the infantry with a well-directed fire; but in order to bring the batteries to a more effective range, I selected a hill at least 500 yards nearer the rebel works for a battery, and at once ordered one section of Lanphere's battery to be brought forward. The pieces had to be drawn up the very steep hill by hand, and as soon as one piece was in position it was opened on the enemy.

The feasibility of establishing a battery on the steep hill being thus demonstrated, I ordered a breastwork to be built during the night on the same spot for two sections of Lanphere's battery. I laid the faces of this work out so that we could rake every battery in our front.

After nightfall a strong force of sharpshooters and reserves were detailed to occupy and hold the ground gained by our first attack on Vicksburg. The other troops were withdrawn and bivouacked in the valleys and along the little streams of water in them, carefully hiding their camp-fires.

On next morning, May 20, I had the pleasure to witness the opening of the battery which, by the energy of Captain Lanphere and the zeal of his men and the pioneers, was completed during the night. It was the first battery constructed, and the farthest in advance. The brilliant practice of the gunners kept all the enemy's guns silent.

During the night one section of Captain Foster's battery was ordered to take position in General Smith's line by Major-General McClernand.

In the early part of the morning the infantry had formed again in their respective places they occupied yesterday, but behind the line of sharpshooters, who kept up a very lively fire with the enemy in the rifle-pits.

It appeared very desirable, after the successful construction of the battery last night, to have also the 20-pounder Parrott guns of the First Wisconsin Battery brought forward. In my efforts to find a suitable site for this battery, I was assisted by Colonel Keigwin, and on his suggestion I ordered it placed on a high ridge to the left, and a little in advance of the Lanphere battery. A pioneer detail prepared the necessary earthwork. Notwithstanding the rebel sharpshooters maintained a fire of great precision on the spot all day, the four guns opened from this second battery before night in masterly style.

On May 21, the fire was kept up by both batteries at intervals and by the skirmishers, the masses of infantry being kept out of the enemy's range and view.

While we were at work to advance our lines, the enemy did not lose any chance to strengthen and enlarge his works and repair damages. Guns either disabled or withdrawn from the forts one day reappeared on the next morning, either on their old or new fortifications. They opened them ordinarily at early morning, when the prompt and precise fire from our guns soon forced them to their usual quiet and silence again.

Our skirmishers advanced over this difficult ground slowly but steadily, so that on the evening of May 21 they were at no place more than 300 yards from the enemy's works, and at some points within 200 yards of them. This variation in intervals was exclusively owing to the ground, which, after passing the valley separating us from the fortifications, became more rough and rugged than before. The slope which was immediately before my men was almost perpendicular, and promiscuously cut up by ravines and water-drains, some of which were not more than 6 or 7 feet wide and 10 or 15 deep. All timber was cut

down and converted into the most intricate abatis and extending almost all along my immediate front. Besides these natural and artificial impediments, the enemy's rifle-pits and forts were so skillfully arranged that their fires defended every approach, exposing an assaulting party to a front and flank fire at murderous ranges.

By 6 p. m. (May 21) an order from headquarters of the army corps advised me officially of a general assault, to be made on the next morning (May 22) at 10 o'clock by the whole line. In obedience to this order, I immediately met my brigade commanders, to come to a thorough understanding as to the anticipated attack. After subjecting all the ground to a very minute survey, in order to ascertain and agree upon the best point of attack (this very puzzling choice, according to the order, having been left to every division commander), I selected the very steep acclivity directly in front of Captain Lanphere's battery as the point of my attack for sundry reasons, viz: There was a well-covered approach to it, where the storming columns could form, and the obstructions appeared less than at any other point on my front; furthermore the point selected was in supporting distance of General Carr, who had relieved General Smith, on my right. Another prominent and principal feature seemed to be that the slope was here divided by spurs, running out and dividing the terrain into three sections, and thus affording some shelter to the troops while they made the escalade.

I ordered columns of divisions at half distance to be formed for the attack, in order to have the necessary pressure and connections on the point of attack, without the danger of the lines being broken, which deployed lines in this terrain could not have avoided. The intervals and fronts of the columns were to be well covered by sharpshooters. The columns were formed as follows:

First. *Right Column.*—The Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry and the Forty-second Ohio Infantry.

Second. *Center Column.*—The One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry and Forty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

Third. *Left Column.*—The Seventh Kentucky Infantry and One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry.

The Sixteenth Ohio Infantry was deployed as skirmishers.

The One hundred and twentieth Ohio Infantry was retained as the extreme left, with orders to deploy, at the hour of attack, a very strong line of skirmishers on that wing, and open a heavy fire, and make all such demonstrations which could divert the enemy's attention from the point of our main attack. The artillery kept up a heavy fire on the enemy's works since early daybreak, preparatory to the assault.

Precisely at 10 a. m. the column moved forward, breaking over all obstructions at the foot and in the slope of the hills, and against a terrific fire from all the rifle-pits and forts. The Seventh Kentucky, leading the left column, advanced to the top of the hill, and marched over the naked brow of it through murderous fire from the great redoubt on the left. They suffered heavily. All the columns reached the top of the hill, and came within so short a distance from the works that all orders and commands given on the enemy's side could be distinctly understood by our men. The officers and men acted most courageously, but, finding that new obstacles not seen before would impede their farther advance, the column halted to rest, availing themselves of the irregularities of the ground for shelter. The sharpshooters and leading divisions of the columns maintained a very well-directed fire against the enemy, causing their gunners to leave their guns, and preventing their infantry from showing themselves, except for moments.

Under the most scorching sun, our men kept their dangerous position all day. Several attempts made to push farther on, and, if possible, reach the enemy's line, only developed more and more the exceedingly difficult task before us. By the result being the same all along the whole line, it was demonstrated that the feasibility of taking the forts by assault was more than doubtful. The troops of my division held the ground gained, and when night came on were withdrawn, leaving, though, strong pickets and a line of sharpshooters on the most advanced points.

Colonel Cradlebaugh, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry; Major Finley, Sixty-ninth Indiana; Captain Barber, Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and many other officers and men were wounded or killed on this eventful day. I refer to the list of casualties annexed for the details of losses.* They are heavy.

With May 22, my operations before Vicksburg came to a close, as I received orders on the next day to proceed with a part of my command and some cavalry, temporarily attached, to Big Black River Railroad Bridge, as the enemy were making some efforts to collect a new army, under General Johnston, with the spoken-out intention to raise the siege of Vicksburg.

In recapitulation of the narrative of three weeks' work—from May 2 to May 23—I state that the Ninth Division, most all the time in front and within feeling distance of the enemy, marched over 125 miles, took a prominent part in the great battles of Champion's Hill and Big Black River, and since then was, without being relieved an hour, in the front line of the army investing Vicksburg, and on all these memorable occasions never flinched from their severe duty, but were always ready to strike.

To enumerate those who distinguished themselves is impossible, when every man showed himself willing to die for our cause. In mentioning the names of General Lee and Colonels Lindsey and Keigwin, my brigade commanders, and those of Colonels Bennett, Sixty-ninth Indiana; Fonda, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois; Spiegel, One hundred and twentieth Ohio; Cradlebaugh, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, and Lieutenant-Colonels Pardee, Forty-second Ohio; Monroe, Twenty-second Kentucky; Lucas, Seventh Kentucky, and Major Hawhe, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, the regimental commanders; Captain Lanphere, Seventh Michigan Battery; Lieutenants Nutting and Hackett, of the First Wisconsin Battery, and Captain Campbell, Third Illinois Cavalry, I endeavor to express the greatest obligations I feel to them for their great zeal, promptness, and courage exhibited in executing orders. The hearty and brave assistance of these and all secured us victory.

The wounded sufferers were, under the circumstances, promptly and kindly cared for. The arrangements for field hospitals and the ambulance corps, under Lieutenant [Joseph D.] Moody, were perfect, and it is again my duty and pleasure to thank Dr. [Joel] Pomerene and the surgeons of the division most sincerely.

In conclusion, I am compelled to state that almost all the artillery rifled ammunition was very inferior. At moments of the highest importance the batteries would have to cease firing, for our deficient missiles were more dangerous to our own men than to the enemy; also infantry ammunition can bear improvement.

I annex some sketches prepared by the topographical engineer, F. Tunica, attached to the Ninth Division: No. 1, showing the whole route made by command since leaving Carthage, La., to our position in the

* See revised statement, p. 161.

rear of Vicksburg, Miss;* No. 2, topography of the battle-field of Big Black River Bridge, May 17.*

I hope to be able to procure also topographical sketches of the battle-field of Champion's Hill and the scene of the operations of the Ninth Division in the rear of Vicksburg, Miss.

Submitting all this to you, I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES, *A. A. G., Thirteenth Army Corps.*

No. 3.

Report of Col. James Keigwin, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, First Brigade, including engagement at Big Black River Bridge.

IN THE FIELD, *May* 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part taken by the Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the engagements with the enemy on the 16th instant at Champion's Hill and at Big Black Bridge on the 17th instant:

On the morning of the 16th, we were ordered from our bivouac, and formed a part of the advance guard of the division. After a march of about 4 miles, we came upon the enemy's line of skirmishers, and were ordered to form on the left of the Seventh Kentucky. Our skirmishers advanced and were soon hotly engaged. I advanced the regiment a short distance, and soon met the enemy in our front, when I opened fire on him, and drove him back a short distance. The ground being very rough, I halted for a short time to reconnoiter the ground in my front. While at this point, I received an order from General Osterhaus to push forward; that he wanted to gain another position. I moved on, and soon found that I was getting so far in advance of the brigade that I might be cut off. I halted, and found that the regiments to my right and left were about 500 yards to my rear. I did not remain here but a short time, when I was ordered back to the battery, to my position in the brigade. As I fell back, the enemy followed a short distance and halted. We remained here a short time, when the brigade, with the Forty-second Ohio, was moved forward to the attack. We moved forward until we came in sight of the open field and got our line formed, when we discovered the enemy approaching across the field. They soon drove our skirmishers in, and commenced the attack. The Forty-second Ohio, on my right, from some cause, gave way, which left my left flank exposed, when the enemy came down on it and charged into the flank, and some of them got to my rear. My men stood up bravely, and, after passing a few blows with the butts of their pieces, were forced to retire. I halted them on a small elevation and fired a few rounds, when the enemy broke and went back faster than they had approached. This ended the fighting for the day. We then moved on to Edwards Station and bivouacked for the night.

My men during the day fought bravely, and I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallant bearing of both officers and men. I only had seven companies engaged in the fight, and they were small, numbering only 260 men. The other three were detailed in the morning to sup-

* Not found.

port one section of Captain Lanphere's battery. Major Hawke and Adjutant Riddle deserve great credit for their cool and efficient aid rendered me during the day. And my line officers were ever in their places, urging their men to do their duty.

The following is a list of casualties during the day: Killed, 6; wounded, 14; missing, 1.

On the morning of the 17th instant, we left our bivouac and marched in the rear of our division on the road toward Big Black Bridge. We had only marched about 2 miles when the firing commenced in front. We followed on to a point where the Ninth Division turned off the road to the left. At this point I was ordered by General McClernand to move with my regiment on the right of the road, and form a line in the rear of General Lawler's brigade, which was hotly engaged. I remained at this point, when General Carr ordered me to support his division, which was [engaged] with the enemy in his works at the bridge. I remained at this point for some time, when General Lawler ordered me up to support a charge he was preparing to make on the enemy's works. I had not my line in position when the right regiment of his brigade charged across the open field toward the enemy. The general rode up to me and ordered me to charge at the same time, which I did, and I don't think it was anything but the daring bravery of the officers and men which ended the contest so quickly, for we had within 100 yards of the works a bayou to cross, with a heavy abatis, when the enemy commenced putting cotton on their ramrods and showing a willingness to surrender. My men charged into the bayou, and my regiment was second in the works, although they had farther to charge and deeper water to wade through than three others that started in advance of us.

Captain McConahay, of Company A, was the only man I had wounded in this engagement, which was the poorest fight I ever saw the rebels make. After Captain McConahay fell, Sergt. [William] Wesley Kendall, who is one of the bravest of the brave, and always proved himself such in every engagement, led the company in the fight, and was one of the first in the works. I would recommend him to the commanding general for promotion for the gallant conduct he has displayed in every skirmish and battle the regiment has been engaged in since its organization.

JAMES KEIGWIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

W. A. JORDAN, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Lucas, Seventh Kentucky Infantry, including engagement at Big Black River Bridge.

———— —, 1863.

On the morning of the 16th of May, 1863, being in command of the Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, I was ordered to move forward with said regiment to the front of the First Brigade, which was then on the road leading from Raymond, Miss., to Edwards Depot, on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, about — miles from Raymond. In obedience to said order, I advanced with my regiment as prescribed, preceded by one company of the Third Illinois Cavalry, and throwing forward a few vedettes and Companies A and F, of my regiment, as skirmishers, advanced about 2 miles, where the cavalry finding the enemy's

pickets, we halted, and after a short reconnaissance resumed the advance, and proceeded about 1½ miles farther on said road, where we found the enemy in force. My regiment took position on the right of said road, first throwing Companies A, F, and D forward as skirmishers, and afterward the remainder of the regiment moved forward, and, driving the enemy's skirmishers from their position, the regiment was ordered by General Garrard to fall back and resume its original position in line of battle. Sending forward Company G as picket, remained in position until — o'clock, when I was ordered with my regiment to advance with the brigade, and engaged the enemy, and after a short and very severe engagement, was ordered to fall back a short distance, and were not engaged any more during the day, as the enemy commenced a precipitate retreat to Black River Bridge.

On the evening of the 16th, we proceeded to Edwards Depot, where we halted for the night (having followed in rear of General Benton's brigade). Before leaving Champion's Hill for Edwards Depot, I was ordered not to get my regiment into line, from the fact that General Garrard had received orders to follow in the rear of General Benton's brigade. I heard the order delivered to General Garrard, and think it was by one of General McClernand's aides.

On the morning of the 17th May, 1863, we resumed the pursuit to near Black River Bridge; took position on the left of the brigade. I then sent Companies A and B forward as skirmishers, and advanced upon the enemy's right, where they were strongly intrenched. My regiment was on the extreme left of the First Brigade, and advanced over an extensive open plain for nearly 1 mile. This plain is intercepted by a slough, which is about 500 or 600 yards from the enemy's works. My regiment entered the intrenchments about 150 yards to the left of the enemy's artillery, without opposition. The intrenchments are located below and near Black River Bridge, running nearly north and south.

The loss of my regiment in the actions of Champion's Hill and Black River Bridge is as follows:

CHAMPION'S HILL.

Killed:	
Commissioned officers	1
Enlisted men	2
Wounded: Enlisted men	14
Missing: Enlisted men	5
Total loss	22
Died since of wounds	2

No loss at Black River Bridge whatever.

JOHN LUCAS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Seventh Kentucky Infantry.

Brig. Gen T. T. GARRARD.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Daniel W. Lindsey, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, including operations to May 23.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, *May* 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 124, Paragraph II, from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit, through you, to the general commanding the following report:

On the morning of the 16th instant, in accordance with orders,

marched in the rear of First Brigade, in the following order: One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, Twenty-second Kentucky, First Wisconsin Battery, Sixteenth and Forty-second Ohio. After moving some 3 or 4 miles on the road leading from Mrs. Jones' to Edwards Station, I was notified that the enemy was in our front. I was then ordered by the general commanding division to send four companies—two deployed as skirmishers, and the other two as their support—into the woods on the right, to press the enemy, and, if possible, ascertain their position and strength. The execution of this order was assigned to Major Lynch, of the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, with four companies from his regiment. I was then ordered to place the remainder of the brigade, with the First Wisconsin and two sections of the Seventh Michigan Battery, in position to repel an attack, my front and flanks to be well protected by skirmishers. Having executed this order, we soon heard the skirmishers of the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, and the First Brigade opened upon the enemy, who apparently gave way. In this position we remained something like one and a half hours, when I was ordered to advance two regiments, leave one in column on the road at a point where a plantation road turns off to the left, and with the other to turn off upon the last-mentioned road, and advance until the regiment in column should reach the opposite edge of the woods, immediately in front of my first position, and from there throw skirmishers to the front. The One hundred and fourteenth Ohio was left at the point above mentioned in the road, the four companies under Major Lynch having been previously ordered in, and the Twenty-second Kentucky was advanced in the woods. Judging from the little I could observe of our line on my right that I would soon receive the order to advance the Twenty-second Kentucky, I asked to be allowed to strengthen it by either the Forty-second or One hundred and fourteenth Ohio. Lieutenant [Jacob] Swigert, one of my aides-de-camp, returned with the information that both of the regiments sent for had been ordered by General Osterhaus into action on the right, but that the Sixteenth Ohio would report to me in front immediately, and that a brigade from General Carr's division would advance with me.

As soon as the Sixteenth could move to the front, the two small regiments there under my command, numbering —— men, companies from each having been left with the artillery, were formed in line, awaiting the advance of the brigade on our right, which had formed some distance to our right and rear, and also the order for me to move forward. The latter soon came, to the effect that I should move forward and take the woods to our right and front, which had the appearance of being a point at which the enemy were rallying and reforming such of his broken columns as had been driven back on the right.

At command the line moved forward in very good order, until it came to a very large drain, running through the open field over which we were moving. Here they became somewhat broken; but the fire of the enemy was so severe that I did not deem it prudent to halt sufficiently long to reform entirely, but, as soon as the bulk of the men were over, ordered them to advance. From this point to the woods we moved very rapidly, the Sixteenth Ohio moving, however, too far to the left to reach the woods in time for the Twenty-second. The latter regiment went into the skirt of the woods, but was very soon driven back a little over the brow of the hill. Here they were halted by Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, commanding, and the Sixteenth coming up, both regiments again charged into the woods.

This position, which we held for about half an hour, we were com-

pelled to retire from, the enemy having brought up a battery to rake the woods, with a much stronger infantry force than my own to support it. I regarded my advance as an important one, and regret exceedingly my inability to maintain it. Immediately on returning to the position from which we had made the charge, the regiments were reformed, and the line, both upon the right and left, advancing, we moved forward also. The enemy rapidly retired, our skirmishers only getting an occasional shot. After advancing some 2 miles, the greater portion of the distance through a dense woods, and capturing more prisoners than we had men, our skirmishers were fired upon by a battery upon our left. Knowing that we had forces upon our left, I sent a staff officer to communicate with them, and at the same time changed my front a little to the left and advanced my skirmishers. On the approach of the latter the enemy retired his battery, leaving a wagon-load of ammunition on the ground.

At this point Lieutenant-Colonel Pardee brought me an order from General McClernand to move with my command to Edwards Station. Waiting a short time for the return of my aide-de-camp (Lieutenant Risdon), who had gone to communicate with Generals Blair and Smith, on the left, I ordered the ammunition destroyed (in the execution of which order Captain Thomas, of the Twenty-second Kentucky, a most gallant and efficient officer, was severely burned by the explosion), marched to Edwards Station, and bivouacked at 12 o'clock at night.

The action of the Forty-second and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, from the time they were taken from my immediate command, I suppose will appear from the reports of other officers.

The casualties were as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
16th Ohio	1	5	.....
22d Kentucky	.....	15	.....
42d Ohio	2	12	7
Total	3	32	7

On the morning of the 17th, just at daylight, having together again four regiments of my brigade, took up line of march to Black River, immediately in rear of General Carr's division. Came in sight of the enemy, posted behind strong works on the southeast side of the river, about 8.30 a. m. According to orders, deployed the brigade into line on the left of the railroad, forming a junction with General Carr on the right. Having been ordered to advance, we moved forward with a strong line of skirmishers to the front some 300 yards, under a severe fire of grape and canister, when we were ordered to halt, lie down, and await the advance of the line on the right. While in this position, received an order from General Osterhaus that he was wounded, and that General Lee would assume command of the division.

Seeing the enemy moving in their works toward our left, sent two companies, under command of Captain Hutchins, of the Forty-second Ohio, as skirmishers, well advanced to the front, to protect our left. About 10 o'clock the whole line advanced, and the enemy's left giving way, we had no trouble in possessing the works in our immediate front, embracing five batteries, four of which contained two guns each and the fifth three.

In this advance the skirmishers under Captain Hutchins, in conjunction with those of the Seventh Kentucky, to my left, compelled the surrender of a regiment of the enemy, the colors of which in some way were taken possession of by two mounted officers from General Smith's command.

The casualties were as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
16th Ohio	3	6	.....
22d Kentucky	2	4	.....
42d Ohio	2	3	1
114th Ohio	3	1	.....
Total	10	14	1

During the night, with heavy details from each of the regiments, threw a bridge across the river, and about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 18th marched over; bivouacked for the night some 3 miles from our present position.

On the morning of the 19th, marched, reaching the corn-field in our rear about 11 o'clock; formed the brigade in line, contiguous columns of divisions, at deploying intervals. At 1 o'clock received orders to form line of battle in ravine in the front. At 2 o'clock was ordered to advance, which was done (the enemy showing complete range with his artillery of every ravine and hill-top) in most excellent order for the ground over which we were moving; reached a position commanding the enemy's guns immediately in our front, and which were very soon silenced. Night coming on, a strong line of skirmishers was left on the ground, and the brigade taken back to bivouac where we had formed to move forward at 2 o'clock. In the advance of this day, Lieut. O. C. Risdon, Forty-second Ohio, acting aide-de-camp, was so severely wounded in the left arm as to compel his leaving the field.

The casualties were as follows: Killed—Sixteenth Ohio, 1. Wounded—Sixteenth Ohio, 8; Twenty-second Kentucky, 2; Forty-second Ohio, 12, and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, 10. Total, 1 killed and 32 wounded.

Morning of 20th, moved the brigade forward to position occupied the evening before, immediately behind the line of skirmishers, and at night returned again to bivouac.

The casualties were as follows: Sixteenth Ohio, 1 killed and 1 wounded; Forty-second Ohio, 3 wounded, and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, 1 killed. Total, 2 killed and 4 wounded.

May 21, a repetition of the day previous.

The casualties were as follows: Wounded—Sixteenth Ohio, 3, and Twenty-second Kentucky, 1. Total, 4.

On the morning of the 22d, was ordered to shift my line of skirmishers to the right, and prepare to advance up the ravine, immediately in front of the Seventh Michigan Battery, at 10 a. m., at which hour a general assault was to be made upon the entire line of the enemy's works. In conjunction with the First Brigade, formed three columns of attack. The Twenty-second Kentucky and Forty-second Ohio, forming the right column, were ordered to move up the ravine to the right of the abatis, the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio and Forty-ninth Indiana, with the Sixty-ninth Indiana as support; the center were to go up the left ra-

vine, and the remaining regiments of the First Brigade to form the left column, and to move over the ridge upon the left. The Sixteenth Ohio was deployed as skirmishers to cover the front of the three columns.

At the appointed hour the advance was made; we crossed the abatis on the right, under fire from the right, left, and front. Here finding shelter, I ordered a halt to rest the men. On examining the ground, I found it utterly impossible to reach the enemy's works at the point I was ordered to, and so reported to the general. We maintained this position, frequently relieving the lines of skirmishers, who were actively engaged in keeping the enemy's artillery silent, until night, when we were ordered to retire, holding the advance made by a strong picket.

The casualties were as follows: Killed—Sixteenth Ohio, 4; Twenty-second Kentucky, 3; Forty-second Ohio, 1, and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, 6. Total, 14. Wounded—Sixteenth Ohio, 5; Twenty-second Kentucky, 14; Forty-second Ohio, 21, and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, 23. Total, 63.

May 23.—Before daylight, advanced the brigade to position occupied the evening previous; skirmishers engaged rather actively on the right of my line; retired to bivouac after dark to avoid drawing the enemy's fire.

The casualties were as follows: Wounded—Sixteenth Ohio, 3; Twenty-second Kentucky, 2; Forty-second Ohio, 1, and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, 6. Total, 12.

My entire command, both officers and men, have exhibited an alacrity and promptness in the execution of all duties assigned them truly gratifying to me. Although worn down and but scantily fed during the period embraced by this report, each and every one of them has my sincere thanks.

I cannot close this report without stating my obligations to my staff, Capt. G. W. Stein, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieuts. O. C. Risdon and Jacob Swigert, aides-de-camp, for their untiring zeal at all times in carrying out my instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. LINDSEY,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. J. W. THOMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Division.

No. 6.

Report of Capt. John L. Campbell, Third Illinois Cavalry.

CAMP, DETACHMENT THIRD ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 26, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor of reporting that at 9 a. m. on the 16th instant my little command, consisting of Companies A, E, and K, Third Illinois Cavalry, the former commanded by Lieutenant Bierce; Company E by Lieut. Thomas B. Vaughn, and Company K by Lieutenant Zimmerman, comprising some 90 men, met the enemy's vedettes and drove them back to their skirmishers, where I dismounted a portion of my command and skirmished with them, driving them over 1 mile along the back brow of Champion's Hill. The road was enfiladed by deep cañons, heavily timbered. The enemy yielded their ground with great reluc-

tance, contesting every inch of it. Company E had the advance on this occasion, and, of course, had to bear the brunt of the enemy's fire.

While waiting for the infantry to press the enemy, orders came for the cavalry to charge them, which was promptly executed. Company E was led by Lieutenant Vaughn, supported by Lieutenant Hargrave. Companies A and K were gallantly led by their company commanders in support of Company E.

The head of the column passed through the enemy's skirmishers and reached a point within 75 yards of the enemy, drawn up in three lines of battle on each side of the road, with a battery in the road directly in our front. They poured into us a galling enfilading fire from their small-arms and a plunging fire from their battery. As no cavalry could long live in this fire, a retreat was ordered and promptly executed.

Lieut. W. B. Hargrave, of Company E, was wounded in the right arm slightly; 3 horses were killed and 4 wounded in the charge.

I am happy to be able to say that the entire command did their duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
Captain, Commanding Detachment Third Illinois Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS,
Comdg. Ninth Div., Thirteenth A. C., Dept. of the Tennessee.

No. 7.

Report of Lieut. Charles B. Kimball, First Wisconsin Battery, including engagement at Big Black River Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST WISCONSIN BATTERY,
May 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the part taken in the two engagements of May 16 and 17 by the First Wisconsin Battery, under my command:

May 16, coming upon the enemy strongly posted in thick timber of Champion's Hill, I placed my battery in line of battle, which was formed in the following order: One section I caused to be placed in battery to the front, covering also a deep ravine in front and to the right of our line. The remaining two sections of the battery I placed in position covering the front, and also a deep ravine on the left of our line, the whole being supported by three regiments of infantry of the Second Brigade. In this position, with but slight change, I remained until 3 p. m. without firing a single round, when I was ordered to move forward and join the First Brigade at Edwards Depot, where it had halted for the night, after pursuing the enemy until a late hour. I did so, arriving at 11 p. m., where I also encamped for the remaining hours of the night.

May 17, moved forward at 4 a. m., coming upon the enemy at 9 a. m., strongly intrenched near Big Black. Captain Foster being present, ordered the center section, under Lieutenant Hackett, into position on the west side of the railroad, where it soon opened fire upon the enemy, but was shortly after relieved by the right section, on account of one of its pieces being partially disabled by the explosion of the limber-chest. The left section I placed in position on the right of the line, in which position it did some execution; but, as the enemy soon after retreated, but a few rounds were fired.

At 2 p. m., having been victorious, I got my command together near the enemy's works, where I remained until 6 p. m., when I received orders to encamp for the night. During the engagement the piece of which William McKeith is gunner, and had had its limber-chest blown up by one of the enemy's shells bursting in it early in the engagement, was successful in dismounting one 24-pounder gun for the enemy.

List of casualties during the day was as follows: One limber-chest and contents, including 45 rounds of 20-pounder ammunition, completely destroyed by being blown up by one of the enemy's shells bursting in it; Capt. Jacob T. Foster, wounded in the left shoulder; Cannoneer Charles Withee seriously wounded by being burned and bruised by explosion of limber-chest; and Drivers Dedrick and J. Castles slightly wounded by being thrown from their horses and afterward run over.

Hoping this may be satisfactory to you, I remain, captain, your obedient servant,

CHAS. B. KIMBALL,
First Lieutenant, Commanding First Wisconsin Battery.

Capt. J. W. THOMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 8.

Report of Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Tenth Division, including operations April 13–May 24.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., TENTH DIV., THIRTEENTH A. C.,
Camp, Rear of Vicksburg, Miss., May 24, 1863.

In compliance with an order from division headquarters, I herewith submit the following report of the proceedings of my brigade since leaving Milliken's Bend, La.:

On April 13, I received orders to have my brigade prepare two days' cooked rations and be ready to march at a moment's notice.

On the morning of the 14th, received orders to march, and by 4 p. m. was ready for the road, and marched to Oak Grove plantation, where we encamped until next morning.

On the 15th, resumed our line of march, and proceeded as far as Holmes' plantation, about 15 miles from last camp. Here we remained until Friday evening, April 24, when we moved to Smith's plantation, distant about 7 miles, arriving there about 11 p. m., and remained there until about 2 p. m. on Sunday, the 26th, when we embarked on board transports in Roundaway Bayou, the course of which we followed until we finally entered the Mississippi River opposite Carthage; thence proceeded down the river to Perkins' plantation, arriving there about 9 p. m., during a very severe storm.

On Tuesday, April 28, I received orders to embark four of my regiments and the Seventeenth Ohio Battery on transports and barges, to proceed to a point as near Grand Gulf as practicable, to act under Brigadier-General Osterhaus, commanding Ninth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and as a reserve to his division. I accordingly took with me the Sixteenth and Sixty-seventh Indiana, Eighty-third Ohio, and Twenty-third Wisconsin Regiments, and embarked upon barges and transports, leaving transportation of every description, even my own and field officers' horses, and proceeded to Hard Times Landing, oppo-

site and above Grand Gulf, and remained during the unsuccessful attempt of the gunboats to reduce Grand Gulf on Wednesday, April 29.

Being personally on the gunboat General Price, which had in tow a transport containing two of my regiments, we stood out in the stream in constant readiness to avail ourselves of any advantage which might be gained by the gunboats.

The attempt to reduce the principal batteries proving a failure, we disembarked and marched across the Bend, to a point below Grand Gulf, where we encamped for the night.

On the 30th, we re-embarked (the gunboats and transports having run the blockade during the night) and proceeded to Bruinsburg, where we drew six days (two-thirds) rations, and about 11 p. m. took up our line of march for Port Gibson, Miss. Marched steadily all night, and about sunrise heard heavy and rapid cannonading in front, and shortly afterward learned that our advance was warmly engaged with the enemy.

Pressing vigorously on, we reached the scene of the engagement about 7 o'clock, when I immediately formed in line of battle in rear of General Hovey's division, our division constituting the reserve.

The part taken by my brigade in the battle of that day, while it did not lead to much loss, was very exhausting from the necessity of rapidly shifting ground with a part or the whole of the brigade, as the weak points of our lines successively presented themselves.

I continued thus supporting the line until ordered with my brigade farther to the left, to relieve the Second Brigade, under Colonel Landram, who had fought desperately through the day, when we advanced farther to the front than any other troops, driving the enemy from the hill. Night putting an end to that day's fight, our men sank exhausted upon the ground. They had marched all night and fought all day under a burning sun, and without having had a mouthful to eat since the previous evening.

Next morning, May 2, by order of General McClernand, I took the advance with my brigade, and proceeded cautiously into Port Gibson, where I had the pleasure of raising the Stars and Stripes to their wonted place of honor. The rear guard of the enemy were retreating out of town, having fired the bridge over South Fork of Little Bayou Pierre. I had the Seventeenth Ohio Battery to open upon them, but they succeeded in making good their retreat, as we had no means of pursuit.

We remained at Port Gibson until the morning of the 3d instant, when I was ordered to take my brigade to the hills back of the town, as there were symptoms of the enemy coming in on our rear. Remaining in that position until I was satisfied there was no enemy near, I took up my line of march toward Willow Springs. Late in the afternoon we crossed Big Bayou Pierre and went into camp at this place until the morning of the 7th instant, when we marched to a point half a mile beyond Cayuga, where we remained until the morning of the 12th instant, when we countermarched to Cayuga; thence bearing left in a westerly direction for about 10 miles, where we encamped for the night in line of battle near Fourteen-Mile Creek, 6 miles from Edwards Station.

Next morning (13th) we marched back to the Jackson road, a distance of about 6 miles.

Here we remained until the 15th, when, following General Blair's division, we marched to Raymond, about 15 miles, getting into camp at 9 p. m.

At daylight on the 16th, we marched out on the Vicksburg road toward Edwards Station, my brigade being in the advance. About 6

miles out from Raymond we came upon the enemy's pickets, when our line of battle was quickly formed, with heavy skirmishing parties in front. The batteries were thrown into position and shelled the enemy's forces very successfully. We skirmished along gradually, driving the enemy before us, while our main force followed along the road until we reached a water-course, across which the bridge had been broken down by the retreating enemy. Finding the enemy was in retreat but a short distance ahead, and apprehending they might avail themselves of some prominent hills, from which they could sweep the plain we were in, I pushed my brigade rapidly ahead until the skirmishers began to find it a hot contest, and as we rose to the crest of the hill had abundant reason to congratulate myself upon my speed, as the enemy had rallied and planted their battery on the second hill, not having had time to form on the first. They poured in a most terrific fire of shot, shell, grape, and canister, but my men were well protected by the crest of the hill, and my sharpshooters kept the enemy so much annoyed they had to abandon some of their guns. After repeated application to General Smith for re-enforcements, both of infantry and artillery, I finally succeeded in obtaining the Nineteenth Kentucky and Seventy-seventh Illinois, of Colonel Landram's brigade, who were ready and impatiently awaiting orders to move forward. I also obtained four guns of the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, which had been preceded by part of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, both of which did admirable execution.

Receiving orders from General Smith through one of his staff to halt, I did so, holding the position I had gained. It was my conviction at the time, confirmed by all I have learned since, that, properly supported by General Blair's division, we could have captured the whole rebel force opposed to us, and reached Edwards Station before sunset.

From prisoners taken next day, we learned that after the loss of General [L.] Tilghman, who was killed by a shot from our batteries, they had attempted to run off their artillery; but failing to do so, abandoned it, since which time we have obtained the guns, twelve pieces. Also the whole rebel force retreated in great disorder, it being impossible for the officers to again form their men into line.

The night after the battle the men lay upon their arms, hourly expecting an attack. The night passed quietly, however, and at daylight we moved on in line of battle, but soon had abundant evidence that the rebels had skedaddled most hurriedly, leaving arms, ammunition, &c., strewn by the roadside. Forming again in column, we moved on through Edwards Station without further interruption.

As we approached Big Black River, heavy firing became very audible, and I received orders from General Smith to move rapidly forward and take position on the left of General Osterhaus' division. This done, we were ordered forward in line of battle. Arriving at the edge of the forest through which we had advanced, I found we could not advance across the open field without changing front, as the enemy would have an enfilading fire upon my line. I rapidly changed front, so that my left would cover the enemy's works on the left of the cotton-gin. I then ordered a charge across the field, which was gallantly executed. When my skirmishers arrived within 200 yards of the enemy, a white handkerchief was displayed on their intrenchments, upon which Lieutenant Conover, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and Captain Keigwin, acting aide, who were in advance of the skirmishers, rode forward and received the surrender of the forces and colors of the Sixtieth Tennessee Regiment (rebel), under command of Lieutenant-Colonel [N.] Gregg, and reported them to me. About the same time our forces took

possession of the whole line of the enemy's works, they retreating across the Big Black River and setting fire to the bridge.

As it now became necessary to build a bridge before we could cross, we remained encamped in the enemy's works until the next day, Monday, May 18, when we moved forward at about 11 a. m., my brigade again taking the advance. We proceeded very cautiously, apprehending an attack every moment, never dreaming the enemy could have abandoned, without another effort, the exceedingly advantageous position and fortification afforded by the natural conformation of the ground.

We soon learned from negroes there was no enemy between us and Mount Alban, a small place about half-way between Black River and Vicksburg, which information we found correct. About half a mile beyond Mount Alban we found a bridge so burned and broken as to be impassable. Examination showed it would cause considerable delay to repair it so that artillery could pass over in safety. We therefore made a considerable detour to the left, taking a route through the country which in the course of a couple of miles struck the Baldwin's Ferry road, which was the route we were seeking. Proceeding slowly and cautiously, we encamped that night about 2½ miles from the enemy's works in rear of Vicksburg.

Tuesday morning, May 19, we again moved toward the fortifications, until, when within 1½ miles, their skirmishers began to appear. I immediately formed my four regiments in line of battle on the right of the Vicksburg road, the Sixteenth Indiana and Eighty-third Ohio in front, supported by the Sixty-seventh Indiana and Twenty-third Wisconsin, and, covered by the crest of the hill, the Seventeenth Ohio Battery. I threw out a heavy force of skirmishers under command of Major Redfield, Sixteenth Indiana, who gradually drove back the enemy's skirmishers until finally I advanced my brigade to a ravine running at right angles with the railroad, and in the rear of the hill on which is the cotton-gin. As the enemy were driven farther in, we advanced until within about 400 yards of the forts.

On the 20th, received orders to be in readiness to charge the enemy's works at 2 p. m. At the given signal the brigade, with tremendous cheering, rushed over the crest of the hill in front of them, and, taking a moment's breathing time, commenced the ascent of the next hill. Finding it unadvisable to advance in line of battle, on account of the greater exposure, I ordered the regiment forward by companies as skirmishers, in which way we succeeded in finally driving the greater part of the enemy's sharpshooters within the intrenchments, my men lying immediately under the works, and effectually silencing the enemy's artillery. We maintained that position, keeping up a constant fire at every head that showed itself, until 10 o'clock at night, when we were relieved by General Benton's brigade. It was fully 2 a. m. on the 21st before I succeeded in withdrawing all my men. During all that day (21st) my men rested, occupying themselves in putting their arms in thorough order.

On the morning of the 22d, I received orders to prepare for an assault on the enemy's works at 10 a. m., to support General Benton's brigade. At the hour designated I had my four regiments arranged in order, the Sixty-seventh Indiana occupying the road passing down the hill to the right of the burnt chimneys; the Twenty-third Wisconsin immediately in its rear; the Sixteenth Indiana on the hillside of the ravine to the right, and in front of said road, supported by the Eighty-third Ohio. I advanced the regiments, with a yell and a rush, over the hill into the last ravine, and immediately commenced advancing up the hill, upon

which is the fort we were attacking, three regiments of my command, the Sixteenth Indiana, Eighty-third Ohio, and Sixty-seventh Indiana on the right of General Benton's brigade, my left resting on the road, and the right extending along the crest of the hill and in front of the fort, and not more than 20 steps from it.

By 10.30 a. m. we had silenced their batteries to a great extent, and the regiments had their colors flying against the walls of the fort. There being some symptoms of an attempt to turn our flanks, I sent four companies of the Twenty-third Wisconsin to support the Sixty-seventh Indiana on the right, and the remaining six companies to the left, in support of the Sixteenth Indiana.

While this was being done I received orders from General Smith to send two regiments of my command to support General Benton's left; but as this would reduce my force one-half, and leave my front terribly exposed, I immediately sent to General Smith representing these facts. His answer was, "It is an order from General Carr, and must be obeyed." I again sent an aide to urge the state of the case, and received permission from General Smith to retain my position, but shortly received an inquiry from General Carr why the regiments were not forthcoming. I then went myself to see General McClernand, and represented to him that it would be the destruction not only of my regiments, but of the whole front. General McClernand, while assenting to my statements, referred me to General Carr, who commanded the advance. Notwithstanding my representations, General Carr renewed his order concerning the regiments, and telling him I obeyed his order under protest, I returned to my command, and with a heavy and foreboding heart gave the requisite orders for the Twenty-third Wisconsin and Sixty-seventh Indiana to withdraw from the ground which had been gained with so much labor and maintained with so much valor, thus leaving my two remaining regiments, Sixteenth Indiana and Eighty-third Ohio, unsupported.

As I had anticipated and feared, the rebels, finding the fire slackened and the line weakened in their front, opened a most destructive fire. On consultation with General Benton, I determined to take the responsibility of replacing my regiments without delay, but the work was now most difficult, as the rebels had the advantage and seemed determined to keep it. Just as I had ordered my regiments back, a message came from General Carr, telling me to use my discretion about withdrawing my regiments. Such a message ten minutes before, or such consent when I pleaded for it, would have saved a hundred lives.

After repeated applications, I succeeded in getting permission to carry a piece of artillery to my front line. Accordingly, a gun from the Mercantile Battery was taken by a squad of the Twenty-third Wisconsin close up to the point held by the Sixteenth Indiana, and supported by the latter regiment not more than 25 or 30 feet from the fort, against which it did admirable work. By this time the guns of my command had become so foul by constant firing that I was compelled to use caliber .54 in place of .58, the caliber of the arms. A brigade was sent us from General Quinby's division, but, owing to their incautious manner of approaching, drew from the enemy a most galling fire of musketry and artillery, followed by an attempt of the enemy to charge, probably with the view of capturing the gun we were using so effectively. The brigade re-enforcing us broke and retired in great disorder. My brigade, now greatly reduced in strength, manfully held its ground, and the Sixteenth Indiana prepared with fixed bayonets to receive the threatened charge, which, however, did not come. It was

now night, and hostilities for the most part ceased. We drew off our men, after having maintained the ground for nearly ten hours' continuous fighting.

I am of the opinion that, had we been re-enforced at 12 m., or the demonstration kept up along the line to our right, thus preventing the enemy from massing directly in our front, we could have gained a lodgment in the enemy's works.

Since that time to the present date (May 24), nothing has transpired, the men quietly resting on the days succeeding the fight.

The Seventeenth Ohio Battery, attached to my brigade, in the actions of the 20th and 22d was almost entirely detached from my infantry, and hence they have not been hitherto mentioned as frequently, perhaps, as was their due, and I take this opportunity to bear willing testimony to the brilliancy of their work. Being frequently at the batteries with them, I repeatedly observed the unwavering assiduity with which the officers watched for a chance to injure the enemy and the promptitude and enthusiasm with which the men responded to every call made upon them.

I cannot close without commending with highest praise the gallantry of my staff officers—Lieutenant Conover, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Keigwin and Lieutenant [Thomas J.] Elliott, aides-de-camp, and Lieutenant [George W.] Richardson, acting inspector-general—who, through this long series of actions, have rendered efficient aid and service in the fatiguing duties of the field, or the more exciting but more dangerous scenes of the battle.

Lieutenant [Joshua W.] Tolford, acting ordnance officer, with untiring energy kept not only my brigade but the whole division fully supplied with ammunition, and has since received merited promotion. Lieutenant [George W.] Friedley filled the double capacity of acting quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence with entire satisfaction, even in those places where it was difficult, almost impossible, to obtain supplies.

Where every officer and man acted with such bravery, it is difficult to particularize, and I can only mention some instances of individual gallantry which came under my personal observation. Colonel Lucas, Sixteenth Indiana, showed distinguished courage in all the fights, more particularly on the 22d, when, notwithstanding he was wounded three times, he continued to cheer on his men with unabated vigor. For cool, resolute courage, Major Redfield, of the Sixteenth Indiana, has stood conspicuous throughout the campaign. Colonel Guppey, Twenty-third Wisconsin, worked with the skill of a thorough soldier and the bravery of a man who does not know fear. Lieutenant-Colonel Buehler, Sixty-seventh Indiana, remained with his men in the hottest of the fierce carnage of the 22d, and, in fact, the officers of all the regiments heroically did their duty. I am largely indebted to Major Montgomery and Captain De Gress, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, the latter of whom was wounded while carrying messages for me during the assault of the 22d; also Lieutenant Kensler, Sixteenth Indiana, wounded while acting aide-de-camp on the same day.

I have had the honor heretofore to forward a report of the killed and wounded of my brigade, a copy of which is appended as part of this report;* also a report of the prisoners captured during this campaign.†

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. First Brig., Tenth Div., Thirteenth A. C.

Capt. J. HOUGH, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Division.*

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* Not found; but see revised statement, p. 161 † Omitted.

No. 9.

Report of Col. Frederick W. Moore, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, including operations April 14–May 22.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-THIRD REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp before Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, according to instructions of this date, a condensed statement of the movements of my command since its last departure from Milliken's Bend, La.

On April 14, the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the remainder of the First Brigade, marched from Milliken's Bend to Oak Grove plantation.

On the 15th, marched through Richmond, La., to Holmes' plantation, and went into camp at that point on the 16th.

On the 22d, this regiment proceeded, under special orders, to Smith's plantation (5 miles farther south), and reported to Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps. Was there employed on provost and police duty until April 27, when it rejoined the First Brigade, and was transported to Perkins' plantation, 8 miles below New Carthage, La.

On the 28th, re-embarked, and moved down the Mississippi River within sight of Grand Gulf, bivouacking on the Louisiana shore.

On the 29th, marched by land below Grand Gulf, after the failure of the gunboats to silence the batteries at that point.

On the 30th, were transported by gunboat to the Mississippi shore, below Bayou Pierre, and shortly after midnight marched toward Port Gibson without halting. Took post for action to support the right wing of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

May 1, maneuvered all day without getting under fire until near 2 p. m., when Companies A and F, as skirmishers, supported by the remainder of the regiment in line, drove the Fifth Missouri (rebel) Regiment from a wooded hill in our front, and made a demonstration on a heavy howitzer battery, which turned its fire upon them for about two hours without inflicting any damage. For want of support on the right, the regiment (and the brigade at the same time) afterward fell back, having sustained no greater loss than 3 men very slightly wounded, and having taken 10 or 12 prisoners, who were immediately sent to the rear.

On the 2d, at daybreak, I advanced skirmishers, the regiment following in line on the left of the Sixteenth Indiana, and entered the town of Port Gibson without resistance.

On the 3d, advanced to the bridge over Bayou Pierre, near Willow Springs, on the Vicksburg road.

On the 7th, advanced beyond Rocky Springs.

On the 9th, advanced to Big Sandy Creek.

On the 10th, advanced beyond Cayuga, Miss.

On the 12th, made a detour to the left, and drove in the enemy's pickets on Fourteen-Mile Creek, about 6 miles from Edwards Depot.

On the 13th, moved again to the right, and bivouacked on Burrows' plantation, about 8 miles from Utica.

On the 15th, marched toward Raymond, and maneuvered in the direction of Edwards Depot until about 9 a. m. of May 16, when the enemy appeared in force at Midway Hill.

My regiment immediately formed line on the left of the Sixteenth Indiana, on a commanding eminence, supporting Blount's (Seventeenth

Ohio) battery, before which the enemy fell back. My command advanced with the brigade slowly, but securing ground as it went, until checked by artillery commanding the road directly in front, strongly supported by infantry. A rapid and heavy fire, principally directed upon my regiment by reason of its position, was kept up for several hours, though my skirmishers, by their spirited and effective fire, prevented any movement of the enemy's infantry upon my front. Availing myself of the crest of a ridge, I was able to protect my men so successfully as to lose but 3 men in the course of several hours under grape, canister, and shell, at short range. Among these, however, I regret to name Sergeant [Ernest] Warden, of Company F, a brave, intelligent, and faithful soldier, whose skull was crushed by a fragment of shell, and whose loss is much to be deplored.

The enemy, though superior in numbers, fell back during the night, and we advanced on the morning of the 17th at the best speed of which the men were capable, passing through Edwards Depot, and reaching Black River in season to charge the left of the enemy's intrenchments at the time they were being most heavily driven on the right, and participating in the capture of the Sixteenth [Sixtieth] East Tennessee (rebel) Regiment and some 100 stragglers besides, who fell into the hands of the First Brigade. With renewed satisfaction I am able to say that this success was bloodless, not costing us a man.

Sleeping that night in the intrenchments, we crossed Black River about 9 a. m. of May 18, and moved directly upon Mount Alban, the Tenth Division in advance. Finding that point unoccupied, we moved by a circuitous route to the left, and bivouacked that night (18th) about 2 miles from the main forts covering the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad.

Advancing on the morning of the 19th, the line of battle was formed within half-musket shot of the rebel pickets, in an orchard on the left of the Jackson Railroad, and by steady advances gained nearly a mile to the front with severe skirmishing, in which my regiment had to sustain a loss of 20 in killed and wounded, part of which was by artillery from the forts.

On the 20th, the fighting was confined to the pickets, and but one or two slight casualties occurred, General Benton's brigade taking the front to relieve our tired men. In the evening of that day [21st?] it was officially announced to me that a general assault was ordered for 10 o'clock the next morning, May 22, in which the Tenth Division, being in reserve, would merely support General Carr, and I was ordered to hold the men in readiness accordingly. At the appointed time I detached the several companies of my command from each other as much as possible, to avoid drawing the enemy's fire while passing over the ridge between me and General Benton, two companies moving around it by the right flank. Having closed on the new line without loss, my regiment occupied the center of the brigade, the Twenty-third Wisconsin in support.

Almost immediately upon the advance of General Benton to the assault, several staff officers came to demand re-enforcements, and within a very few minutes my regiment, being ordered to advance, had closed upon the enemy's works under a destructive fire, planted their colors on the glacis of the fort nearest them, and maintained the same line with the Eighteenth Indiana, the foremost of Benton's brigade, and immediately on their left. By a vigorous fire they for a time prevented any serious reply from the enemy in front, but five companies being moved to the right to watch the rifle-pits on that side, were soon

exposed to an enfilading artillery fire from the forts, both to the right and left, and suffered from it to a considerable extent, though not so much as some other regiments which seemed less expert in taking advantage of the ground for cover. This position was maintained—indeed, there could be no retreat—until dark, when I was ordered to retire to the ravine occupied by me in the morning, which was accomplished in safety, bringing off my colors and such of my wounded as had not previously been removed. Most of my dead were also brought off, though in a few cases this was impossible.

My loss in this affair was 24 killed and wounded.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

F. W. MOORE,
Colonel Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. R. CONOVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 10.

Report of Col. Joshua J. Guppey, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, including operations to May 22.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLS.,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battles that have taken place since the army landed in the State of Mississippi:

On May 1 last, the regiment, after marching the entire night preceding, was formed as a part of the reserve in the battle of Port Gibson. In the forenoon, by order of General Burbridge, it supported Foster's Wisconsin battery and Sheldon's brigade, General Osterhaus' division, in several advances.

In the afternoon it rejoined the brigade and took the advance on the right of the line.

Later in the day it was deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy from the woods toward Port Gibson, took 20 prisoners, and destroyed a large quantity of small-arms.

On the morning of May 2, the regiment was in line of battle at 2 a. m., and at daylight took the advance toward Port Gibson, having the honor of being the first regiment which entered the city, and which gave the first cheer for our national flag, raised over it by General Burbridge. During the day the regiment did duty as provost guard.

On May 16, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Midway Hill. In the evening five companies were deployed as skirmishers, and afterward two companies were added to them. They did most efficient service in driving the enemy's skirmishers and gaining knowledge of his position. Captains Greene and Bull, who each commanded parties, displayed excellent conduct and judgment, and are entitled to great credit for their skill and bravery. Two companies of the enemy's skirmishers were literally cut to pieces, if the account of prisoners afterward taken may be believed.

In the afternoon the regiment was placed in reserve and did little, except make an advance under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery,

to support the Eighty-third Ohio and Sixty-seventh Indiana. I believe the advance was made in a manner which met the approval of the general commanding.

On May 17, the regiment took part in the battle of Black River Bridge, and constituted the reserve, when the Sixtieth Tennessee Regiment surrendered to the brigade; three hundred and sixty stand of arms captured, the destruction of which was assigned to this regiment, and they were accordingly destroyed under my supervision.

I have little to say of the affairs which took place under the walls of the forts near this city on the 20th and 22d instant. Whatever name may be given to them, they were, in reality, nothing more than reconnaissances in force, and should be so regarded.

On the 20th, my whole regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and did their duty most gallantly. Lieut. A. J. McFarlane was wounded severely while leading his men against the enemy, who were concealed in the fallen timber in front of one of their forts. Later in the day Lieutenant Bull was wounded.

On the 22d, the brigade aided in shutting up a large number of the enemy in one of their forts so closely that they could neither discharge their cannon nor their small-arms. Here Lieutenant Starks was wounded, and Sergeants [Judson A.] Lewis, Company C, and [Daniel] Eder, Company D, were killed. Our gallant soldiers seemed determined to get inside the fort by some means. Not being able to scale its walls, they tried to dig them down, and not succeeding in this, they hailed with cheers the cannon which had been ordered up, and two of the companies of my regiment (B and E) dragged it up the hill to the walls of the fort, where it was most vigorously served. It was too late in the day, however, to accomplish the desired result. Heavy re-enforcements poured in to aid the enemy, and all that we could do was, with the aid of a covering brigade, to retire in good order. The fire of musketry was the hottest that I have ever seen, and the bravery of our soldiers under it is beyond all praise.

All of my officers behaved with distinguished gallantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Vilas and Major Hill proved themselves to be brave and skillful leaders, and handled the men intrusted to their charge with much skill.

Being in command of the reserve, my work principally consisted in guarding against attempts of the enemy to turn our right flank, several of which were made, and all of which failed.

Our total killed, wounded, and missing in these engagements were:

Engagements.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
At Port Gibson, May 1	------	1	------
At Midway Hill, May 16	------	3	------
At Black River Bridge, May 17	------	1	1
At Vicksburg, May 20	3	14	------
At Vicksburg, May 22	2	28	2
Total	5	47	3

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. GUPPEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. R. CONOVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Col. Friend S. Rutherford, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, Second Brigade.

HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH REGT. ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Champion's Hill, near Edwards Depot, Miss., May 17, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part my command took in the battle commonly known as Champion's Hill:

During the early part of the day little was done save to change position, in pursuance of orders, as emergency seemed to demand, part of the time in front and part of the time in reserve. Near 3 p. m., when the advance was ordered, my command was directed to support the Chicago Mercantile Battery. My regiment was placed in the rear of the battery, on a sloping hill, exposed to the enemy's battery, which fired ricochet shot. The battery was ordered to change its position; but no orders were communicated to me to withdraw, and my command was for three quarters of an hour exposed to the enemy's fire without being able to do the enemy any harm. When our position was made known to General Smith, we were ordered to withdraw and take a less dangerous position.

Our loss on this occasion was 4 wounded.

Permit me to say, on behalf of my men, that I look upon their conduct under this hail of cannon-shot as a severe test of their bravery. Not a man left the ranks, save the wounded, until by my orders.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. RUTHERFORD,
Colonel, Comdg. Ninety-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Col. W. J. LANDRAM,
Comdg. Second Brigade, Tenth Div., Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 12.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, U. S. Army, commanding Twelfth Division, including operations May 2–20.

HDQRS. TWELFTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with an order from Major-General McClernand, I herewith send you a report of the action of my division from the battle of Port Gibson, on the 1st instant, to the date of my arrival at the works before Vicksburg, on the 20th instant.

The night after the battle of Port Gibson we slept upon the field; arrived in the town and bivouacked on the second day, and assisted in building a bridge over Bayou Pierre. We marched for Willow Springs on the 3d, arriving there the same evening.

On the 6th, encamped at Rocky Springs. On the 7th instant at Big Sandy, where we remained until the 10th, on which day we marched to and encamped upon Five-Mile Creek.

On the 12th, we marched for Fourteen-Mile Creek, on the Edwards Station road. Here my division, being in front, encountered the enemy's pickets, who were encamped at Edwards Station in considerable force. We had marched from 4 o'clock in the morning over a rugged country,

with little or no water, and our only hope was to force the enemy back beyond Fourteen-Mile Creek. A sharp skirmish ensued, and we drove the enemy back and encamped on both sides of the creek for the night. Our men enjoyed both the skirmish and the water.

On the 13th, I received orders to cover the flank and rear of the Thirteenth Army Corps in its march on Jackson. The enemy lay in strong force near the line of our march, and there was danger of an attack, as we marched by the flank a short distance from their encampment. The Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Divisions, of the Thirteenth Army Corps, had just passed, and when in the act of moving my division my pickets were again attacked by what seemed to be a strong picket guard. I ordered Colonel Slack, commanding Second Brigade, to bring back the Forty-seventh Indiana, Twenty-eighth Iowa, and Fifty-sixth Ohio, and force the enemy back. Another brisk skirmish ensued, the enemy fleeing before the Twenty-eighth Iowa, the Fifty-sixth and Forty-seventh being held in reserve, faced to the flanks of the Twenty-eighth, to meet any emergency. In the mean time I had ordered my division forward, so as not to have my column delayed in its march on Jackson. Our losses in these skirmishes were 4 slightly wounded.

On the same night we encamped beyond Fourteen-Mile Creek, at Dillon's Cross-Roads, on the field of a conflict a few days previous by forces under the command of Major-General Sherman.

On the 14th, we marched through Raymond in a severe storm, the roads in places having to be drained by the labor of my pioneers before our wagons could pass, and encamped near a creek about 4 miles distant from Clinton.

Learning at Raymond that Jackson had fallen and was in possession of our forces, our direction was again changed toward Vicksburg, and on the 15th we marched to a point near Bolton Station, and encamped for the night.

On the 16th, my division moved in the direction of Midway, or Champion's Hill, on the extreme right of the corps, Generals Osterhaus', Carr's, and Smith's divisions moving in the same direction, on other roads still farther to the south and left. My route lay on the Clinton and Vicksburg road, nearest to and on the south of the railroad.

During the morning I had thrown forward a part of my escort, under First Lieut. James L. Carey, First Indiana Cavalry, to make reconnaissances in front of the advance guard and skirmishers of General McGinnis' brigade.

On arriving near Champion's Hill, about 10 a. m., he discovered the enemy posted on the crest of the hill, with a battery of four guns in the woods near the road, and on the highest point for many miles around. At the time I was marching between the First and Second Brigades, so as to be ready for an attack on either flank. I immediately rode forward and ordered General McGinnis to form his brigade in two lines, three regiments being in the advance and two in the reserve. Before my arrival, General McGinnis had formed his three advanced regiments in line of battle, and had thrown out skirmishers in the front and flank of his command.

The Second Brigade, Col. James R. Slack commanding, was immediately formed on the left of the First Brigade, two regiments in advance and two in reserve. Skirmishers were at once sent forward, covering my entire front, and had advanced to within sight of the enemy's battery. They were directed not to bring on the action until we were entirely ready.

At this point I attempted to communicate with Brigadier-General

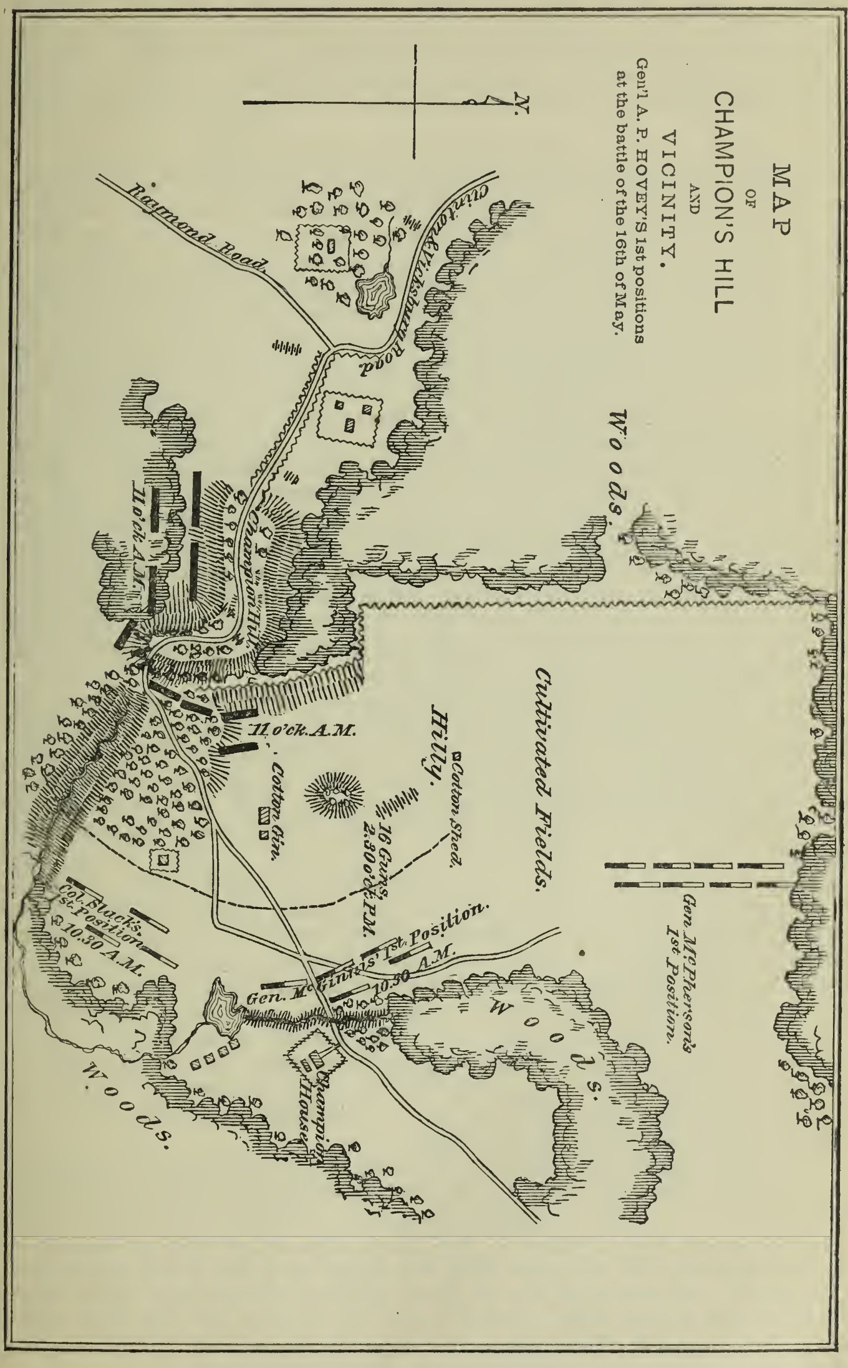
Osterhaus, but my messengers, not knowing the country nor his exact locality, were unable to find his division. In the mean time Major-General Grant had arrived, and with him Major-General McPherson, with his command. Before proceeding further, it is necessary that the topography of the field should be described.

Midway, or Champion's Hill, is equidistant from Jackson and Vicksburg, and is near the Midway Station, on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad. It is a high promontory, some 60 or 70 feet above the common level of the country, and covered with woods, the Vicksburg and Clinton road leading over the crest. To the right and northeast of the hill are undulating fields, and on the left a woody tangled ravine, through which troops might pass with great difficulty. (See map accompanying this report.*) About half a mile from the point of the hill, General McPherson formed his line of battle in the open field, facing toward the side of the hill, a distance from the hill of about 400 yards, his front and the main front of my division being nearly at right angles. As my division ascended the hill, its line conformed to the shape and became crescent-like, with the concave toward the hill. As soon as General McPherson's line was ready to take part in the contest, about 10.30 a. m., I ordered General McGinnis and Colonel Slack to press their skirmishers forward up the hill, and follow them firmly with their respective brigades. In a few minutes the fire opened briskly along the whole line, from my extreme left to the right of the forces engaged under Major-General McPherson, and at 11 o'clock the battle opened hotly all along the line. The contest here continued for an hour by my forces. For over 600 yards up the hill my division gallantly drove the enemy before them, capturing 11 guns and over 300 prisoners, under fire. The Eleventh Indiana, Colonel Macauley, and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, Colonel Gill, captured the four guns on the brow of the hill, at the point of the bayonet. Colonel Bringhurst, with the Forty-sixth Indiana, gallantly drove the enemy from two guns on the right of the road, and Colonel Byam, with his brave and eager Twenty-fourth Iowa, charged a battery of five guns on the left of the road, driving the enemy away, killing gunners and horses, and capturing several prisoners.

At this time General McGinnis requested me to permit him to take one section of the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, commanded by Captain Mitchell, up the hill. The section was taken up, and after fighting gallantly and firing 16 rounds was withdrawn, the danger of capture being imminent. Captain Mitchell, who fell during this attempt, will prove a great loss to his friends and country. First Lieutenant Murdock acted very gallantly during this affair, and deserves much praise for his coolness and bravery.

In the mean time the enemy, being rallied under cover of the woods, poured down the road in great numbers upon the position occupied by my forces. Seeing from the character of the ground that my division was likely to be severely pressed, as the enemy would not dare advance on the open ground before General McPherson, who had handled them roughly on the right, I ordered our captured guns to be sent down the hill. A short time afterward I received a request to send support to General McGinnis, on the right. At this time my whole division, including reserves, had for more than one hour been actively engaged, and my only hope of support was from other commands. Brigadier-General Quinby's division, commanded by General Crocker, was near at hand, and had not yet been under fire. I sent to them for support, but being unknown to the officers of that command, considerable delay (not less

* On opposite page.


MAP
OF
CHAMPION'S HILL
AND
VICINITY.
Gen'l A. P. HOVEY'S 1st positions
at the battle of the 16th of May.
N.
Raymond Road.
Clinton & Vicksburg Road
Woods.
Champion Hill.
11 o'ck. A.M.
11 o'ck. A.M.
Cultivated Fields.
Hilly.
Cotton Shed.
Cotton Gin.
16 Guns,
2.30 o'ck. P.M.
Gen. McPherson's
1st Position.
Gen. McGinnis' 1st Position.
10.30 A.M.
Col. Slack's
1st Position
10.30 A.M.
Champion
House
Woods.
Woods.

than half an hour) ensued, and I was compelled to resort to Major-General Grant to procure the order for their aid. Colonel Boomer, commanding Third Brigade, of Quinby's division, on receiving the command from General Grant, came gallantly up the hill; Colonel Holmes, with two small regiments, Tenth Missouri and Seventeenth Iowa, soon followed. The entire force sent amounted to about 2,000 men.

My division in the mean time had been compelled to yield ground before overwhelming numbers. Slowly and stubbornly they fell back, contesting with death every inch of the field they had won. Colonel Boomer and Colonel Holmes gallantly and heroically rushed with their commands into the conflict, but the enemy had massed his forces, and slowly pressed our whole line with re-enforcements backward to a point near the brow of the hill. Here a stubborn stand was made. The irregularity of our line of battle had previously prevented me from using artillery in enfilading the enemy's line, but as our forces were compelled to fall slowly back, the lines became marked and distinct, and about 2.30 p. m. I could easily perceive, by the sound of fire-arms through the woods, the position of the respective armies. I at once ordered the First Missouri Battery, commanded by Captain Schofield, and the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, under First Lieutenant Murdock, to take position in an open field, beyond a slight mound on my right, in advance of, and with parallel ranges of their guns with, my lines. About the same time Captain Dillon's Wisconsin battery was put in position; two sections of the Sixteenth Ohio Battery on the left, the Wisconsin battery in the center, and Captain Schofield's battery on the right. Through the rebel ranks these batteries hurled an incessant shower of shot and shell, entirely enfilading the rebel columns.

The fire was terrific for several minutes, and the cheers from our men on the brow of the hill told of the success. The enemy gave back, and our forces, under General McGinnis, Colonel Slack, Colonel Boomer, and Colonel Holmes, drove them again over the ground which had been hotly contested for the third time during the day, five more of the eleven guns not taken down the hill falling a second time into our possession.

I cannot think of this bloody hill without sadness and pride. Sadness for the great loss of my true and gallant men; pride for the heroic bravery they displayed. No prouder division ever met as vastly superior foe and fought with more unflinching firmness and stubborn valor. It was, after the conflict, literally the hill of death; men, horses, cannon, and the *débris* of an army lay scattered in wild confusion. Hundreds of the gallant Twelfth Division were cold in death or writhing in pain, and, with large numbers of Quinby's gallant boys, lay dead, dying, or wounded, intermixed with our fallen foe. Thus ended the battle of Champion's Hill at about 3 p. m., and our heroes slept upon the field with the dead and dying around them.

I never saw fighting like this. The loss of my division, on this field alone, was nearly one-third of my forces engaged. Of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa, in what words of praise shall I speak? Not more than six months in the service, their record will compare with the oldest and best tried regiments in the field. All honor is due to their gallant officers and men; and Colonels Gill, Byam, and Connell have my thanks for the skill with which they handled their respective commands, and for the fortitude, endurance, and bravery displayed by their gallant men.

It is useless to speak in praise of the Eleventh, Twenty-fourth,

Thirty-fourth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Indiana and Fifty-sixth Ohio. They have won laurels on many fields, and not only their country will praise, but posterity be proud to claim kindred with the privates in their ranks. They have a history that Colonel Macauley, Colonel Spicely, Colonel Cameron, Colonel Bringhurst, Lieutenant-Colonel McLaughlin, and Colonel Raynor, and their children's children will be proud to read.

My brigades could not have been managed with more consummate skill than they were by Brigadier-General McGinnis and Col. James R. Slack. Their services deserve the highest reward that a soldier can claim.

My staff, as usual, did their whole duty. Capt. John E. Phillips, assistant adjutant-general, and First Lieuts. J. T. McQuiddy and J. P. Pope, my aides, were untiring during the whole day, and by their coolness, promptitude, and energy aided me in every trying emergency. I am also much indebted to First Lieuts. George Sheeks, acting assistant quartermaster, and W. H. Sherfy, and Second Lieut. T. C. Withers, of the signal corps, for valuable services throughout the day.

It is no easy task to specify individual gallantry, where the field is filled with deeds of fame, but I cannot forbear giving the full meed to those who have suffered. The division lost, in killed and wounded, 54 officers—29 in the First Brigade and 25 in the Second.

Col. W. T. Spicely, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, conspicuous for his daring gallantry throughout the day, was wounded, but remained upon the field until the victory was ours. Col. Daniel Macauley, Eleventh Indiana, was wounded through the thighs near the close of the fight, while leading his noble regiment through the hottest part of the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Barter, Twenty-fourth Indiana, while bearing the colors of his regiment forward, was severely wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Swain, Thirty-fourth Indiana, was severely wounded while cheering his men and encouraging them in the performance of their duty. Maj. Bradford Hancock, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, was severely wounded while nobly discharging his duty. The true and trusted Majs. L. H. Goodwin, Forty-seventh Indiana, and Edward Wright, Twenty-fourth Iowa, were severely wounded, in the thickest of the fight.

Among the dead of the Second Brigade are the honored names of Capt. Silas D. Johnson, Twenty-fourth Iowa; Capt. William Carbee, Twenty-fourth Iowa; First Lieutenant [Chauncey] Lawrence, Twenty-fourth Iowa; First Lieut. James F. Perry, Forty-seventh Indiana; Second Lieut. George W. Manring, Fifty-sixth Ohio; Second Lieut. A. S. Chute, Fifty-sixth Ohio; Second Lieut. J. J. Legan, and First Lieut. Benjamin F. Kirby, Twenty-eighth Iowa.

Of the First Brigade, Capt. Felix G. Welman fell on the outer edge of the field while being pressed with overwhelming numbers. He rose from the ranks, was gallant and good, and beloved by all who knew him. Second Lieut. Jesse L. Cain, of the same regiment, fell, mortally wounded, at the same time, and died in a few hours afterward. A better man sleeps not upon that bloody field. First Lieut. J. Ferris, Forty-sixth Indiana, died like a true soldier, with his face to the foe. A complete list of the killed and wounded accompanies this report.*

The effective force of my division, at the commencement, was as follows: First Brigade, 2,371; Second Brigade, 1,809, making a total of 4,180. Of this number our casualties were 211 killed, 872 wounded, and

* See revised statement, p. 8.

119 missing; total, 1,202. When it is considered that this loss, being more than 28.7 per cent., took place in less than four hours, it is believed that few parallels can be found in the history of the present war. The greatest loss per cent. took place in the Twenty-fourth Indiana, being over 40 per cent., 201 being their casualties out of less than 500 engaged in the action.

My division captured in the field over 300 prisoners, under fire, and 400 after the conflict ceased, making a total of 700; besides this, General McGinnis paroled sick and wounded prisoners and nurses amounting to 569, and buried 221 rebel dead. Colonel Slack also paroled 189 wounded rebels and nurses, making a grand total as follows:

Prisoners taken by division	700
Wounded paroled by General McGinnis	455
Nurses (rebel) paroled by General McGinnis	114
Rebels buried by General McGinnis	221
Rebels paroled by Colonel Slack	189
Total	1,679

Eleven guns were captured before we received support from Quinby's division, and two of them brought off the field. The second capture of the remaining five guns was the joint labor of my division and the re-enforcements sent to me from General Quinby's division. Colonel Macauley has the battle flag of Fowler's battery.

By the aid of Dr. Robert B. Jessup, medical director of my division, and the untiring labor of Capt. George W. Jackson, with his famous pioneers, comfortable bowers were made, and the wounded well provided with every necessary and luxury that could be found within their reach.

The medical corps of my division have again distinguished themselves, and deserve special mention. Dr. T. W. C. Williamson, Twenty-fourth Indiana, was severely wounded while fearlessly attending to his duties on the field. Dr. J. W. H. Vest, Twenty-eighth Iowa, rendered most efficient service in rallying the men in his command at a critical moment.

Chaplain Simmons, Twenty-eighth Iowa, and Chaplain Robb, Forty-sixth Indiana, were found where good men should be—among the wounded and dying, rendering all the consolation and aid in their power.

On the 17th, my Second Brigade marched to Edwards Station, the First, under General McGinnis, remaining to care for the dead, wounded, and prisoners.

On the 19th, the First Brigade arrived at Edwards Station, and, with the division, marched to Black River Bridge.

On the 20th, the First Brigade marched to the Vicksburg fortifications, the Second Brigade remaining at Black River to guard the bridge.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. on Major-General McClernand's Staff.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. TWELFTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
June 8, 1863.

COLONEL: Inclosed I send you an extract from what purports to be an official report of the battle of Baker's Creek or Champion's Hill. If this be official, or even semi-official, I respectfully request that it be

at once corrected. I was not succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes' brigades, or by any other brigade or command, but remained upon the field and helped fight the battle to victory. Those commands were reenforcements sent to my support. If there be the shadow of a doubt upon this point, let a court of inquiry be at once convened. The truth is, that the final repulse given to the enemy on the brow of the hill is to be attributed almost entirely to the enfilading fire of sixteen pieces of artillery, described in my report.

I herewith send you copies of my report and the reports of General McGinnis and Colonel Slack, with the parts marked which bear upon the question.* I feel confident that neither Major-General Grant nor Major-General McClernand would intentionally do me the injustice that this dispatch contains.

Trusting and believing that justice will be done to all, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Twelfth Division.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Official report of the battles of Baker's Creek and Black River Bridge.

WASHINGTON, *May* 24.

The following official details of the battle of the Black River Bridge have been received:

IN THE REAR OF VICKSBURG,
May 20—a. m.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Grant won a great and momentous victory over the rebels, under Pemberton, on the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad, at Baker's Creek, on the 16th instant. Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill, over which the road passed longitudinally. He had about 25,000 men. The battle began about 11 a. m., and was gained at 4 p. m. The brunt was borne by Hovey's division, of McClernand's corps, and Logan's and Crocker's divisions, of McPherson's corps. Hovey attacked the hill, and held the greater part of it until 2 p. m., when, having lost 1,600 men, *he was succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes' brigades, of Crocker's division, by which the conflict was ended in that part of the field.* Boomer lost 500 men. Logan operated on the right and cut off the enemy's direct retreat, so that he was compelled to escape by his right flank through the woods. Logan lost 400 killed and wounded. We took about 2,000 prisoners.

On the 17th, advancing to the Big Black, we fought Pemberton again at the bridge, and captured 3,000 more prisoners. He fought in rifle-pits, protected by a difficult bayou full of abatis. Lawler's brigade, of McClernand's corps, charged the rifle-pits magnificently, and took more prisoners than their own number. He lost 500 killed and wounded.

McPherson, who holds the center, lost but little, as did McClernand, who holds the left.

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*Nothing marked on either of these reports on file.

The gunboats kept the enemy alert during the night, and the town will probably be carried to-day. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 of Pemberton's army in it.

[C. A. DANA.]

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Battle-field, near Vicksburg, June 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: The inaccuracy of the accompanying newspaper slip leads me to believe it is not official; yet, as it purports to be, I have deemed it proper to refer it, together with the accompanying letter from General Hovey and the reports of his brigade commanders, to you, as affording reliable means for all needful correction in the premises.

That General Hovey's division, of my corps, bore the brunt at Champion's Hill; that both it and the re-enforcement from General McPherson's corps were temporarily forced back; and that General Hovey's artillery, which had been massed for that purpose, aided by Captain Dillon's Wisconsin battery, of General McPherson's corps, retrieved and secured the fortune of the day in that part of the field, is susceptible of the clearest and most conclusive proof.

After the above, I hardly need say that I am not the author of the newspaper slip referred to.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 13.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George F. McGinnis, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., TWELFTH DIV., THIRTEENTH A. C.,
Champion's Hill, Miss., May 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade in the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., on the 16th instant:

We left our encampment, near Bolton, at 7 a. m. on the 16th instant, and moved toward Edwards Depot, at which point the enemy were supposed to be in force. Receiving an order from Brigadier-General Hovey to advance rapidly and cautiously (a portion of Company C, First Indiana Cavalry, being ordered to the front by General Hovey, with instructions to scour the country and report any appearance of an enemy), I ordered forward three companies of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry as an advance guard, and deployed two companies of the Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry as flankers on either side of the road. After advancing about 5 miles and arriving near the foot of Champion's Hill, I was informed by the cavalry advance that they had discovered one of the enemy's batteries in position on the road, and about 800 yards in front of us. My command was immediately halted and formed in line of battle, skirmishers thrown out in front and on both flanks,

and a messenger dispatched to inform General Hovey of the position of affairs.

After halting some time and seeing no signs of the enemy, and fearing that there might be some mistake in regard to the battery, I determined to satisfy myself by personal observation, and under direction of Sergt. David Wilsey, of Company C, First Indiana Cavalry, who had been in the advance, moved up the road some 600 yards, to a point from which could be distinctly seen one section of artillery. Several of the cavalry occupied a position in the neighborhood, and informed me that they had fired several shots at the battery without exciting a reply.

Being satisfied, I returned to my command. In a short time our cavalry began to fall back slowly, and in the course of an hour I received orders from General Hovey to advance my line and feel the enemy. The order to advance was given, and almost immediately sharp and rapid firing was commenced between the skirmishers. When the order to advance was given, the Thirty-fourth Indiana was in reserve.

The whole line having advanced about 500 yards, the rebel battery opened upon us with volley after volley of grape and canister. The men were ordered to lie down until we had time to inform ourselves more accurately in regard to the enemy's position and the nature of the ground over which we had to move. The positions occupied by the different regiments of my command were as follows: Eleventh Indiana on the left of the road, the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin on the right of the road, and the Twenty-fourth Indiana on the right of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin. The Forty-sixth Indiana, which had commenced the movement in line of battle with the balance of the command, owing to the unevenness of the ground over which we moved, had been crowded clear out of its position and in rear of the line. I directed Colonel Bringhurst to hold his right in reserve, to support the Eleventh and Twenty-ninth. The Thirty-fourth Indiana was yet in reserve, supporting the right wing. The rebel battery was immediately in front of the right of the Eleventh Indiana and the left of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin.

After a short halt, another advance was ordered. The whole line moved forward, with bayonets fixed, slowly, cautiously, and in excellent order, and when within about 75 yards of the battery every gun was opened upon us and every man went to the ground. As soon as the volley of grape and canister had passed over us, the order was given to charge, when the whole line moved forward as one man, and so suddenly and apparently so unexpected to the rebels was the movement, that, after a desperate conflict of five minutes, in which bayonets and butts of muskets were freely used, the battery of four guns was in our possession, and a whole brigade in support was fleeing before us, and a large number of them taken prisoners. The Forty-sixth Indiana was immediately ordered upon the left; they moved up in gallant style, double-quick, and, almost before they knew it, had driven the rebels from a three-gun battery in their immediate front.

The rebels were driven about 600 yards, when, being strongly reenforced, they turned upon us and made a most determined stand. At this point occurred one of the most obstinate and murderous conflicts of the war. For half an hour each side took their turn in driving and being driven. Seeing that we were largely outnumbered, having every confidence in the valor of the First Brigade, and yet fearing they would be overwhelmed, I started messengers to General Hovey, informing him of the state of affairs and asking for assistance. I at the same time

ordered the captured artillery to be hauled off by hand. Two pieces were thus hauled off, and others spiked, so as to render them useless to the enemy in case they should recapture them.

With the consent of General Hovey, I had ordered up one section of the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, under Capt. J. A. Mitchell, who asked, as an especial favor, that he might be permitted to put it into position. He advanced well to the front, and after pouring a few effective shots into the enemy, he saw that his pieces were in danger of being captured should he remain longer in that position, when he gave the command, "limber to the rear," which was his last order, as at that moment he received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. He fell at his post, nobly and gallantly performing his duty.

In the mean time the contest went on. In reply to my third message for assistance, I was informed that a brigade would be sent to us soon; it was fifteen minutes behind time, but was being urged forward as rapidly as possible.

Frequent messengers had been sent for the Thirty-fourth Indiana, but it could not be found, having been ordered, without my knowledge, to occupy and hold a certain position, and had been constantly engaged from the beginning of the general engagement doing most gallant service. Having driven the enemy before us, and fought over the same ground three different times, after having been engaged in a continual conflict for nearly three hours, our ammunition being nearly exhausted, many of the men being entirely out, having fired 80 rounds, and relying upon what they could get from the boxes of the dead and wounded, and being overwhelmed by numbers, the First Brigade began to fall back, not in disorder and confusion, but in good order, step by step, contesting every inch of ground. As we neared the ground upon which the batteries had been captured, and from which the enemy had been driven in the morning, just as it appeared to every one that the guns would again fall into the hands of the rebels, we were greeted by the shouts of the long-promised re-enforcements, and one brigade, under command of Colonel Boomer, came looming over the hill, immediately followed by another, under command of Colonel Holmes, of the Tenth Missouri. They passed down the line to the front and went gallantly into action.

The rebel advance was momentarily checked, but they came down upon us in such immense numbers that in a short time the whole line, re-enforcements and all, were compelled to give ground. Soon, however, our artillery stationed on the right opened an enfilading fire upon the rebel masses, which effectually checked their progress, and in a short time they gave way and fled in much confusion, leaving our gallant troops in peaceable possession of the battle-ground.

The artillery that was captured in the morning was all left in our possession, and the victory was complete.

Were I to attempt to do justice to the daring, endurance, and gallant conduct of the officers and men of the First Brigade, I should fail. Their actions speak for them; in proof of which let facts be submitted.

The Twenty-fourth Indiana, although not engaged in an immediate charge upon a battery, was heavily engaged for over three hours against immense odds. Forty per cent. of the command were either killed or wounded. Among the wounded are Col. W. T. Spicely and Lieut. Col. R. F. Barter, who, while gallantly bearing the colors of his regiment, was severely wounded. Nine officers were wounded, and 1 (Captain Welman) was killed. The regiment went into the battle with an aggregate of 500 men. Their loss was 201.

The Thirty-fourth Indiana was detached from the brigade in the early part of the engagement, and appear to have fought on their own account during the day. They fought with, and completely annihilated, the Forty-sixth Alabama, making it so hot for them that their colonel (M. L. Woods) was compelled to surrender. He stated that his command consisted of over 300 men when he went into the battle, and that all had been killed or wounded except the 70 whom he surrendered, including the lieutenant-colonel, major, and 6 line officers. The brave Lieutenant-Colonel Swain, who was in command of the regiment, and who had been in very feeble health for several days, was severely, it is feared mortally, wounded while cheering and encouraging his men in the performance of their duty.

Of the Eleventh and Forty-sixth Indiana and the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin it is unnecessary to speak further. The fact that they captured two batteries, driving the enemy before them, speaks more loudly in their praise than anything that I could say.

Of the noble and chivalrous Colonel Macauley, of the Eleventh, the brave and daring Lieutenant-Colonel Barter, of the Twenty-fourth, and the gallant Major Hancock, of the Twenty-ninth, all of whom were severely wounded in the thickest of the fight, nobly doing their duty; of Colonel Gill and Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, of the Twenty-ninth; Major Jones, of the Thirty-fourth; Colonel Spicely, of the Twenty-fourth; Lieutenant-Colonel Darnall, of the Eleventh; Colonel Bringhurst and Major Flory, of the Forty-sixth, too much cannot be said in praise. They are deserving of all honor for their endurance and bravery and the complete control which they exercised over their respective commands. To speak of the gallantry of many officers of the line would require too much time and space, and I leave that duty for their respective regimental commanders.

I regret that Col. R. A. Cameron, of the Thirty-fourth Indiana, in consequence of partial blindness, was wholly unable to take part in the battle, knowing that he would have given a good account of himself could he have been engaged.

Owing to the nature of the ground, which rendered it impossible for artillery to maneuver, the Second Ohio Battery was not engaged during the day, and but one section of the Sixteenth Ohio was brought into action.

Our total force engaged was 2,371. The per cent. of losses are as follows: Eleventh Indiana, 36 per cent.; Twenty-fourth Indiana, 40 per cent.; Thirty-fourth Indiana, 11 per cent.; Forty-sixth Indiana, 24 per cent., and the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, 23 per cent., making an average per cent. of the whole infantry force engaged $26\frac{4}{5}$.

The following is the loss of my brigade in killed, wounded, and missing:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
11th Indiana	28	126	13	167
24th Indiana	27	166	8	201
34th Indiana	8	61	.....	69
46th Indiana	20	61	3	84
29th Wisconsin	19	92	2	113
16th Ohio Battery	1	1	.....	2
Total	103	507	26	636

I herewith transmit the reports of the regimental commanders, with their lists of killed, wounded, and missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. McGINNIS.

Capt. JOHN E. PHILLIPS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Twelfth Division.*

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., TWELFTH DIV., THIRTEENTH A. C.,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 27, 1863.

SIR: In addition to my report of the part taken by the First Brigade in the battle of Champion's Hill, I would respectfully submit the following:

In obedience to an order, dated Headquarters Army in the Field, Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863, directing me to "remain with my brigade, and one from Crocker's division, in possession of the battle-field, to bury the dead of both sides, collect all arms and material, receive and guard all prisoners left behind, whether wounded or as nurses to wounded prisoners," I have the honor to report as follows:

Number of rebels buried	221
Number of rebel wounded paroled	455
Number of rebels paroled as nurses (advised by Surgeon Mills)	114
Number of rebel prisoners enrolled	1,097
Total	1,887

Arms and material were collected as follows:

Small-arms, serviceable	2,976
Small-arms, unserviceable	448
Total	3,424
12-pounder bronze howitzer	1
6-pounder iron smooth-bore gun	1
12-pounder iron howitzer	1
12-pounder bronzed smooth-bore guns	4
Caissons complete	7
Caissons without limbers	2
Rounds of artillery ammunition	832

In obedience to further orders from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, dated Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863; also near Vicksburg, Miss., May 19, 1863, being informed by Surgeon [Madison] Mills that the wounded were collected and cared for, I moved with my command at 12 m. 19th instant, and reported to Brigadier-General Hovey at Edwards Depot. I there received an order from General Hovey to move my command beyond Black River.

On the morning of the 20th instant, all prisoners in my charge were forwarded under a safe guard to Haynes' Bluff.

The arms and material were turned over to Lieutenant [C. C.] Chaffee, ordnance officer, and forwarded under his charge, receipt being taken for the same. I herewith inclose copy of receipts for arms, material, &c.*

I would state that a large amount of captured artillery ammunition was turned over to officers of General Logan's division on the night of the 16th instant, no receipts being taken therefor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. McGINNIS.

Capt. JOHN E. PHILLIPS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Twelfth Division.*

* Omitted.

No. 14.

Report of Col. William T. Spicely, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry.

CHAMPION'S HILL, MISS., *May* 17, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance to orders, I have the honor to report the part taken by the Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., on the 16th day of May, 1863.

On the 16th instant, at 6 a. m., we moved from our camp near Bolton Depot, 4 miles distant from the battle-ground, in the direction of Edwards Depot, at which point the enemy were reported to be in force.

My command being in advance, I was ordered by General McGinnis, commanding brigade, to move three companies of my command to the front. I immediately sent Companies C, F, and I to the advance, and again resumed the line of march.

At about 10 o'clock in the morning, as we approached the hills, we were apprised by our cavalry advance that the enemy were posted in force in front, on Champion's Hill. General McGinnis then ordered me to form my line of battle on the right of the road leading to Edwards Depot. At 10.30 a. m. our line of battle as a brigade was formed, and ready for action. A few minutes after, I was informed by a signal officer that there was a force of the enemy maneuvering to the right. I immediately sent Companies A and K to the right, and Company G in support of the skirmishers in front. They had hardly deployed in line before firing commenced on our right, the enemy making an effort to turn it.

At 11.30 a. m. I was ordered to advance in line of battle, and by 2 o'clock my command was in close contest with the enemy, whose force exceeded ours by more than five times our numbers. Our line advanced from where it was first formed nearly 60 rods, across the timber, when I discovered the enemy in large force moving to my right, and making an effort, as I supposed, to capture our batteries, stationed in the field to the right. I at once halted my command and poured a galling oblique fire into his flank. This, with the destructive fire of the artillery, checked for a time their advance.

By this time the action became general along the whole line, and very severe. From the edge of the timber we drove the enemy, step by step, for nearly 800 yards, over deep ravines and abrupt hills. At this time the rebels were heavily re-enforced, and again the struggle commenced, the most desperate and destructive of the day. While engaged actively with the enemy, I received notice through Captain [John F.] Caven to come to the support of the center of our line, which was sorely pressed by the left flank, and in a few minutes became again engaged with the enemy in strong force. This point I contested against superior numbers for nearly an hour, under the most galling fire I ever witnessed. Again the enemy massed their forces and threw their whole weight upon the right and center of our line, and here my men fell by scores, but yet with determined bravery held the enemy in check, and again it became necessary for me to change my position, as the enemy's fire was converging upon my lines. I moved to the rear about 75 yards, and again opened fire upon the rebels, who were still pressing forward.

Here we stood before a destructive fire fifteen minutes, when I was compelled to change my position, and again for twenty minutes we fought ten times our number. At this time word came to me that the left of the division was giving way, and that our troops to the right were overwhelmed, or nearly so. I again fell back and formed a line,

returning the enemy's fire, which was kept up for a considerable time. Here it was that our colors fell. The gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Barter, believing that the bearer was wounded, rushed forward, seized them, and waved them with cheers in the very face of the enemy. The flag-staff was shattered and Lieutenant-Colonel Barter severely wounded. Being entirely out of ammunition, and overwhelmed in front, my command fell back nearly 300 yards, and here the Eleventh and Twenty-fourth formed a new line, replenished their cartridge-boxes, and again advanced to the field. By this time we were sufficiently re-enforced, and in less than an hour the enemy gave way, leaving our gallant troops in full possession of Champion's Hill.

But amid our rejoicing over this great victory we are called upon to mourn the gallant dead. Capt. Felix G. Welman, of Company B, Second Lieut. Jesse L. Cain, of Company A, and 27 others of my command fell at their post, nobly and gallantly performing their whole duty. Let their names be inscribed in the hearts of our people, and their memories revered as noble patriots and gallant soldiers.

I shall feel the loss of these men, together with the loss to the service of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Barter and Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, who are so severely wounded as to leave me without the benefit of their valuable assistance for a considerable time. I desire also to make mention of Capt. N. F. Bolton, Lieut. Daniel Smith, Lieut. Frederick T. Butler, and Asst. Surg. T. W. C. Williamson, who were severely wounded while engaged in the gallant performance of their duty. Adjt. S. R. Henderson and Capt. Hugh Erwin, Lieutenant Smith, Company C; Capt. F. M. Downey, Lieut. Frank M. Robbins, commanding Company F after Lieutenant Baldwin fell; Capt. Charles S. Jenkins, Capt. John B. Hutchens, Capt. Benjamin J. Summers, and Captain Redburn, with their subordinate officers, are deserving special notice for the ability and zeal with which they performed their duty.

The men, without exception, did gallant service, and stood up to the galling fire of an overwhelming force for three hours and twenty minutes like veterans, and Indiana and the country generally may well feel proud of the gallant men engaged in the greatest battle of the war.

My loss in killed and wounded was 207 out of a force of less than 500 men.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM T. SPICELY,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. JOSEPH H. LIVSEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 15.

Report of Col. James R. Slack, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., TWELFTH DIV., THIRTEENTH A. C.,
Camp at Edwards Depot, Hinds County, Miss., May 18, 1863.

SIR: I herewith submit a report of the part taken by the Second Brigade of the Twelfth Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey, Thirteenth Army Corps, on the 16th instant, at Champion's Hill, on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, in Hinds County, Mississippi.

My command consisted of the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, com-

manded by Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin; Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. William H. Raynor; Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Col. Eber C. Byam; Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Col. John Connell; and the First Missouri Battery, commanded by Capt. George W. Schofield.

On the night of the 15th, we encamped on the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad, near Bolton Station.

In the morning we left camp about 6 o'clock, and moved east about 7 miles, when we approached very nearly to the enemy, drawn up in line of battle.

In pursuance of orders of Brigadier-General Hovey, I formed the Second Brigade in two lines to the left of the road, in the field of one Champion, with the artillery in advance. Soon thereafter I placed my lines of battle in advance of the artillery, and ordered Companies B and G, of the Forty-seventh Indiana, under command of Capt. John F. Eglin; two companies (A and F) of the Fifty-sixth Ohio, under command of Capt. Manring, and two companies of the Twenty-fourth Iowa, under command of Captain ———, as skirmishers, who covered the whole front of the line and advanced toward the enemy. Skirmishing soon began, and continued for about one hour, when I advanced the whole line, with the Forty-seventh Indiana on the right and the Twenty-eighth Iowa on the left. The thick growth of underbrush and vines, ravines, and hills made it very difficult to advance, but it was accomplished with little disorder, until we reached the crest of the hill, where we found the enemy in very heavy force about 200 yards in front of us, and under cover of a wood beyond a field.

Then the battle began with great fury, our troops advancing for the purpose of driving the enemy from the cover of the woods, which was done at double-quick and in a most gallant manner, the men loading and firing as they advanced, and unfalteringly receiving a most deadly fire from the enemy; yet they pressed forward, as men only can do who are prompted by intelligent motives of patriotic devotion to a common country, until the rebel force was driven from the covering and forced to fall back a distance of 200 yards, with terrible loss, the ground being literally covered with dead and wounded rebels.

In this daring and determined charge all the regiments lost most severely. The Twenty-fourth Iowa most gallantly charged upon a rebel battery of five guns, and took it at the point of the bayonet, killing many of the cannoneers and driving the remainder from their guns and some 50 yards to the rear, when a new rebel line, which had not been in action, appeared in treble our force, and opened a most murderous fire upon our lines, which the unflinching and determined braves of the Twenty-fourth resisted for fifteen minutes, but, because of the overwhelming force brought to bear upon them, reluctantly retired from the battery, but kept the rebel re-enforcements at bay by their incessant fire and stubborn resistance. This battery was subsequently retaken, and is now in our possession.

During this terrific charge, Maj. Edward Wright, of the Twenty-fourth, was wounded in the abdomen, immediately after which he captured a stalwart rebel prisoner and made him carry him off the field.

The Forty-seventh Indiana, Fifty-sixth Ohio, and Twenty-eighth Iowa were all engaged at the same time against most powerful odds, which seemed to me to be five times their number, and held them in check for at least two hours, re-enforcements not reaching us.

Our ranks being badly depleted, I directed the whole command to retire gradually from the field and take position near the crest of the

hill where the rebel lines were first formed, which was done in good order, at which time a re-enforcement of one brigade came to our support, and after a few well-directed volleys, with the aid of the batteries, which General Hovey had massed on the extreme right, the enemy was routed, and fled in great confusion and disorder from the field.

During this engagement, Capt. George Wilhelm, of Company F, Fifty-sixth Ohio, was badly wounded by a shot through the left breast, and was taken prisoner. After being removed about 6 miles from the field, he was left in charge of a rebel soldier as a guard. The rebel laid down his gun, for the purpose of taking some observations, when Captain Wilhelm grabbed hold of it and took his guard prisoner, marched him into camp, and delivered him over to the provost-marshal.

The battery under command of Captain Schofield could not be brought into action until about 3 p. m., because of the enemy occupying a succession of positions where no command could be obtained of his lines, at which time our advance was made and the enemy driven from cover and in range of the battery, which dealt him so many terrible and damaging blows simultaneously with our fire and the fire of the re-enforcements that utter annihilation could only be prevented by a precipitate flight.

Thus ended this unequal, terrible, and most sanguinary conflict, which, in point of terrific fierceness and stubborn persistency, finds but few parallels in the history of civilized warfare. For two long hours my brigade held in check fully three times their number, and I hesitate not in saying, had they not so gallantly and determinedly resisted, the fortunes of the day might have been greatly damaged, if not our glorious triumph turned into a defeat. During the progress of the battle my command took a large number of prisoners, which were handed over to the provost-marshal without any account being taken of them.

Of the field and line officers I cannot speak in terms of too high commendation, each and every one discharging his duty with that degree of cool, determined valor which inspired the men to deeds of daring and wild enthusiasm which scarcely knew what resistance meant. To each and every one are the thanks of a grateful country due. Maj. L. H. Goodwin, of the Forty-seventh Indiana, and Maj. Edward Wright, of the Twenty-fourth Iowa, while gallantly leading their men, were wounded quite seriously, but I am more than grateful to know they are both rapidly recovering, and will soon be able to resume their respective positions.

To those brave officers and men who fell in that sanguinary conflict, and who resolved to do or die in defense of and for the perpetuation of the best Government ever known to civilization, we cannot do more than assure their friends at home that they fell with their faces to the foe, in defense of the Constitution of a common country.

To my acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. H. G. P. Jennings, of the Forty-seventh Indiana, and to my aides, Capt. H. E. Jones and Lieutenant Gates, of the Fifty-sixth Ohio, and Lieutenant [Theodore] Shaeffer, of the Twenty-eighth Iowa, are my thanks especially due for their bravery and efficiency.

Again would I call attention to the daring and chivalric conduct of my orderly, Private George Phillips, of Company K, Fifty-sixth Ohio. His bravery and efficiency were the admiration of all who observed his conduct. Promotion is justly his due.

I herewith inclose the reports of the several commanders, giving in detail the part taken by the respective commands.

The whole number of casualties (detailed lists of which I herewith inclose*) is as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
47th Indiana	32	91	17	140
56th Ohio	20	90	28	138
24th Iowa	35	120	34	189
28th Iowa	21	62	14	97
1st Missouri Battery	.....	2	.....	2
Total	108	365	93	566

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. SLACK,

Col., Comdg. Second Brig., Twelfth Div., Thirteenth Army Corps.

Capt. JOHN E. PHILLIPS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 16.

Report of Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-SEVENTH REGT. INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,

Edwards Depot, Miss., May 18, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part borne by the Forty-seventh in the engagement of the 16th instant on Midway Hill:

About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, I was ordered to form in line of battle on the left of the road leading from Clinton to Edwards Depot. After forming, it being on Champion's plantation and in rear of the houses, the line was ordered to be advanced beyond the houses about 100 yards, where the regiment was halted, and Companies G and B were thrown forward as skirmishers, covering the entire front of the line occupied by the regiment, when the whole moved forward slowly and cautiously for a distance of about 200 yards, when a brisk fire was opened on the left of our skirmishers. The enemy fell back, when the two companies as skirmishers were relieved by Company A, soon after which word was received that the enemy were attempting to flank us on the left. I immediately changed the line of battle, and threw the three left companies forward, but failing to meet the enemy after advancing a short distance, I was ordered to move to the support of the Eleventh and Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments, which were engaged upon our right on the road. I ordered in the companies that were out at the time, and immediately moved by the right flank in double-quick time, crossing the road under a galling fire from the enemy, and formed on the crest of the hill, within 50 yards of the enemy, who were sheltered behind a dwelling-house and out-buildings and heavy timber, which gave them decided advantage, and enabled them to pour a heavy fire upon us. Yet our position was maintained and the fire returned, lasting

* Nominal lists omitted.

about one hour, when, by reason of overwhelming numbers, they were enabled to flank us upon the right and left, which rendered our position difficult to hold longer, in consequence of which we fell back about 200 yards to the crest of the hill, near a corn-field, and formed in line of battle at right angles with our former position, which was held about two hours, until re-enforcements were received, when the enemy were repulsed and driven back and the ground reoccupied, after which the regiment retired to the corn-field, in rear of the field of battle. The men exhausted, we rested and reorganized our shattered ranks, and the men filled their cartridge-boxes.

After resting about one hour, we were ordered to move forward in support of the column that was driving the enemy. We marched about 2 miles, when we were ordered into camp for the night.

Taking into consideration the length of time we were engaged, the overwhelming numbers to contend with, and the loss sustained, is satisfactory evidence of the gallantry and courage shown by the officers and men under my command. They did their whole duty.

Sir, in regard to number and names of killed, wounded, and missing of the regiment under my command, you are referred to special report.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

By order of John A. McLaughlin, lieutenant-colonel commanding Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry:

WM. VANCE,
Adjutant.

Col. JAMES R. SLACK,
Comdg. Second Brig., Twelfth Div., Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 17.

Report of Lieut. Joseph G. Strong, adjutant Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Vicksburg, May 30, 1863.

DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to send you a report of the part taken by the Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863.

Champion's Hill is situated about 9 miles (on the railroad) east of Big Black River, and about half-way between Bolton and Edwards Stations.

We had been making a feint on Edwards Station on the 12th and 13th, so as to give General McPherson a better chance to enter Jackson, and on the 15th we marched on the Jackson road as far as Clinton, where we turned on the Vicksburg road and marched as far as Bolton Station, where we encamped for the night (our division being in the advance).

The next morning, after marching about 3 miles, we came up with the enemy's pickets at Champion's buildings, and drove them in. Here the Twelfth Division formed in line of battle, our regiment taking position on the left of the Forty-seventh Indiana, in the Second Brigade. At 10 a. m., after a short delay, the word "Forward!" was given, and we moved nearly a mile by the front, firing becoming brisk. Company B, of our regiment, was sent out as skirmishers, and found the enemy in force on our front and left. We then, by order of Colonel Slack, of the Forty-seventh Indiana, commanding brigade, passed to the left of

the Fifty-sixth Ohio (which placed us on the extreme left of the division), and engaged the enemy, our left resting on the north of the Raymond road. There we found the enemy in large force, ready to receive us. After a few minutes of hard fighting, it became evident that the enemy were trying to turn our left, particular attention being paid to that particular point. We succeeded in driving them back. About this time the enemy appeared to be largely re-enforced, and we were compelled to fall back on account of the murderous flanking fire on our right, to which we were at this time exposed. We then moved to the right and formed on the Clinton road, where we held them in check until re-enforcements arrived, when we drove them from the field in confusion.

As to the battle of Port Gibson, the officers and men conducted themselves like veterans.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was severe. Four companies of the regiment came out of the fight without a commissioned officer. Lieut. John J. Legan, of Company A (Captain Shutts acting as major), was killed while gallantly leading his men on; Capt. Benjamin F. Kirby, of Company I, was also killed while doing his duty nobly; Lieut. John Buchanan, of Company H, lost his arm; Capt. John A. Staley, of Company F, was taken prisoner while crossing the field north of the Raymond road, gallantly disputing the advance of the enemy. Our greatest loss was while we were charging across an open field between the Raymond and Clinton roads, and while we were falling back. Our regiment fell in in good order, considering the ground, and rallied around the old flag at the first call, and on the second charge, together with the Seventeenth Iowa, the boys raised the Iowa shout and drove the enemy from the field in confusion.

I append a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.* .

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH G. STRONG,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Twenty-eighth Iowa.

N. B. BAKER, *Adjutant-General of Iowa.*

No. 18.

Report of Brig. Gen. Isaac F. Quinby, U. S. Army, commanding Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, including operations April 20–May 20.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rear of Vicksburg, Miss., May 26, 1863.

COLONEL: Herewith I have the honor to transmit the reports of the several battery, regimental, and brigade commanders of this division of the operations in which their respective commands have participated since they left Milliken's Bend, La., on and after the 20th ultimo, up to and including the 20th instant, when the whole of the division had reached its position in rear of Vicksburg.

On the return of the division from the Yazoo Pass expedition, the state of my health, in the opinion of the surgeons, rendered a change of climate necessary, and the major-general commanding the corps granted me a leave of absence for twenty days.

I was unable to rejoin my command until the morning of the 16th

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 8.

instant, just as it was about to perform its part in the battle of Champion's Hill. It was deemed inexpedient to relieve Brigadier-General Crocker, then commanding, and assign me to the command of the division at the moment it was engaging the enemy. Besides, my still feeble condition, and the exhaustion consequent upon a ride of 16 miles before the ground was gained, incapacitated me for the command. I remained on the field, however, until the battle was ours.

The Second Brigade, Colonel Holmes, Tenth Missouri Infantry, commanding, was ordered to remain on the field to assist in bringing off and caring for the wounded, collecting abandoned arms and other property, and burying the dead. The First Brigade, Colonel Sanborn, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and the Third Brigade, Colonel Boomer, Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry, commanding, moved forward on the road toward Vicksburg, and encamped for the night on Baker's Creek.

The following morning I resumed the command of the division, and pushed forward, with the First and Third Brigades and my artillery, to a point on the Big Black, about 3 miles above the railroad bridge.

During the night the First Brigade, under the direction of an engineer officer of the corps, threw a floating bridge in front of its position over the Big Black, and at 9 a. m. on the 18th, the troops began to cross by it. The passage of troops, artillery, and the wagon train occupied nearly the whole day. The First Brigade and Twelfth Wisconsin Battery were left as a guard for the bridge, while the Third Brigade, with the Sixth Wisconsin and Eleventh Ohio Batteries, and Company M, First Missouri Light Artillery, moved on toward Vicksburg, reaching its rear on the morning of the 19th, and were placed in position against the enemy's works, the Third Brigade on the left of Major-General Logan's division.

On the 20th instant, the First and Second Brigades, with the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, crossed the Big Black, destroyed the bridge, and on the afternoon of that day were also assigned to their positions about Vicksburg.

I cannot conclude this brief sketch of the operations of this division without bearing testimony to the coolness and unmurmuring, patient endurance of privations and hardships of both officers and men, and will add that I am proud to command a body of troops whose numbers have been so greatly reduced in this brilliant campaign, but who are still strong enough to add to their already imperishable reputation.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. F. QUINBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, First Brigade, including operations April 23–May 22.

IN CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on April 23 last, my regiment, together with other parts of the army, started from Milliken's Bend, La., on an expedition to the rear of Vicksburg, Miss., where we are now lying. To reach this place we marched via Richmond, Hard Times

Landing, La. (where we crossed and went down the stream of the Mississippi River 10 miles, landing on the Mississippi side at Bruinsburg), Port Gibson, Miss., Hankinson's Ferry, on the Black River, Rocky Springs, Utica, Raymond, Clinton, Jackson, Champion's Hill, near Bolton, Edwards Station, crossing the Black River near ——— plantation, and arriving in front of the enemy's works in rear of Vicksburg, on May 21. To accomplish this we have marched a distance of more than 200 miles. At Smith's plantation, some 25 miles from Milliken's Bend, all of my regimental teams, six in number, excepting one, were ordered back to Milliken's Bend, from which place they were used in carrying ammunition for the use of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and were so employed for several days. When relieved from such duty they were for some days unable to cross the Mississippi River, so that during the entire march from Smith's plantation, La., April 26, to ——— plantation, on the Black River, May 17, the only Government transportation of any kind with the regiment was 2 ambulances, 1 medicine wagon, and 1 six-mule team. The men carried their knapsacks, blankets, rations, and 60 rounds of ammunition. The six-mule team carried a few boxes of ammunition, the blankets and provisions of officers, and such supplies for the men as the regimental quartermaster was able to secure along our route. On said march we have drawn rations from Government as follows: We took with us five days' rations from Milliken's Bend. On or about May 1 we drew four days' rations of hard bread alone. May 4 we drew three-fifth rations of hard bread, sugar and tea for five days, beyond which time, up to May 17, all rations used by the regiment, and all forage used by regimental horses and mules, were secured by the regimental quartermaster in the country through which we passed. The rations procured by the quartermaster for the regiment consisted chiefly of sugar, molasses, salt, corn meal, and bacon.

On May 17, the five regimental teams left behind overtook us, bringing five days' part rations of hard bread, flour, sugar, and coffee.

May 23, we drew full rations for the first time since leaving Milliken's Bend.

We met the enemy, for the first time on this expedition, on the 3d instant, about 10 miles from Port Gibson, on the road to Hankinson's Ferry. Here the regiment was formed in line of battle on the right of the road, and advanced in this manner for some distance under a brisk fire of the enemy's artillery. The regiment received no injury. The enemy hastily retiring, we advanced by the flank to Hankinson's Ferry, on the Black River, remaining at that place for several days.

May 12, we heard heavy firing in front, and on arriving near the town of Raymond, the regiment formed in line of battle on the left of General Logan's division, which was already in line. In this position we remained an hour, as support for a battery of artillery, under a rapid and well-directed fire of a rebel battery. That evening we passed through and encamped near the town.

May 14, on the road from Clinton to Jackson, and when about 2 miles from the latter place, we met the enemy in strong force, and immediately formed line on the right of the road. Soon, however, the regiment was ordered to take position on the left of the road, with its right resting thereon, and to support the Seventeenth Iowa in charging the rebel lines. The enemy fled before the charge, and the regiment, with the others of General Quinby's division, entered the town. Loss of the regiment was 2 wounded.

May 16, at Champion's Hill, near Bolton, Miss., we came up to the line formed by Generals Hovey's and Logan's divisions, who were

already engaging the enemy. My regiment was placed on the right of a battery as a support therefor. Almost immediately, however, by order of General McPherson, my regiment was ordered to hasten forward and assist the right of General Logan's division, which was reported to be hard pressed. The men threw their knapsacks and blankets from their shoulders and dashed forward in the direction indicated at the double-quick step up the hill, into the woods, and upon a body of the enemy, of whom my regiment captured and sent to the rear 118.

Directly, finding myself some distance in front of, and unsupported on either side by, the line formed by the remainder of the troops, and finding that the enemy was massing a heavy force in front, I sent my adjutant to General McPherson to report our situation and ask for instructions. Almost at the same time the enemy opened upon us with artillery. I caused the men to lie down, where they remained, sheltered by the crest of the hill, until I received orders to draw the regiment back, so as to connect with the right of such troops as I found first in my rear. This was executed, and the regiment formed on the right of Colonel Leggett's brigade, of General Logan's division. Here we remained about an hour, when the line of march to the front was again resumed, when I joined my regiment to the balance of Colonel Sanborn's brigade.

My loss in the regiment was Captain Thompson and Private [Michael] Dolan, of Company E, both wounded, the captain severely.

May 21, we formed line in front of the enemy's works in rear of Vicksburg.

On the morning of the 22d, at 10 o'clock, by order from General Grant, an assault was ordered upon the fortifications around Vicksburg. My regiment, with the Forty-eighth Indiana for reserve and support, was ordered to charge upon one of the enemy's forts just in front as soon as I should see a charge made upon the fort next on my right. All preparations were made, and we were waiting for the signal to advance, when I was directed not to advance until further orders.

While awaiting such orders, our brigade was directed to proceed to the support of General Burbridge's brigade, of General McClernand's army corps, on our left. The Forty-eighth Indiana and Fourth Minnesota Infantry were moved into position in front of the rebel works, where General Burbridge was already engaged. No sooner had we taken such position than General Burbridge withdrew his brigade from the action.

Under a direct fire from the fort in front, and a heavy cross-fire from a fort on our right, the regiment pressed forward up to and even on the enemy's works. In this position, contending for the possession of the rebel earthworks before us, the regiment remained for two hours, when it became dark, and I was ordered by Colonel Sanborn to withdraw the regiment.

Noticing a field piece, which had been lifted up the hill by main strength, and had apparently been used by General Burbridge in attempting to batter down the walls of the fort, but which he had left behind when he withdrew his brigade, I sent Company C to draw the piece from the ground and down the hill. This being safely executed, I moved the regiment by the left flank from their position and down the hill. We bivouacked about 80 rods from the place of action.

In this action the regiment suffered severely, losing some of its best officers and men—12 were killed and 42 were wounded. A list of their names is hereto attached.*

* Omitted.

The next morning we were formed in line to support the right of General Burbridge. No engagement coming on, we moved in the afternoon to the position occupied on the 21st.

During the whole of this expedition, through many embarrassments, drenching rains, muddy roads, without rations, without shelter, carrying heavy loads, and several times under heavy fire from the enemy, the regiment have deported themselves to my entire satisfaction. I hope and believe that their conduct has been satisfactory to yourself and to others still higher in authority. I might mention worthy names, but that would be clearly wrong when all, or nearly all, have attempted to do their whole duty.

It shall be a matter of pride with us that not only were we present, but assisted in accomplishing this expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TOURTELLOTTE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. L. B. MARTIN,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Seventh Div., Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 20.

Report of Col. David B. Hillis, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Vicksburg, Miss., May 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 27, from your headquarters, I herewith submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., on the 16th instant:

I arrived in the vicinity of the hills on which the battle was being fought about 2 p. m., and without having time to rest my men (who had that day marched 12 miles through dust and a burning sun with knapsacks on their backs) was ordered forward at a double-quick. I established my line at a point midway up and on the north side of the hill, my right resting on the left of the Vicksburg road, in the rear of the Ninety-third Illinois (Colonel Putnam), which was severely pressed by the enemy's massed forces. In doing this my men suffered from the fire intended for the Ninety-third. As soon as my line was formed, Colonel Putnam moved his regiment out by the right flank, and left me fronting the enemy direct, some 40 or 50 yards only intervening. This position I held under a well-directed fire, which my gallant fellows returned with interest, for about fifteen minutes, when I ordered an advance, which was executed with a heroism that I am proud of. This caused the enemy to give way, but he soon rallied, and again gave way, and in this way I advanced, driving him slowly, inch by inch, from the ravines and ditches in which he had effected a lodgment, up one declivity and down another, and finally onto the summit of the ridge along which the road runs, and charged him down the slope on the other (south) side, retaking four pieces of artillery, [J. F.] Waddell's Alabama battery. This battery had been taken earlier in the engagement by the Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, but this splendid regiment had again to yield it, the enemy having massed his forces against it.

After this charge, I commanded a halt and rectified my line, which

had been somewhat deranged. All being quiet at this moment on my front, I ran back a short distance to get a horse (mine having been shot early in the engagement), but, being overcome by excessive labor and heat, I fell by the way, and by the time I returned to my regiment, which was in a few minutes, it had made another gallant charge, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wever, routing the Thirty-first Alabama Regiment.

In this charge a great many prisoners were taken, including the colors, color-bearer, and guard of that regiment, which colors are now in my possession. The enemy again rallied, but by this time the gallant Tenth Missouri was in position on my right, and we gave him two more charges, which put him in perfect rout. This then ended the fight, so far as we were concerned, and, I think, entirely. My regiment then, wearied and worn, with thinned ranks, rested on their arms until ordered into camp. It is worthy of note that in this engagement the regiment charged the enemy successfully five times, under the most galling fire from musketry and shell, and that over ravines and ditches that are very difficult of passage, and which afforded him excellent protection.

In conclusion, I feel that my command did their whole duty, and are worthy of all commendation. To my lieutenant-colonel (Wever) and adjutant (Woolsey) I am greatly indebted for their daring and assistance during the engagement. Both of these officers had their horses shot under them early in the fight.

I cannot forbear mentioning in this connection, specially for great bravery, First Lieut. C. W. Woodrow, Company K; Second Lieut. George W. Deal, Company G; Second Lieutenant Tower, Company B (whose gallantry resulted in the loss of his leg); First Sergeant [Evan E.] Swearngin, Company F, and Private [Albert G.] Trussel, Company G, who captured the colors and color-bearer of the Thirty-first Alabama. In the engagement I had but nine companies, one company (E) having been left back at Jackson on duty.

My loss in killed, wounded, &c., is 57 (25 per cent. of the number engaged), as per list of casualties, which I send with this report.* We captured 175 prisoners, mostly Alabama and Missouri troops.

D. B. HILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding Seventeenth Iowa Volunteers.

Capt. WILLIAM W. MCCAMMON, *A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 7th Div.*

No. 21.

Report of Col. Holden Putnam, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, including operations May 9–22.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SEVENTH DIVISION,
In the Field, near Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 85, Headquarters Seventh Division, dated May 24, 1863, please find inclosed copy of report of Colonel Boomer,† forwarded at Hankinson's Ferry, on the Big Black, May 4.

May 9, this brigade was ordered to march, and moved on with the division through Rocky Springs; also, on the 10th, through Utica, and on the 11th moved but 2 miles on the road toward Raymond.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 10. † Not found.

On the 12th, hearing firing in front, we pushed forward rapidly, and upon coming to the ground was ordered to remain in reserve, and deployed into line at 5 p. m. on the west side of the road, in good position, supporting two batteries there in position. At 7 p. m. was again ordered forward to Raymond, and went into position on the southwest side of the town.

At 11 a. m. on the 13th, was ordered forward in advance on the road to Jackson, 1 mile north of Raymond; reached the forks of the road; hearing firing on the road turning eastward, reported to the division commander, who ordered this brigade forward to clear the road. Moved up briskly, deploying two companies of the Tenth Regiment Iowa Infantry as skirmishers, under command of Major McCalla, who pushed them on by our cavalry pickets and opened fire on the enemy, concealed in the timber, crossing the road 200 yards beyond our line; at the same time deployed into line of battle two regiments, the Fifth Iowa on the left of the road and the balance of the Tenth Iowa on the right, the Ninety-third Illinois and Twenty-sixth Missouri being in reserve. Found nothing but a line of the enemy's skirmishers, who fled after delivering their fire. At this moment received orders from division commander, recalling skirmishers and ordering this brigade to take the other road bearing more northward, which was done immediately, and two companies of the Fifth Iowa Infantry deployed on the front and flanks. We pushed forward rapidly, passing through Clinton at 3 p. m., capturing several prisoners, telegraphic dispatches, rebel mail, &c. Halted about 1 mile northeast of town, on the Jackson road.

On the 14th, was again ordered to move, and at 11 a. m. was ordered into position on the left of the line of this division, formed in two lines, the Fifth Iowa on the right in the first line, and the Ninety-third Illinois on the left, supported by the Tenth Iowa, and the Twenty-sixth Missouri supporting the Fifth Iowa. The aggregate effective force of the brigade was then 1,700 men, in round numbers. Deployed one company of the Ninety-third Illinois Infantry on the left and front as skirmishers, and moved forward as ordered, receiving a scattering volley from the enemy, who were immediately routed by our skirmishers and fled in confusion. Having advanced about one-half a mile, we were ordered to halt. Our skirmishers here brought in a few prisoners and passed them to the rear. Resting about fifteen minutes, we were again ordered forward, and pushed on steadily into the city by 3 p. m., without delivering our fire, the line being gradually wheeled to the right as we moved, crossing the railroad track, and the entire brigade line, flanking the enemy's earthworks, was halted, with the right resting upon the railroad depot. Was ordered to bivouac on the north side of the railroad.

The loss in this engagement was 3 killed and 4 wounded in the Ninety-third Illinois, and 4 wounded in the Fifth Iowa.

The command, being entirely out of provisions, was ordered to forage in the town, and procure three days' subsistence that night.

On the 15th, was again ordered to march. Turning backward, the brigade was marched 4 miles west of Clinton, on the Vicksburg road. Thence, on the 16th, we pushed steadily onward until 12 m. Was ordered into position by the division commander on the south side of the road at Champion's Hill and in the rear of General Hovey's division, then fiercely engaged with the enemy. We moved steadily forward in two lines about 700 yards, when orders were received to halt, and move by the right flank across the main road to the balance of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which was being done when the orders

were again countermanded, and Colonel Lagow, of Major-General Grant's staff, brought orders from General Grant for us to move instantly to the support of General Hovey's division, then being forced back by a superior force of the enemy. This brigade was instantly faced about, and moved by the left flank, double-quick, up the hill, through a scorching fire, the Ninety-third Illinois being in advance, followed by the Tenth Iowa, Twenty-sixth Missouri, and Fifth Iowa. Pushing forward until the whole line was on the summit of the ridge, the brigade was ordered to move by the right flank and commence firing, which was done steadily, the Ninety-third Illinois and Tenth Iowa moving down into the hollow, and, having the men of General Hovey's division constantly passing through their ranks, became exposed to the murderous fire from the left flank, which was turned by the enemy. They fell back slowly to the brow of the hill, near the position first taken, and held it, pouring in their fire until their cartridges were exhausted and they were relieved by the Seventeenth Iowa.

The enemy by this time being checked, were breaking and commenced their retreat. The Twenty-sixth Missouri, upon being faced to the front, commenced firing. They, being in plain view of the enemy, were also exposed to the flanking fire, and were ordered to change front to the rear on first company, which was done steadily, and gave the regiment a position somewhat sheltered by a gully in the side of the hill, from which they kept up a constant fire upon the enemy, materially aiding the two regiments of our left in checking them. Their position again becoming exposed to a flank fire, they were ordered to fall back under the crest of the hill, a few yards distant, again changing front, which position they held until their cartridges were exhausted and they were ordered to the rear for ammunition, and formed on the right of the Ninety-third Illinois and Tenth Iowa. The Fifth Iowa, upon facing to the front, charged down the hill and up to the crest of the next one beyond, from which position they poured in a constant fire at short range on the faltering battalions of the enemy, when Lieutenant-Colonel Sampson, commanding the regiment, observing that our left was being turned by the enemy, ordered his regiment to fall back to the crest of the next ridge, which position he maintained until the close of the action; then withdrew and took up position on the left of the brigade, replenishing cartridges. Our loss in this action was very severe.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
93d Illinois	1	37	6	107	1	10	162
5th Iowa	2	17	3	72	.....	.....	94
10th Iowa	3	33	6	125	.....	.....	167
26th Missouri	2	16	3	66	.....	.....	87
Total	8	103	18	370	1	10	510

The officers and men of this command all behaved with extraordinary coolness and courage under circumstances the most trying. I cannot, therefore, consistently mention the names of one before another, but was greatly indebted to all the regimental commanders for their assist-

ance in this terrible ordeal. We took 150 prisoners from the enemy and turned them over to the provost-marshal. At 6 p. m., the enemy being routed, we again moved forward 3 miles and halted for the night.

On the 17th, moved forward again at 8 a. m., and reached Big Black River about noon.

On the 18th, crossed the river, and pushed on toward Vicksburg 6 miles.

On the 19th, moved on again and took position at noon in front of the enemy's works, the right of this brigade touching the left of General Logan's division; advanced at 2 p. m. under a terrible storm of shell from the enemy's batteries, and took position half a mile nearer their works, losing but 2 men of the Twenty-sixth Missouri killed and 3 of the Ninety-third Illinois wounded.

On the 20th, this brigade moved forward in line three quarters of a mile, occupying a new position immediately in front of our former position, to the left of and supporting De Golyer's battery.

On the 21st, pushed a strong force of skirmishers in advance a quarter of a mile, covering our line and joining right and left with our supports. Lost there 1 man killed and 2 wounded, from the Twenty-sixth Missouri Regiment, our whole line being constantly exposed to the enemy's fire.

On the 22d, a charge was ordered by the whole line at 10 o'clock. This brigade moved forward about a quarter of a mile at 8 a. m., formed in the hollow, slightly protected from the fire of the enemy, each regiment in column, closed by division, the Ninety-third Illinois on the right, Tenth Iowa next, Twenty-sixth Missouri next, and the Fifth Iowa on the left. At 10 o'clock we pushed forward to the crest of the next hill, but were met by a terrible storm of grape, canister, and musketry, and the ground being almost impassable from gullies, covered by a heavy abatis of fallen trees, underbrush, vines, &c., the whole position enfiladed by the guns of the enemy, the brigade commander ordered a halt for a few moments. In gaining this position our loss was: Fifth Iowa, 1 killed and 2 wounded, and Tenth Iowa, 2 men killed and 1 officer and 13 men wounded. Total, 3 killed and 16 wounded.

Receiving renewed orders to charge, preparations were immediately made and the charge ordered, when an aide from the division commander arrived, countermanded former orders, and ordered us to the support of General McClernand's corps on the left. Arriving at 4 p. m., this brigade was ordered to report to General Carr, which it did, and he immediately ordered the brigade to charge the enemy's intrenchments on the third range of hills in our front and about 120 rods distant. The brigade was formed in two lines parallel with each other and about 50 yards between, Fifth Iowa on the right and front, Ninety-third Illinois on the left and front, supported in rear by the Tenth Iowa, Twenty-sixth Missouri supporting the Fifth Iowa. The advance was immediately ordered, and the line moved steadily forward at common time, all the while exposed to a most deadly fire from the whole line of the enemy's works—right, left, and front. We passed the first and principal ridge and halted in the hollow beyond, partially under cover of the second ridge, to correct alignment, and the position of the Fifth Iowa was changed by the left flank to the left of the Ninety-third Illinois, for the purpose of being more central to the position to be charged. At this moment the brigade commander, Col. George B. Boomer, was instantly killed by a musket ball from the enemy, and Col. Holden Putnam, of the Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Infantry, assumed command, and immediately ordered the advance made, as we had approached the

works thus far. At this moment Major McCalla, of the Tenth Iowa, said, in the presence of the troops, that Colonel Boomer's last words were to let the rifle-pits alone. As I was acting directly under orders from Colonel Boomer, and had received orders from no other commander, also perceiving that the enemy had advanced on my left and torn down a flag of ours, previously placed upon their works, I deemed it advisable to, and did, send Lieutenant Stoddard, aide-de-camp, to General Carr, to know if he wished me to move upon the works, and afterward received orders from one of General Carr's aides to remain in position until dark, and then withdraw to the position where we first formed our line. After dark we withdrew our troops in good order and brought away our killed and wounded.

The loss in this brigade was as follows:

Command.	Enlisted men killed.	Wounded.		Aggregate.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	
93d Illinois	5	1	41	47
5th Iowa	2	.....	17	19
10th Iowa	.....	1	13	14
26th Missouri	1	.....	14	15
Total	8	2	85	95

During the night we held the position where the line was first formed, and remained in that position under a heavy fire of the enemy until the 23d, at 3 p. m., when we were ordered to return to the position now occupied, forming the left of the Seventeenth Army Corps, the men being nearly exhausted by the hard fighting of the 22d and watchfulness of the following nights.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HOLDEN PUTNAM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ROBERT C. CROWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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RECAPITULATION OF LOSSES.

	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Brigade staff	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5th Iowa Infantry	2	20	22	3	95	98	.....	.....	.....	120
26th Missouri	2	20	22	3	82	85	.....	.....	.....	107
93d Illinois	1	45	46	7	155	162	1	10	11	219
10th Iowa	3	35	38	8	151	159	.....	.....	.....	197
	9	120	129	21	483	504	1	10	11	644

No. 22.

Report of Maj. Samuel H. Lockett, C. S. Engineer Corps, Chief Engineer Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, including operations April 30–May 17.

GAINESVILLE, ALA., *July* 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herein to submit my report of engineer operations during the period included between the dates May 2 and May 18, comprehending the events immediately preceding the siege of Vicksburg.

Having returned from an examination of the works at Grand Gulf on April 30, I received, at Jackson, an order to join the lieutenant-general commanding at Vicksburg, which I did on May 2. The enemy having effected a landing at Bruinsburg, Miss., and forced the evacuation of Grand Gulf on April 30, it became evident that immediate steps would have to be taken to meet him on all available approaches to the city of Vicksburg. The several ferries across the Big Black River and the railroad bridge became points of great strategic importance. I accordingly dispatched an engineer officer to each of these points with the view of establishing works for resisting a passage of the river by the enemy.

On examination it was found that at Baldwin's, Hall's, and Hankinson's Ferries the bluffs abutted against the river on the east bank, leaving wide bottoms on the west, so that at each of these crossings it became necessary to construct a *tête-de-pont* or to relinquish the idea of taking the river as a line of defense. These *têtes-de-pont* were ordered, but before anything could be done the army of Grand Gulf, under Major-General Loring, had crossed the river at Hankinson's Ferry, leaving the east bank in possession of the enemy. During this time I had gone myself, by the direction of the lieutenant-general, to the railroad bridge and Edwards Depot, to establish works to defend the railroad and preserve this very important line of communication. Having examined the ground, I directed Capt. D. Wintter, commanding corps of sappers and miners, to take charge of the construction of a *tête-de-pont* to cover railroad bridge, and telegraphed to Capt. P. Robinson, of the engineers, at Grenada, to report to me at Edwards Depot with all his assistant engineers. Captain Robinson reported on the 9th, and leaving him in charge of the works at the bridge, and directing him to make thorough reconnaissances of the country in the vicinity of Edwards Depot and to the southward, I returned to Vicksburg with Captain Wintter, and put him in charge of all the works around the city, to make necessary repairs and put everything in good condition. The *tête-de-pont* at the railroad bridge was pushed ahead rapidly, and finished by the 15th, and at the same time a bridge was made across the Big Black by swinging the steamer Dot across the stream and removing her machinery.

On the 12th, the army was ordered across the Big Black to Edwards Depot, and I went to the latter place to conduct the division commanders to the positions assigned to them by the lieutenant-general commanding.

On the 15th, orders were received to march upon the enemy, and I took with me in accompanying the lieutenant-general the following assistant engineers, viz: Second Lieut. George Donnellan, engineers; Capt. J. M. Couper and Sergt. S. McD. Vernon, acting assistant engineers, leaving Captain Robinson and three assistants in charge of the

works at the bridge. No engineer operations were found necessary on the march, and the army reached its destination on the Raymond road about midnight on the 15th, the head of the column being halted beyond Mrs. Ellison's house, some 6 miles from Edwards Depot.

THE BATTLE OF BAKER'S CREEK, MAY 16.*

At 6.30 a. m. on the 16th, a courier from General Johnston arrived, bringing information to the lieutenant-general commanding which made a countermarch necessary. I was directed by the lieutenant-general to inform the division commanders that such a move would be made immediately, and communicated his instructions to Major-General Stevenson and Brigadier-General Bowen. I returned to headquarters at Mrs. Ellison's about 7.30, and heard as I reached the house the enemy's artillery open on the head of our column on the Raymond road. I was then directed by the lieutenant-general to inform Major-General Stevenson that it would be necessary to form his division in line of battle on the cross-road from the Clinton to the Raymond road, with his left flank covering the former. Having communicated these instructions, I sent Sergeant Vernon to get a pioneer company from General Cumming's brigade, and directed him to throw a bridge as soon as possible across Baker's Creek, on the main Raymond road, where the county bridge had been washed away. This bridge was constructed and the banks of the creek cut down leading to it by 2 p. m. From 8 a. m. until about 11, I was engaged with my assistants in communicating orders from the lieutenant-general commanding in regard to the formation of the line of battle, which was formed on a commanding ridge, and so disposed as to cover all approaches from the front.

About noon the battle opened with considerable vigor on the left, and the enemy making an attempt to turn our left flank, rendered a corresponding movement necessary on our part. This movement opened a considerable gap between the divisions of Generals Stevenson and Bowen, and I carried an order from the lieutenant-general to General Bowen to keep the interval closed between himself and General Stevenson, and to General Loring to the same effect in reference to his and General Bowen's divisions. Between this and 3 p. m. I carried an order to General Loring to hold his whole division in readiness to move to the left, and to move his left brigade (General Buford's) at once to join upon the right of General Bowen's command. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the enemy had succeeded by his vastly superior numbers in completely turning our left, and our troops began to break and fall back in considerable disorder toward the main Raymond road. I was then directed by the lieutenant-general to inform General Tilghman that the position he occupied was one of vast importance in securing our retreat, and that he must hold it at all hazards. I found General Tilghman had moved his brigade, and was marching along a by-road toward our left. On receiving the above order, he halted his command, and, facing about, returned to the Raymond road, and took a position on a ridge some 600 yards in rear of his first [position], and just in front of the by-road above mentioned, along which our army finally retreated.

In connection with this day's operations, I beg leave to mention especially Capt. J. M. Couper, one of my assistants, who displayed great coolness, gallantry, and judgment in communicating instructions, and Sergeant Vernon, for his energy and skill in constructing the bridge across Baker's Creek above mentioned.

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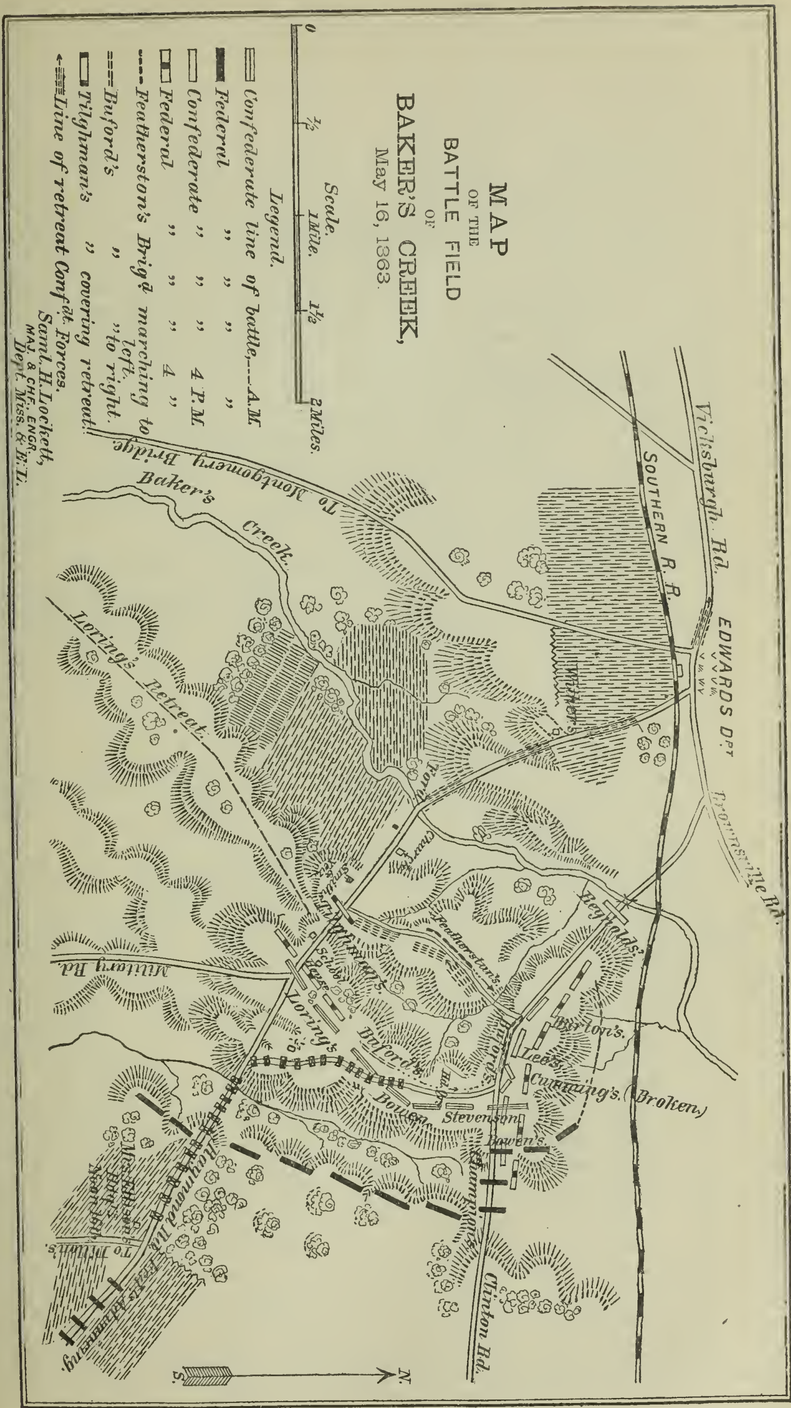
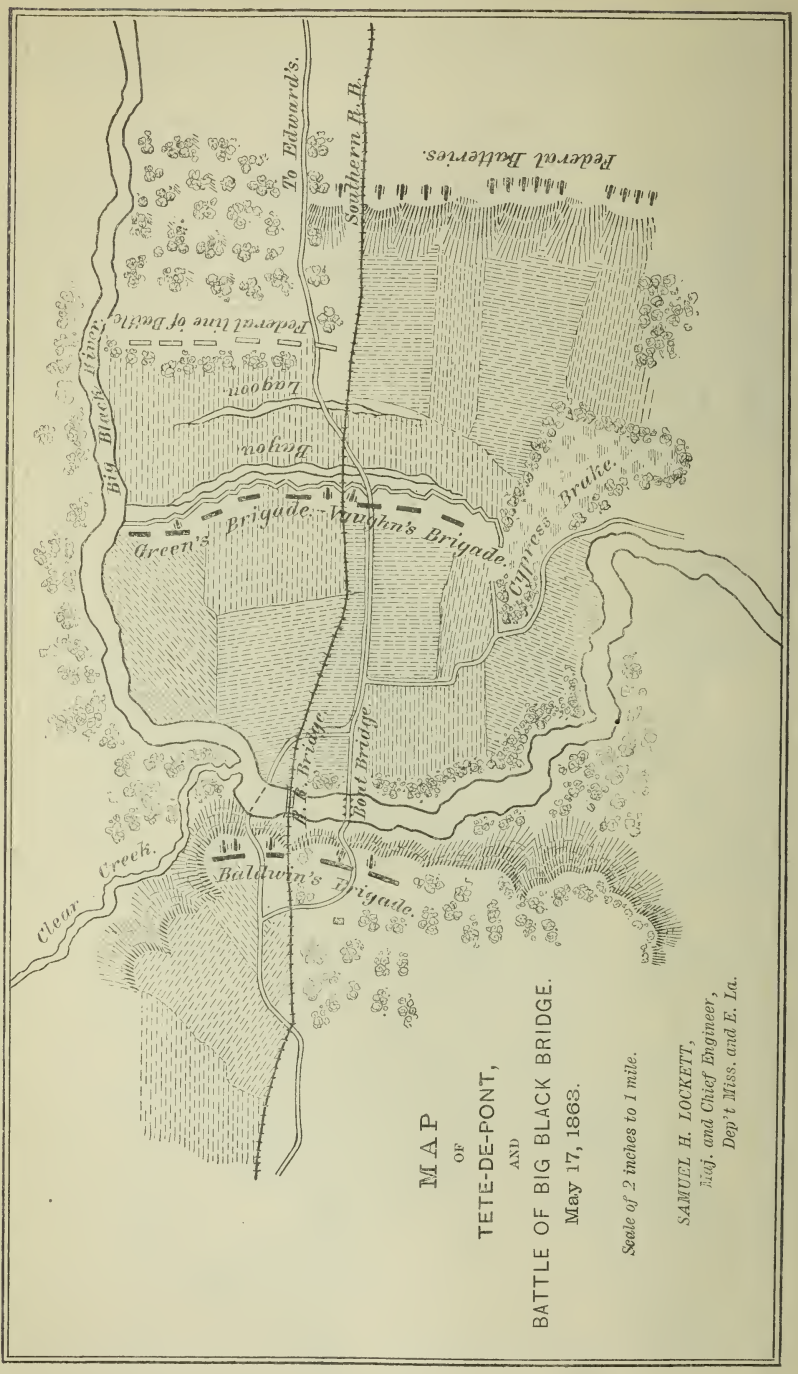
* For sketch, see opposite page.


MAP
OF THE
BATTLE FIELD
OF
BAKER'S CREEK,
May 16, 1863.
Scale.
0 ½ 1 Mile. 1½ 2 Miles.
Legend.
Confederate line of battle,...A.M.
Federal " " " "
Confederate " " " 4 P.M.
Federal " " " 4 "
Featherston's Brigd. marching to left.
Buford's " " to right.
Tilghman's " covering retreat.
Line of retreat Conf.dt. Forces.
Saml. H. Lockett,
MAJ. & CHF. ENGR.
Dept. Miss. & E. L.
To Montgomery Bridge
Baker's Creek.
Vicksburgh Rd.
SOUTHERN R. R.
EDWARDS DPT
Loring's Retreat.
Military Rd.
Reynolds'
Featherston's
Barton's.
Lee's.
Cumming's. (Broken)
Stevenson
Bowen's.
Bowen
Loring's
Buford's
Clinton Rd.
N.
S.



MAP
OF
TETE-DE-PONT,
AND
BATTLE OF BIG BLACK BRIDGE.
May 17, 1863.

Scale of 2 inches to 1 mile.

SAMUEL H. LOCKETT,
Maj. and Chief Engineer,
Dep't Miss. and E. La.

THE FIGHT AT BIG BLACK BRIDGE, MAY 17.*

Our army having fallen back to the intrenchments covering the railroad and boat bridges, the lines were found about completed, and were manned by General [J. C.] Vaughn's brigade and part of Bowen's division. The enemy opened early on the morning of the 17th with artillery at long range, and soon came up with their infantry and took possession of a copse of wood in front of our left. I repaired to the bridges between 7 and 8 o'clock to examine their condition, and seeing signs of unsteadiness among our troops, I sent Lieutenant Donnellan to the lieutenant-general for instructions in regard to the destruction of the bridges, should the enemy succeed in forcing our position. Having received the necessary instructions, I made preparations for firing the railroad bridge by piling rails and loose cotton at intervals, and had a barrel of turpentine prepared on the boat bridge. At about 9 a. m. our troops on the left were stampeded, and, leaving the trenches, came pell-mell toward the river. I stationed an officer at each bridge, and after seeing that all our men were across, I gave a signal to apply the torch. In a few moments both bridges were in flames, and were quickly and thoroughly burned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. H. LOCKETT,

Major and Chief Engineer Dept. of Miss. and E. La.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

No. 23.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,

Near Crystal Springs, May 17, 1863.

GENERAL: You have probably learned that General Pemberton was compelled yesterday to fall back before a large force of the enemy. I was ordered with my command to hold the rear, to enable the army to make good its retreat. Soon after the order was given, the enemy moved in heavy force against us. We had a bridge and ford to pass to make good their retreat. A brigade was placed at the bridge and one at the ford to protect the crossing, while my division was in the position indicated. General Bowen, in command of the ford, sent word to me that he would hold it, and was requested by me to do so and I would support him, and had ordered a brigade for the purpose. He also sent me word that the bridge was safe. Contrary to the expectation of General Bowen, he was forced suddenly to fall back in the direction of Edwards Depot, consequent upon the enemy's crossing the bridge. The enemy immediately moved to a position commanding the ford in my front. Upon hearing of Bowen's movement, my command was ordered to fall back, the enemy at the same time moving upon my right flank and rear. There was nothing to prevent their soon having commanding positions on both sides of the ford. These movements necessarily forced me to look to a ford lower down the creek, and to reach it had to pass through

* For sketch, see opposite page.

fields and swamps. We lost what artillery we had with us for the want of a road and bridges. Before reaching the lower ford, I learned the whole force of the enemy had moved to Edwards Depot, and that a large command had passed that day to Big Black. I endeavored to get a competent guide we had to carry us between the enemy's forces to the bridge, but he said it could not be done; it was hazardous in the extreme to attempt the ferries in the face of a large force there. My only means of preventing my division from being overwhelmed was to force my way through the enemy's lines under cover of night and join my forces to yours. We have no baggage-wagons or cooking utensils, and but 40 rounds of ammunition. The wagons of this division were sent back to Edwards Depot.

I hear that the enemy have left Jackson. Upon learning its truth, I shall move a short distance to-morrow after crossing Pearl River.

With respect, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Forrest, Miss., August 28, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward, through you, a detailed statement of the operations of my division at the battle of Baker's Creek and my movements consequent upon it.

On May 13, Major-General Bowen; in command of his division, having reported the enemy advancing, I was ordered to re-enforce him with my division. General Stevenson soon after coming up with his division, a very strong position was selected about 1 mile south of Edwards Depot, our left resting on the railroad and the right not far from Baker's Creek.

On the morning of the 14th, General Pemberton ordered a council of war, in which he read a dispatch from General [Joseph E.] Johnston, which stated in substance that the enemy (two or three divisions) was at Clinton, 9 miles from Jackson, and (if General Pemberton thought it practicable) advised a movement in connection with him, saying that time was all-important. In the council of war there was great diversity of opinion; two generals were for moving at once upon the road to Clinton; two or three were for remaining or moving back; three were for striking at the communications of the enemy, keeping our own open with the bridge over Big Black River, and fighting or not in a position of our own choosing, as would seem best. I understood the opinion of the general commanding to be that he did not approve the move proposed by General Johnston, but coincided with those who were for moving to the enemy's rear.

It was determined by the general to move at 8 o'clock in the morning (15th instant), the army intending to cross Baker's Creek at a ford, which was prevented by its swollen condition. It was, however, put in motion about 3 or 4 p. m., crossing the creek upon a bridge a short distance above the ford. A map was furnished marking the road upon which the army was to march, my division being in the advance. After moving 4 or 5 miles, we were joined by Major [Samuel H.] Lockett, chief engineer, who directed the column to take a cross-road leading to Mrs. Ellison's house, on the middle Raymond road. At this place the army was to have encamped, it having been discovered that the road which

it was intended the entire force should follow was wrongly laid down upon the map furnished.

About dark my division reached Mrs. Ellison's, and found a great scarcity of water. This information was at once communicated to General Pemberton, so that he might make some other disposition of the forces which were following. After dark it fortunately happened that the other divisions were still upon the road leading from the bridge and encamped along it in their line of march. It was still more fortunate that my command was upon the middle Raymond road, which led immediately to the ford at which the army was to have crossed in the morning. Upon this road the enemy was in large force within a few miles of my camp. Being satisfied of this from prisoners taken and from observations of several of my staff sent in advance, very large picket forces were placed in my front, rear, and right flank. Completing my dispositions, I soon after met General Pemberton, to whom information of the near proximity of the enemy in large force was given. Additional information was subsequently given him, establishing the fact that he was in our immediate front.

This was the condition of things until 7 or 8 o'clock next morning (16th), when the general informed us that he had a note from General Johnston, advising a junction with him in the direction of Brownsville, his force having fallen back from Jackson. This necessitated a movement toward Edwards Depot. The general then gave an order for the train, which had not come up, to retrace its steps. Pending this, it is said the enemy was in line of battle preparing to attack us. Moving rapidly upon my pickets, he opened a brisk cannonade. I suggested to General Pemberton that the sooner he formed a line of battle the better, as the enemy would very soon be upon us. He at first directed me to form Tilghman's brigade in a line of battle upon the ground it then occupied, but soon thought it untenable, and ordered it, with Featherston's and Buford's brigades (my whole division), into a line of battle on a ridge about three-quarters of a mile in the rear and across a small creek. This line was almost immediately changed for a ridge still farther back, where my artillery was advantageously posted on both sides of the road, the field to the front being entirely open as far as Mrs. Ellison's house. He also directed the division to occupy the road and the country to the right of it, and in orders conveyed to me at different times during the day he instructed me to hold my position, not attacking the enemy unless he attempted to outflank us. Bowen's command was extended so as to join mine on the road. Soon a series of orders came, specifically and with great particularity, for two of my brigades to move to the left, closing the line as often as Bowen moved, and we in this manner followed him.

During this time I received an order to retire, also one to advance, both of which were countermanded. My whole division, including reserves, was strung out in line of battle, mostly in thick timber. The enemy during these movements remained steadily in front in heavy force, being, apparently, a full corps, occupying a series of ridges, wooded, and commanding each other, forming naturally a very strong if not impregnable position, throwing forward a heavy line of skirmishers, and showing every indication of an attack in force upon my position, both in front and upon the right flank. General Bowen also informed me that he thought the enemy was moving to the right.

While these movements were going on (all of which were brought to the general's attention), desultory firing was heard on the extreme left,

and General Bowen was summarily ordered in that direction, without warning either to myself or to General Buford, commanding a brigade of my division next to him. Not long after, I was ordered to send a brigade to the left, and General Buford went at double-quick. While passing Bowen, two regiments were detached and went into the fight with that command, Buford continuing on to the left (see his report annexed). In a half to three-quarters of an hour one brigade was ordered to be left on the road, and the other to be taken by myself to the left. This was most earnestly requested to be done by Colonel [W. T.] Withers, in command of the artillery, who feared the capture of his guns. He tells me that he was gratified in being able to state that my force arrived sooner than he expected, and in time to save his artillery. But for our prompt arrival, every piece would have been lost, as the whole sustaining force had, except a few bold skirmishers, been driven back.

Upon the approach of [W. S.] Featherston's brigade, in rapid march, a considerable force of the retreating army having been rallied behind him, the enemy, who was advancing upon the artillery, fell back in great disorder, Colonel Withers pouring in a most destructive fire upon him. It was here that we witnessed a scene ever to be remembered, when the gallant Withers and his brave men, with their fine park of artillery, stood unflinchingly amid a shower of shot and shell the approach of an enemy in overwhelming force, after his supports had been driven back, and trusting that a succoring command would arrive in time to save his batteries, and displaying a degree of courage and determination that calls for the most unqualified admiration.

Upon my arrival upon this part of the field, I found the whole country, on both sides of the road, covered with the fleeing of our army, in many cases in large squads, and, as there was no one endeavoring to rally or direct them, I at once placed my escort under an efficient officer of my staff, with orders to gather up the stragglers and those in retreat away from the road. This duty was performed with great energy and success. It was also determined that under these circumstances it was necessary, in order to save large numbers of men and guns, as well as to be able, in case the emergency should arise, to retire the army in safety and good order to the ford over Baker's Creek, along the only road open to it, that a vigorous and well-directed attack should be made upon the enemy. At this moment I met General [S. D.] Lee and Colonel Withers, and was satisfied, from information obtained from them, that by such an attack upon the enemy's right during the panic which had befallen his center we could overwhelm it, retrieve the day, certainly cut him off from the bridge on our extreme left (of which it was highly important we should hold possession), and save our scattered forces. Dispositions were at once made for the attack, in which General Lee lent a cordial and able assistance. This fine officer, with General [M. E.] Green and portions of their gallant brigades, we found fighting the enemy where all others, except the brave Withers, had been driven back, and contesting every step of the enemy's advancing columns, Green declaring he never would have been driven back but for the fact that he had not a cartridge left. While thus engaged, I received an order for the forces to fall back, and my assistant adjutant-general, who had been dispatched to General Pemberton for orders, returned stating that the general said that the movement must not be made; that I must order a retreat and bring up the rear. Officers were immediately sent to advise those not yet informed to retire, and as rapidly as possible, in the direction of

the ford, that being the only road left open. As soon as the enemy realized that we were leaving the field, he rallied and moved forward in heavy force.

In the mean time Featherston's brigade was put into position to protect the rear of the retreating forces and to cover the falling back of Buford's brigade. This duty was ably and gallantly executed. This latter brigade (Buford's) about this time met a charge of the enemy (infantry, cavalry, and artillery), and repulsed him in splendid style with great slaughter, the heavy fighting being done by the Twelfth Louisiana, a large regiment, under the able and daring [T. M.] Scott. This and the gallant [Edward] Goodwin, Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment, had also distinguished themselves in the charge upon the enemy's center, and about this time the brave Alpheus Baker, of the Fifty-fourth Alabama, was severely wounded in another part of the field.

During this time Tilghman, who had been left with his brigade upon the other road, almost immediately after our parting, met a terrible assault of the enemy, and when we rejoined him was carrying on a deadly and most gallant fight. With less than 1,500 effective men he was attacked by from 6,000 to 8,000 of the enemy with a fine park of artillery; but being advantageously posted, he not only held him in check, but repulsed him on several occasions, and thus kept open the only line of retreat left to the army. The bold stand of this brigade under the lamented hero saved a large portion of the army.

It is befitting that I should speak of the death of the gallant and accomplished [Lloyd] Tilghman. Quick and bold in the execution of his plans, he fell in the midst of a brigade that loved him well, after repulsing a powerful enemy in deadly fight, struck by a cannon-shot. A brigade wept over the dying hero; alike beautiful as it was touching.

I had some time before this sent an adjutant to General Pemberton and subsequently another to ascertain how his retreating forces were progressing, but having left the field it was impossible to communicate with him. The officer on his return informed me that he had met General Bowen at the ford, who had requested him to say to me, "For God's sake, hold your position until sundown and save the army." He could hold the ford and the bridge was safe. I had scarcely received this message when General Bowen sent me a written communication, stating that the enemy had crossed the bridge and had outflanked him; that he had been compelled precipitately to fall back, and that I must do my best to save my division. I also received a note from Lieut. Col. Jacob Thompson to the same import. We at once made a movement toward the ford, there being no other road of retreat. There being none on my left that I could use, and being wholly unacquainted with the country—my only guide having been taken by General Pemberton to direct him to Big Black Bridge—my first determination was to force my way through by the ford, and rode rapidly to reconnoiter. Arriving there, it was found that our troops were gone, some of whom having been driven back upon us. The enemy's skirmishers were advancing, and a heavy force occupied the commanding ridge across the creek, his artillery playing upon the crossing. The enemy upon our right flank and rear had been re-enforced, so that we were enveloped upon three sides, leaving no road to move upon. Not far from my place of observation I met Dr. Williamson, a highly respectable gentleman of Edwards Depot, who said he knew the whole country, and thought he could take me to a ford on Baker's Creek, 3 or 4 miles below.

By this time darkness was approaching. I at once decided upon this

move. By a well-concerted movement we eluded the enemy upon three sides, and to his astonishment made our flank march from between his forces across the fields to a given point in the woods skirting Baker's Creek. The night being dark and the trail a blind one, it was found impossible to get through by following the creek. It was then determined to move across to another road and reach the ford in that direction. My command, being compelled to move back upon the ground where the battle was fought, passed the enemy's camp-fires, and at times our small parties were near enough to hear them. The unused plantation roads upon which we moved were in such bad condition as to render it impossible to carry our artillery over them, and we were obliged to destroy that which we had with our commands, bringing the horses and harness with us, the balance having gone with the army into Vicksburg. Soon after striking the timber, we discovered Edwards Depot and Withers' gin-house on fire, which convinced us that our forces had passed those points; but as we were led to believe that we could reach the lower ford in 3 or 4 miles, it was hoped that we could pass in between Edwards Depot and Big Black Bridge and rejoin the army. Instead of 3 or 4 it was 10 or 12 miles before my command reached the lower Raymond road which led to the ford, and then it was after midnight. My guide (Dr. Williamson) informed us that it was impossible to guide the division to Big Black Bridge with the enemy in possession of Edwards Depot, which we were convinced he had held for several hours, but referred us to a gentleman by the name of Vaughan, who lived within 1 mile of the road. I went to his house and brought him to the column to consult with my generals, and proposed that he should take us to Big Black River. He declared that it was impossible, as all the lower fords over Baker's Creek were swimming, and that to Big Black Bridge he could not take us without moving through the enemy's lines at Edwards Depot. He also informed us that a large force of the enemy had that day passed by his house. It was known that the enemy had troops at all ferries over Big Black below the mouth of Baker's Creek, and that the river was a deep and difficult stream to cross. The condition of the command was also taken into consideration, being without artillery, with but few rounds of cartridges; having no implements for immediate construction of a bridge or ferry; our entire train having gone into Vicksburg, and being without supplies of any kind; also the distance to the river was so great that it would have been impossible to have reached it until late next day, when the enemy was sure to have been posted to prevent crossing. After a full consultation with my brigadiers, all of us were of the opinion that it was impossible to attempt the passage of Big Black at any point, and in doing so the entire division would certainly be lost. Subsequent events have fully shown that we were right in this determination. It was then determined to force the rear of the enemy between Raymond and Utica.

On the evening of the 17th, my command, after a hard march, reached Crystal Springs, a village on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, 25 miles south of Jackson.

On the 19th, reached Jackson with my entire division, few lingering by the way, and immediately reported to General Johnston, who expressed his gratification that my command had safely arrived.

Of Generals Featherston and Buford and Col. A. E. Reynolds, commanding brigades, whose reports are herewith annexed, too much cannot be said in commendation. The rapidity and skill with which they executed their orders, and the boldness with which their gallant com-

mands met and successfully repulsed the powerful attacks of the enemy, delaying the Yankee army and securing a safe retreat to that of ours across the ford, entitles them to the highest praise; and, finally, in lending themselves a sacrifice, enveloped as they were upon three sides (front, right flank, and rear), undismayed, with a proud consciousness of having done their whole duty, they withdrew in good order from under fire in face of the enemy, and thus we were enabled to make the dangerous but successful movement to the left.

My staff—Capt. Henry Robinson, assistant adjutant-general; Captain [A. A.] Bursley, chief of artillery; Captain [Belton] Mickle, assistant quartermaster; Capt. John D. Myrick; Lieut. [J.] Hanson Thomas, aide-de-camp; Captain [William] Sykes, aide-de camp; Capt. Henry de Veuve, assistant engineer; Henry Taylor and William McFarland, volunteer aides; Captain Russell and Dr. Williamson, guides—were continually under fire, and bore themselves, as in other fields, with courage and ability.

With respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 24.

Report of Col. A. E. Reynolds, Twenty-sixth Mississippi Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Near Jackson, Miss., May 27, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders, I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the battle of Baker's Creek on the 16th instant:

At 9 o'clock on the morning of that day, Brigadier-General Tilghman, commanding brigade, received orders to move it from just beyond Ellison's house, where it had bivouacked Friday night, to a ridge about half a mile in our rear. The order was immediately obeyed, and in the formation of the line of battle its proper position (the right of the division) was assigned it.

From this time up to about 12 m., nothing of importance occurred. At that time the whole division changed position by the left flank, Brigadier-General Buford moving to the support of Brigadier-General Bowen, on his left; Brigadier-General Featherston closing up, so as to be in supporting distance, and Brigadier-General Tilghman, with his brigade and two batteries—the [J. J.] Cowan battery (six guns), of Withers' regiment of artillery, and the McLendon battery (four guns), of Ward's battalion—by direction of the major-general commanding division, taking position on the Raymond and Edwards Depot road, to prevent a flank movement of the enemy down it on our right. At the same time he was told to hold himself in readiness to move up to the support of the other brigades of the division should it become necessary.

About 1 o'clock this order was received from Lieutenant-General Pemberton. In anticipation of the movement, Lieutenant [William] McFarland, of the major-general's staff, had some time before been sent to Brig-

adier-General Tilghman to point out the road by which he should move. Captain [P.] Ellis [jr.], the assistant adjutant-general of General Tilghman, accompanied Lieutenant McFarland far enough to have it shown him. But, upon making the move, and going beyond the point to which Captain Ellis had been carried by Lieutenant McFarland, the route was found to be impracticable for artillery. As soon as this became evident, General Tilghman countermarched the brigade, and, moving down the Raymond and Edwards Depot road about a quarter of a mile, took a new right-hand road, which communicated with our left wing, intending to join Major-General Loring by this route; but after proceeding only a few hundred yards, Lieutenant-General Pemberton met the brigade and ordered it back to a position on the main road we had just left, informing General Tilghman at the same time that an order countermanding the one to move, and directing him to retain his position, had been sent to him nearly an hour before. While conversing with him, Major [S. H.] Lockett, chief engineer of the department, rode up with the order, and informed General Pemberton that, owing to the breaking down of his horse, he had been unable to reach General Tilghman.

At the time of the movement from our first position, on the Raymond and Edwards Depot road, and before the rear of the brigade had crossed that road, a heavy column of the enemy was seen advancing in line of battle out of the woods, immediately around Ellison's house. Col. R. Lowry, of the Sixth Mississippi Regiment, who was in the rear, was at once directed to throw out a heavy line of skirmishers to protect the movement. Upon the brigade countermarching, this line of skirmishers (composing nearly one-half of the regiment), moving too far to the left, became separated from the brigade, and, uniting itself with the left wing of the army, fell back with it—first to Big Black Bridge, and thence to Vicksburg, where it is at present under the command of Major [J. R.] Stevens.

Soon after the formation of the second line of battle (at 1.30 o'clock), Major-General Loring came up with the other two brigades of the division, and formed them immediately on the left of the First Brigade. He informed General Tilghman that the left wing of the army was retreating to the Big Black, and that, in order to cover the movement, General Pemberton had directed him to maintain his position at all hazards until sundown. The enemy having taken possession of the hill abandoned by us, a continuous fire from both artillery and skirmishers was kept up until dusk.

At 5.20 o'clock, Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, who up to that time had commanded the brigade with marked ability, fell, killed by a shell from one of the enemy's guns, and the command devolved upon me as the senior colonel present. I cannot here refrain from paying a slight tribute to the memory of my late commander. As a man, a soldier, and a general, he had few if any superiors. Always at his post, he devoted himself day and night to the interests of his command. Upon the battle-field cool, collected, and observant, he commanded the entire respect and confidence of every officer and soldier under him, and the only censure ever cast upon him was that he always exposed himself too recklessly. At the time he was struck down he was standing in the rear of a battery, directing a change in the elevation of one of the guns. The tears shed by his men on the occasion, and the grief felt by his entire brigade, are the proudest tribute that can be given the gallant dead.

From the time of my assuming command of the brigade until I was ordered off the field, the fire of the enemy was very warm. Cowan's bat-

tery had several men wounded, and had nearly used up all its ammunition, and yet from orders received by me had to be kept in position. The McLendon Battery lost several men and horses, and were exposed to such a heavy fire as to render the use of their guns exceedingly hazardous. I sent Capt. T. B. Sykes, the assistant inspector-general, to inform Major-General Loring of the state of affairs, and learned through him, on his return, that both Generals Buford's and Featherston's brigades were moving off to the rear, and that I was directed to bring off my brigade in the rear of General Featherston's. The enemy were pressing us closely at the time, so that I deemed it best to move off by the left flank through the fields rather than by the right down the road, and by so doing induced the enemy to believe that I was moving to the left. I thus deceived the enemy and avoided any serious pursuit. After moving a little more than a mile, I received an order from the major-general to leave my artillery, move out of the regular line, and take position in front of General Featherston's brigade. The march was continued in this order for the next twenty-four hours, during which time we made about 40 miles.

It is proper to mention that in assuming the second line of battle, about 1.30 o'clock, one section of the McLendon Battery was ordered to the rear, as there was no position for it, and that Lieutenant [F. W.] Merrin, commanding, made his way with it first across Baker's Creek, and finally with that portion of the army on the left to Vicksburg. The guns of the other section under Capt. Jacob Culbertson, as well as those of Cowan's battery, were abandoned, by order of the major-general commanding, during the first night's march, owing to the impossibility of taking them over the roads we were forced to follow.

Captain Culbertson brought off his horses, harness, and men; Captain [J. J.] Cowan did the same, but on the march he and all his men left the command and have not been heard from since. The forced march from the battle-field to Crystal Springs, to Rimes' Ferry, and thence to Jackson, was over rough, stony roads, and made by men much worn down by fatigue and many of them barefooted.

Under these circumstances it is not at all surprising that many of them broke down, straggled, and some doubtless were picked up by the enemy.

Accompanying this report you will find a paper,* marked A, containing a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.

In closing my report, I cannot omit my commendation of the way in which the officers and troops of this brigade behaved. The officers, one and all, behaved well, so much so that I cannot particularize any without being invidious. The troops were in fine spirits, and I have never seen any more anxious to meet an enemy.

I am much indebted to Captains Ellis and Sykes, the adjutant and inspector general of General Tilghman's staff, for the prompt and efficient aid given me on the field, who, notwithstanding the gloom cast over them by the death of their chief, promptly reported themselves to me for duty, and by their gallant conduct are entitled to the gratitude of their country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. REYNOLDS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Maj. GEORGE MCKNIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

* Not found.

Return of Casualties in Tilghman's brigade, Col. A. E. Reynolds commanding, in the battle of Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
General officers	1						1
6th Mississippi		1	1	1		27	30
23d Mississippi		1		1		5	7
26th Mississippi		2	1	4		10	17
Cowan's (Mississippi) battery				2			2
McLendon's (Mississippi) battery *							
Total	1	4	2	8		42	57

No. 25.

Report of Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS BUFORD'S BRIGADE, LORING'S DIVISION,
June 16, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my brigade (the Third Brigade of the division) in and around Edwards Depot, on Saturday, May 16, and on the march from Baker's Creek to Jackson, Miss.:

My brigade consisted of the following regiments: Twelfth Louisiana Regiment, Col. Thomas M. Scott commanding; Fifty-fourth Alabama Regiment, Col. Alpheus Baker commanding; Seventh Kentucky Regiment, Col. Ed. Crossland commanding; Ninth Arkansas Regiment, Col. I. L. Dunlop commanding; four companies Third Kentucky Regiment, Maj. J. H. Bowman commanding; Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment, Col. Edward Goodwin commanding; Snodgrass' Alabama regiment, Col. John Snodgrass commanding, and Twenty-seventh Alabama Regiment, Col. James Jackson commanding, making an aggregate of 3,005 effective men. The Pointe Coupée artillery, consisting of two companies (A and C, four guns each), was also attached to my brigade, under command of Captain [Alcide] Bouanchaud. The Eighth Kentucky also belonged to my command, but, having been mounted two days previous, were detached. We were encamped at Mr. Ratliff's, about half a mile in rear of Mrs. Ellison's, on the Raymond road.

On the evening of May 15, the Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment was detailed for picket duty, and was in advance some 2 miles.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of May 16, the report of artillery announced that the enemy were advancing immediately in front of the division, which formed the right wing of the army, my brigade being on the left of the right wing. Dispositions were at once made to meet the advance, and I was ordered to form a line of battle on the ground on which I had bivouacked, it being a covered position, approached through an open field, and quite defensible. My right rested on the road, and my left extended to an open field through which the cross-road passed

*Not reported.

on which we had marched the evening previous. My line was scarcely formed when I was ordered by Lieutenant-General Pemberton to advance and occupy the ground on which Brigadier-General Green, of General Bowen's division, had formed his brigade, which was in my front and to the left. Informing you of the order, I advanced from the covered position I held, and formed, as ordered, on a commanding eminence in the middle of a field, and over which the enemy must advance. The position was a very strong one and tenable. My line had not been entirely rectified when I received orders to fall back with my brigade some half a mile and establish a line beyond the junction of the military road with the road leading to Raymond by Mrs. Ellison's, my right to rest on the road and extending to the right of General Bowen's division. I was here joined by the Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment, which had been ordered to fall back before the enemy. I formed the line as directed, which enabled me to hold one regiment in reserve. This position was in the midst of a dense timber, opening on a grove around the residence of Mr. Ratliff. My artillery was placed in position on the right and left of the road by Captain [A. A.] Bursley, chief of artillery of division, and was detached from my command during the day. I here received a request from General Bowen so to alter my line by moving to the left as to unite with his right, as he had moved to the left to join General Stevenson's right. Informing you of the request, I was ordered to comply therewith, which I did, extending my line some 600 yards, and throwing forward into line the regiment I had intended to hold in reserve.

In about twenty minutes I received information from General Bowen that he had advanced half a mile to the left and front, followed by an order from General Pemberton to throw my line forward, so as to rest on the right of General Bowen's position. Transmitting the order to you for information, I promptly complied with the same, my new position being about 100 yards in rear of my first one, on a line with the skirmishers of the First and Second Brigades, my own skirmishers (whom I had placed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel [J. W.] Rogers, of the Ninth Arkansas) being some 500 yards in advance.

I here remained until about 3 p. m., when, from the heavy firing in the direction of the left, it was evident that the enemy had massed his forces and was throwing them on the left wing of the army. About that time I was informed that General Bowen's division had been moved still farther to the left, and I was ordered by you to proceed without delay to the left of General Bowen's division. I placed my brigade at once in motion by the left flank and at the double-quick. My command double-quicked the distance (about 2 miles) under a scorching sun, through corn and rye fields, in about half an hour, when I arrived about the rear of the right wing of General Bowen's division, which was falling back in disorder before an overpowering force of the enemy. I was ordered by General Pemberton to hold the road immediately in rear of General [S. D.] Lee's brigade, at a point about half a mile from the negro cabins.

Across this road our men were hastening in wild disorder and in consternation before a very heavy fire of the enemy. I immediately entered the road, and was advancing on it in column when my front (the left) was brought under a most galling fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, and their line, some 200 yards distant, posted in a heavy thicket of timber and undergrowth, unexposed to view. I found that the enemy held possession of the road, and that I must retake it in order to comply with the command of General Pemberton. It would have been a wanton

destruction of life to have formed a line of battle with my brigade in its then position, marching as it was by the left flank on the road, and a portion of which had already changed direction to the left, in order to enter it, under the heavy fire of the enemy hidden from view, exposed, too, to an enfilading fire from a battery which had been established by the enemy on a commanding eminence at short range, and at the same time my column was continually broken by men of other brigades, who, driven back, were rushing pell-mell from the scene of action and resisting all attempts made to rally them.

My command being thus fully exposed to the enemy, I changed direction of the head of the column to the left, about 150 yards from the crest of the rise in the road occupied by the enemy, to a covered position, and formed the brigade. Two of my strongest regiments were detached from the rear of my brigade as it passed the cabins—one by order of General Pemberton, the other by order of General Bowen. The strength of my brigade at this critical moment was thus unceremoniously and materially reduced, this being done without my knowledge, and without any report being made to me of the fact by the generals who gave the orders. I waited the approach of the enemy, who must advance through an open, clear space. The enemy, however, halted in the road and established a battery. To have charged him from my position, with my brigade reduced in strength and over an open space of several hundred yards, would have cost it half its numbers. I therefore moved the brigade by the right flank to a position protected by timber to the ground occupied by the enemy, with the view of moving against the position held by him in the road. I had not completed the disposition of my command when I discovered that the enemy were rapidly turning both the right and left flanks of the position I held, as well as that occupied by him, against which I proposed to move. In all probability I might have taken the position at a great sacrifice, but it would be untenable, and I would have been forced to have given it up almost immediately, besides running the risk of having my entire brigade captured, as I was entirely without support, my strength reduced nearly one-third by the regiments being detached, and as all the troops of our center and of the left wing were leaving the field in great disorder. I therefore threw my brigade back about a quarter of mile from the negro cabins, and in the direction of Edwards Depot, on a commanding position, where I joined you with General Featherston's brigade.

I was ordered to move my brigade into position, so as to move against the enemy's right and pierce his line, and thus, by a vigorous and well-directed attack, force him to abandon the field, it having been reported that his center was falling back, and thus retrieve the day. I was joined here by the Twelfth Louisiana and Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiments, and moved rapidly forward, and was forming in position, when I was informed by one of my staff officers that you had received positive orders to withdraw the forces from the field, and had commenced retiring. I immediately ordered the brigade to march by the left flank, and rejoined you then on the retreat toward Baker's Creek. Being informed that a section of artillery, with a support of infantry, had been detailed as a rear guard, I moved forward, but was soon informed that the enemy was pressing on my rear both with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and that one piece of the Pointe Coupée Battery had been abandoned, as the horses were killed by the sharpshooters, so as to render it an impossibility to remove it. This battery had been brought from its original position to the left, and ordered by Colonel [W. T.] Withers, chief of artillery of department, to send four pieces to Vicksburg, and

follow in retreat in rear of the brigade with the remainder, but had not as yet reported to me. The artillery and infantry ordered to protect the rear, after allowing a portion of my brigade to pass, had, for some reason unknown to me, moved forward, and thus left my rear exposed. I immediately posted the Twelfth Louisiana Regiment, with a section of artillery from the Pointe Coupée Battery, in line, with orders to repel the advance of the enemy, and made dispositions to support them. The enemy charged forward, but were met by the fire of the Twelfth Louisiana and the artillery, which effectually checked the ardor of his pursuit, and caused him to follow our immediate rear with great caution.

I was then ordered to move to the rear of General Featherston's brigade, which had been placed in position to meet any advance of the enemy, and form in his rear, to support Cowan's battery, of Withers' artillery, which was engaging a battery of the enemy and protecting the retreat of Tilghman's brigade.

General Tilghman having gallantly lost his life in directing the fire of his artillery, I would offer my tribute of respect to his gallant bearing, and his noble devotion and untiring energy in behalf of our cause, alike on the field of battle and in the private circle.

I formed a line in rear of the battery on a commanding position (here losing several wounded, and Captain [W. A.] Isbell, of the Twenty-seventh Alabama Regiment, killed), ordering the Twelfth Louisiana Regiment to proceed to my rear and form at right angles to the road, and hold it, so that we could gain the ford, now about a mile distant.

A message was brought from General Bowen that he had been forced to abandon his position at the ford, as the enemy were flanking him and were between him and Edwards Depot. I was ordered to proceed to the ford and support General Bowen while he drew off. The Twelfth Louisiana Regiment, which had been ordered to form in my rear, as stated above, had received orders from General Stevenson to move forward to the ford in advance of my brigade, and, as I learned several days afterward, had already crossed the creek under a heavy fire of artillery. From the firing on our right it was evident that the enemy had obtained possession of the bridge across the creek on the upper road, and was endeavoring to reach Edwards Depot, and thus cut off our retreat. General Bowen had retired, and, when near the ford, it was clearly perceptible that the enemy, with his artillery, was raking the same, and at the same time advancing his columns in that direction. Finding that it was impossible to cross the creek under the fire of the enemy and the dispositions of his infantry, you ordered me to turn my column to the left, and, by going through a plantation, seek a ford lower down. Sending for the Twelfth Louisiana Regiment to rejoin the brigade immediately, and by no means to attempt to cross the ford, as the enemy was in possession thereof, I turned the column to the left, passed through the plantation, and endeavored to find the ford, but could not. It was then determined to try to reach a ford still lower down, distant 2½ miles, and under the guidance of Dr. Williamson, whom I had secured, moved forward. To his knowledge of the country and the plantation roads we are largely indebted for our safe deliverance.

As the enemy were pressing us in front, in rear, and on the flank, it became necessary to move with great caution, and only over neighborhood roads and paths long unused. It soon became evident that the artillery could not travel over the paths which necessity forced us to take. Some of the pieces were, therefore, abandoned after using all possible means of saving them which the retreat, nature of the ground, and

the presence of the enemy permitted. They were abandoned, however, only after rendering them useless to the enemy.

We moved until near the ford we sought, and to gain which we had marched 10 or 12 miles instead of 2 or 3, and to a point where we had information that we could secure a guide. From him we learned that the ford was impassable, and that he could not pilot us during the darkness of the night to the fortifications near Big Black Bridge without crossing the lines of the enemy. The large fires on our right evidenced that the Yankees were at their usual work of arson in and around Edwards Depot.

A consultation was called by you and the facts laid before us. I expressed the opinion that to reach Vicksburg we must cross the Big Black River at some of the lower ferries, undoubtedly in presence of the enemy, and to reach even the nearest ferry we would have to march during the entire night, and if we crossed in safety would be in danger of being cut off. Our men were somewhat demoralized, our artillery abandoned, the troops intensely fatigued; we had but a few rounds of ammunition, the greater part of which would be ruined by swimming the river, as we had no means to build a bridge or boat. We had information that the enemy was crossing the river at several of the lower ferries, and the guide had declared it was impossible to pilot us to the fortifications without penetrating the lines of the enemy; hence our only feasible way of escape and to save the division was to move to the rear of the enemy and pass on his flank in the direction of the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad.

By neighborhood roads we moved during the night, passing the flank of the enemy, hourly expecting an attack, hearing the enemy conversing as we passed along, and crossing ravines and creeks, which proved the impossibility of moving artillery, and about 3 a. m. Sunday morning reached Dillon's, on the road from Grand Gulf to Raymond, and but a few miles distant from the battle-field. We thence marched to Crystal Springs, on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, near which we camped on Sunday night.

We had marched steadily for twenty-four hours, a distance of 40 miles, stopping but short intervals to rest, and without provisions. The men were so exhausted that they fell as they came into camp, and nature sternly demanded rest and sleep.

On Monday we moved toward Pearl River, and thence continued the march to Jackson, which we reached on Wednesday, May 20. The troops of this brigade bore the march with great fortitude, making little, if any, complaint.

My entire loss in killed and wounded during the engagement of Saturday was 11 killed and 49 wounded. Among the former were Capt. W. A. Isbell, Company G, and Lieut. T. S. Taylor, of Company I, Twenty-seventh Alabama Regiment, and Lieut. George C. Hubbard, acting as first lieutenant of Company F, Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment. The latter officer, being on a visit to the regiment, was assigned temporarily to duty by request of the captain. These officers are worthy all commendation as such, and their loss is felt.

Among the wounded was Col. A. Baker, commanding Fifty-fourth Alabama Regiment, who was wounded early in the engagement near the negro cabins.

I would call attention to the accompanying report of Colonel Scott, commanding Twelfth Louisiana Regiment; of Colonel [Edward] Goodwin, commanding Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment; and of Captain

[Alcide] Bouanchaud, commanding Pointe Coupée Artillery.* These were detached from my command during the greater portion of the engagement. These officers sustained the high reputation they have won on other fields. For particular mention of officers under their commands I refer to the reports.

The other regiments were directly under my immediate observation during the whole day, and I was more than gratified at the gallant bearing of the commanding officers, as well as that of the other field and company officers. To say that I am proud to command the brigade evinces but slightly the high regard and estimation I have for the troops. Their quickness of motion, their ardor, powers of endurance, and steadiness exhibited during the engagement of Saturday and on the retreat are worthy of mention.

In conclusion, I would mention in a grateful manner the obligations I am under to the members of my staff for their efficiency and promptness in carrying out my orders.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General LORING, *Commanding Division.*

No. 26.

Report of Col. Edward Goodwin, Thirty-fifth Alabama Infantry.

CAMP NEAR JACKSON, MISS., *May* 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with an order from brigade headquarters, I most respectfully beg leave to submit the following as a report of the operations of the Thirty-fifth Regiment Alabama Volunteers on the night of May 15; also on May 16:

At deep dusk on the evening of the 15th instant, I received an order directly from General Buford in person to report with my command to the headquarters of Major-General Loring, which were established about 1 mile in advance of the division, on the upper Edwards Depot and Raymond road. General Loring ordered me to move the regiment about 1 mile in advance of his quarters, and to picket the road at the point which his engineer should select. On reaching this point, I detailed Company F to picket several hundred yards in advance of the regiment, and from this place I threw out vedettes, giving to each the instructions I had received from the generals. The Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel [H. J.] Reid commanding, was sent out to support me. During the night an occasional gun was fired by the cavalry pickets of each army.

In the morning of May 16, the skirmishing between our cavalry pickets and that of the enemy became very brisk. About 7 o'clock I rode to the front, both with a view to confer with Colonel [Wirt] Adams, and, if possible, to ascertain the strength of the foe. The Federal cavalry were drawn up in an open field, at intervals of 40 or 50 yards, and were slowly advancing, driving in our vedettes. Behind this cavalry I discovered a long battle-line of infantry, and I also discovered that they were moving their skirmishers to the right. I hastened back to my regiment, and prepared to contest every inch of ground with them back to our army. I had scarcely formed my line of battle before the enemy began to shell me from a battery which he had planted a short

* Bouanchaud's report not found.

distance to my right. Notwithstanding the shell burst over and about my command in every direction, yet they stood firm, ready to meet the advancing foe. From this shelling the Twenty-second Mississippi had 2 men very severely wounded. I threw out a company of skirmishers (Company B), who soon engaged the Federal sharpshooters. About 8.30 o'clock I received an order from General Loring to fall back in good order to the main army. I then fell back till I came to Colonel Reid's regiment. Being the senior officer, I ordered Colonel Reid to fall back 100 yards and reform his line of battle. I reformed upon the ground he left. Company B, Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment, and a company from the Twenty-second, which I had ordered to be sent to the support of my company, were engaging the enemy vigorously. Knowing that they were trying to outflank me, I kept vedettes on my flank. I thus continued my retreat slowly until I received a second order from General Loring to bring the regiments in immediately. I then promptly rejoined the brigade.

On being moved from the right to the left of our general line of battle in the afternoon, as the brigade was passing near the negro cabins, General Bowen rode up to me, inquiring of me what regiment that was. I told him, whereupon he ordered me to follow him. Placing me under the guidance of an aide, who conducted me directly to the front 100 yards, I was ordered to move straight forward until I met the foe. Pausing long enough to fix bayonets, I moved in the direction indicated by General Bowen's aide until I came up with General [M. E.] Green, who ordered me to move to the right to the support of the First Missouri Battery, which was in great danger. This I did promptly, forming in the rear of the battery. The battery men, being reassured by the appearance of the regiment, rushed with enthusiasm to their guns, and for an hour worked them with a celerity and a daring that I believe never has been surpassed during this war. The enemy poured volley after volley of shot, shell, grape, and canister upon us, but owing to a fortunate position I lost only 1 man (Lieut. George C. Hubbard), who, being on a visit to the regiment, was assigned to temporary duty as first lieutenant in Company F, by request of the captain. The enemy being driven off, the battery retired from the field, having exhausted its ammunition. Just as the battery drove off, the enemy had moved around to the left, and were giving me an enfilading fire. I therefore changed my front to meet him, in the mean time sending a courier to General Green for further orders.

At this time our friends gave way and came rushing to the rear panic-stricken. I rushed to the front, and ordered them to halt, but they heeded neither my orders nor those of their commanders. I brought my regiment to the charge bayonets, but even this could not check them in their flight. The colors of three regiments passed through the Thirty-fifth. Both my officers and my men, undismayed, united with me in trying to cause them to rally. We collared them, begged them, and abused them in vain. At length I received orders from General Green to follow the battery. I accordingly moved out in rear of the Twelfth Louisiana, and at my urgent solicitation was permitted to rejoin the brigade.

Hoping this report may prove satisfactory to the general, I am, very respectfully,

EDWARD GOODWIN,
Colonel Thirty-fifth Regiment Alabama Volunteers.

Capt. THOMAS M. CROWDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 27.

Report of Col. Thomas M. Scott, Twelfth Louisiana Infantry.

JACKSON, MISS., *May* 28, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 16th instant, about 1 p. m., I was detached from your command, by order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton, to go to the right of General Green's brigade (then engaged) and attack a Federal force then attempting to turn General Green's right flank. Upon arriving on the ground, I found General Green's brigade (or at least the right of it) retiring from the field in great confusion. I immediately formed my line at right angles to the line occupied by General Green's forces, and ordered my men forward. We were soon greeted with a heavy fire, which was returned with spirit. I ordered my men to fire, advancing, which they did with great steadiness and precision. I advanced to within 40 or 50 yards of a line of two regiments, when they retreated and formed on another line of three regiments posted in a strong position on the crest of the hill. They all soon opened a heavy fire on me, when, finding that the contest was too unequal, I determined to try cold steel. I caused the firing to cease, bayonets to be fixed, and ordered my men to make a steady advance in line without yelling, that they might hear my commands; and never was an order more implicitly obeyed. We charged the entire brigade and caused them to flee in great confusion. I held the ground until ordered by you to join the brigade.

I here lost 5 killed and 34 wounded.

I did not consider it prudent to pursue the enemy, as a heavy line was advancing on my left flank—the same force that General Green had engaged. The sharpshooters had commenced firing on me from the left flank, when I changed front to rear on my first company, intending to fight the enemy if pursued. They did not move on me at all; so I joined your brigade without any further engagement, bringing my wounded to a field hospital which afterwards fell into the hands of the enemy.

You allowed me to rest my men some fifteen or twenty minutes, after which I moved at the head of the brigade in the direction of Edwards Depot. We had not proceeded more than three-fourths of a mile when I heard firing in the rear. You ordered me to form a line at right angles to the road, in an excellent position, and the remainder of the brigade retired to the rear of my line. They were hotly pressed by a force of the enemy's cavalry, preceded by dismounted skirmishers. I had my men concealed behind the crest of the hill, and allowed them to come within range, when I fired by rank upon them with great effect, causing them to retire precipitately.

I was now ordered by you to proceed to the main road leading to Edwards Depot, and take a good position, and hold it until you arrived with the brigade. I selected, but did not occupy, the position, as Major-General Stevenson ordered me to push on and cross Baker's Creek, some half a mile west of me. Upon arriving with my command at the creek I found General Stevenson, who told me that it was impossible to reach Edwards Depot, as it was in possession of the enemy, and that my command would have to pass under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, then shelling us, but over-shooting, and ordered me to join my brigade. I had proceeded but a few yards when he called to me to push through, as he had just heard that the enemy had not possession of Edwards Depot. I immediately started for that point, crossed Baker's Creek, and went half a mile in good range and under heavy fire of at least six

pieces of the enemy's artillery; but they over-shot us invariably, not one shot taking effect. After going from three-fourths to 1 mile west of Baker's Creek, I was overtaken by a courier from you ordering me to join the brigade immediately. I retraced my steps under a fire of several pieces of artillery. The enemy also opened a battery in the direction of Edwards Depot, and were moving a heavy column of infantry toward the bridge. The skirmishers commenced firing upon our stragglers immediately in the rear of my regiment. This was after sunset. My regiment was the last command to cross Baker's Creek, and no other could have crossed without heavy fighting under disadvantages, as the enemy held the hills commanding the crossing, with a heavy force within supporting distance between Edwards Depot and Baker's Creek. I found your brigade moving to the south. I joined it some three-fourths of a mile from the creek. With its future movements you are familiar.

I cannot close, general, without paying a just tribute to the gallantry and unflinching courage of my officers and men. Where all did well special attention was only attracted by those holding conspicuous positions. Among those deserving honorable mention are Lieut. Col. Noel L. Nelson, Maj. Thomas C. Standifer, Sergt. Maj. H. Brunner, and Color-Sergt. Eli Cole.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

THOS. M. SCOTT,
Colonel Twelfth Louisiana Regiment.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 28.

Report of Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Featherston, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FEATHERSTON'S BRIGADE,
May 28, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to the order of Major-General Loring of this date, I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade on Baker's Creek, near Edwards Depot, on the 15th and 16th of this month:

On Friday, the 15th, about 3 o'clock in the morning, the troops on the south side of Big Black River, encamped around Edwards Depot, were marched in the direction of Clinton, on the road leading from Edwards Depot to Clinton. Major-General Loring's division was in front, forming the right wing of the army. My brigade formed a part of this division. We were moved some 4 miles on this road in the direction of Clinton, crossing Baker's Creek on a bridge and then turning directly to the right on a cross-road leading to the main thoroughfare from Edwards Depot to Raymond. After reaching the main road from Edwards Depot to Raymond, Loring's division was halted for the night and bivouacked on the sides of the road. One regiment and five companies from a second were placed on picket duty from my brigade during the night. The divisions of Generals Stevenson and Bowen were in the rear of General Loring's, and bivouacked for the night, one on the Clinton and Edwards Depot road, and the other between that and the Raymond and Edwards Depot road. The distance between these roads where our troops encamped was about 3 miles.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, one of the enemy's batteries opened fire on our regiments on picket duty. This battery was planted on the Raymond road, about 2 miles from where our troops were bivouacked, in the direction of Raymond. My brigade was immediately put in line of battle on the right of the Raymond road, and General Buford's brigade on the left. This was done in obedience to an order from General Loring. General Pemberton rode up while the line of battle was forming and approved the movement. Our batteries were placed in position on an eminence near the road, just in front of the infantry. At this time General Loring rode up from the front, and ordered the line of battle to be changed to a high hill or continuous ridge some 600 yards in rear of our line as then established. Upon this ridge or hill Loring's division was placed in line of battle—Tilghman's brigade on the right of the division and on the right of the Raymond road; my brigade on the left of Tilghman's and on the right of the Raymond road; Buford's brigade on the left of mine and on the left of the Raymond road. General Buford's left wing connected with General Bowen's right, in the direction of the Clinton road. Very soon after this line was formed (about 11 o'clock in the forenoon), the enemy made their appearance in our front, sending forward a line of skirmishers on foot as well as one on horseback. These skirmishers were met by our line of skirmishers in our front, and very soon fell back to the woods from which they emerged. General Pemberton was present when this line of battle was formed, and then went to the center or left of the line. In this position our division remained until about 12 o'clock, when an order came from General Pemberton, directing General Buford to be moved farther to the left, in the direction of the Clinton road, that he might take the position of General Bowen's division, which had been ordered to the support of General Stevenson's division, on the Clinton road. I was ordered to move my brigade to the left at the same time, and take the position vacated by General Buford's brigade. This order was promptly obeyed by General Buford and myself. My brigade remained in this position until 2 or 3 o'clock in the evening, within hearing of the guns on our left, where the battle was progressing. Up to this time no other demonstration had been made by the enemy on the Raymond road except the one already mentioned.

About 2 or 3 o'clock in the evening I received an order from General Pemberton, through General Loring, to move my brigade to the left, to the Clinton road, to the support of Generals Bowen and Stevenson, then engaging the enemy at that place. This order was promptly obeyed; General Loring and myself rode at the head of the column. We had a guide, who carried us the nearest way. We traveled through the woods and over very rough ground a distance of about 2 miles before reaching the scene of conflict. The march was as rapid as possible under the circumstances; the troops moved at a double-quick the most of the way. Upon arriving on the field, we found a large number of stragglers going to the rear in great confusion. General Buford's brigade had arrived on the field some thirty minutes in advance of mine. My brigade was halted near the Clinton road, and near where General Buford had formed a line of battle. Here we found no one to give us directions or to tell us what to do. General Pemberton was not there, and no one present could tell us where he was. Neither of the major-generals who had been conducting the battle was present on this part of the line. General S. D. Lee came up with a part of his brigade, and attached them to the left of mine. The troops on this part of the line were then all placed in line, and ordered by General Loring to move

on the enemy in front. After this line was formed, and before the advance was made, an order came from General Pemberton to General Loring, as I learned from the latter, informing him that he had ordered his troops to fall back to Edwards Depot, and directing General Loring to protect his retreat with his division. General Lee was ordered to move with his brigade as rapidly as practicable to the ford on Baker's Creek, where the road from Raymond to the depot crosses it. I was ordered soon after to place my brigade in line of battle, so as to hold the enemy in check, and to hold my position until our troops had all passed me in the direction of the depot. This order was obeyed; the regiments were placed in line so as to cover the different avenues of approach. Three pieces of artillery were held in the rear, and kept playing upon the enemy, who were cautiously advancing in our rear, as well as on our right and left flanks. As our army advanced in front, my brigade, with the artillery, was moved to the front and placed in new positions. This was done twice. In our last position the enemy advanced on our rear, as well as on the right and left flanks, and a brisk skirmish ensued, in which they were held completely in check until the brigade and artillery were withdrawn slowly and in good order.

During this skirmish, and, in fact, the entire day, my brigade behaved well. All orders were promptly obeyed, and an eagerness to meet the enemy was manifested during the engagement by the whole command. The three pieces of artillery used by me to protect the retreat belonged to Captain [Alcide] Bouanchaud's battery. They were well served; both skill and courage were shown by the officers and men attached to these guns.

My last position on the field was not abandoned until I was ordered by General Loring to do so, and move my command toward the depot as rapidly as practicable. I moved my command to the Raymond road, and turned toward the ford on Baker's Creek, but found on going some half mile in that direction that the head of our column (Loring's division) had turned to the left, leaving the main road, and were then passing southeast through an open field in a direction down Baker's Creek. I followed the column with my brigade. General Buford's brigade was in front. I rode to the head of the column, and learned from General Loring that the enemy were in possession of the ford on Baker's Creek, where we expected to cross on the Raymond road. This occurred about sunset or perhaps a little later. I learned from General Loring that he had procured the services of Dr. Williamson as a guide, and intended to find a crossing somewhere below on Baker Creek, and then endeavor to cross Big Black at the railroad bridge, or some place south of that, and join the main body of our troops on the other side. Dr. Williamson was an old citizen of the country, living at Edwards Depot, and knew well the character of the country and the fords and ferries on Big Black and Baker's Creek. He was intelligent and reliable. As our column moved off from the Raymond road to the southeast, we discovered a little after sunset a large fire at the depot, which was supposed to be the depot buildings fired by the enemy. Dr. Williamson led the column by a blind path through a very rough country down Baker's Creek to Mr. Harvey's, near the ford, on the road leading from Edwards Depot to Auburn. Here we halted, and consulted with Mr. Harvey as to the propriety of crossing Baker's Creek at this ford. Mr. Harvey informed General Loring that sixty regiments had passed down the creek that day or the day before. Harvey was unwilling to pilot our column from Baker's Creek to Big Black. He professed not to be able to do so. Dr. Williamson was unable to pilot us beyond this point, and thought it

impossible for us to get through the swamp on this side of Big Black so as to strike the stream anywhere below the bridge, unless we went as low down as Baldwin's Ferry. At this ferry we had no means of crossing the stream provided we could reach it without encountering a heavy column of the enemy. Upon consulting with General Buford and myself, General Loring determined to take the road to Crystal Springs and thence to Jackson as the safest and surest. Such seemed to be the opinion of all that were called into the consultation. The column was then moved forward all night on Saturday and all day on Sunday,

Sunday night it was halted near Crystal Springs and rested until 10 o'clock on Monday, when the march was continued by easy advances to this place. The march from the battle-field to Crystal Springs running through the entire night and day was a very hard and laborious one, but borne by the troops with fortitude and determination. I was then and am now of the opinion that—this division having been thrown in the rear and held there protecting the retreat until the enemy had gained possession of the ford on the Raymond road and of the bridge on the Clinton road—the only direction in which we could move so as to save the division, or at least to prevent great loss, was the road taken to Crystal Springs. To have attempted to march into our lines at Big Black without a guide, and without the means of crossing Big Black when we reached it, would have been very hazardous.

List of casualties in Featherston's brigade in the engagement on Baker's Creek on the 16th instant: John McCrossen, Company D, Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment, mortally wounded; John Berry, Company F, Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment, slightly wounded; Captain [R. H.] Crozier, Thirty-third Mississippi Regiment, captured and paroled.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. FEATHERSTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. GEORGE MCKNIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 29.

Report of Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
Demopolis, Ala., July 29, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division from its advance from Vicksburg to the capitulation of the city. It has been delayed to this time by the constant occupation of myself and my subordinate commanders during the siege of Vicksburg and by the march which followed its capitulation.

At about 5 p. m., on May 15, my division, being the rear of the army, left its position in line of battle near Edwards Depot, with the view of cutting the enemy's line of communication with his depot of supplies and forcing him to give us battle on our own ground. We reached the head of the column in bivouac on the Raymond road at 3 o'clock, and there halted for the night.

At sunrise I was summoned to appear at headquarters, where I was informed by the lieutenant-general commanding that he had received

instructions from General Johnston to join him near Canton as soon as possible, and that he had decided to move at once, in pursuance thereto, toward Brownsville, on the north of the railroad, by the route as far as the railroad by which we had advanced the previous night. He directed me to move the trains as rapidly as possible to a point at least 3 miles beyond the Jackson road, and there halt them, arranged to the right and left of the road in such a manner as would afford an uninterrupted passage to the infantry and artillery. I immediately caused the trains to be turned, and, in charge of my Fourth Brigade (Colonel [A. W.] Reynolds), to be moved rapidly to the rear, in accordance with the instructions I had received. Colonel Reynolds was directed to place one regiment in front of the train, and to form the remainder of his brigade in line of battle, covering the Clinton and Raymond roads, there to remain until relieved by the next brigade in his rear. It was intended to hold these roads by the brigades as they successively arrived until the passage of the entire army could be effected. The success of this movement depending mainly on the speedy relief of the road from the obstruction caused by the presence of the train, I dispatched two of my staff officers (Majors [Howell] Webb and [J. W.] Anderson) to superintend the operations of those in charge of the train. About 9.30 a. m. the latter reported that the road was open, the trains having been placed as ordered, and free for the passage of the troops. This fact I immediately communicated to the lieutenant-general commanding.

About 9 a. m., Lee relieved Reynolds on the Raymond and Clinton roads, and in a very short time his skirmishers were engaged by those of the enemy. A brisk skirmish of about three-quarters of an hour developed our position to the enemy, who at once changed his direction by the right flank, with the view of turning our left. My three brigades (the fourth, Colonel Reynolds, having moved off with the train) were immediately drawn up in order of battle, Barton on the right, Cumming in the center, and Lee on the left, as previously stated. The line of the march was a cross-road from the Clinton to the Raymond road, intersecting the former nearly at right angles (see diagram*). It was at this fork that my left rested. The enemy, in columns of divisions, moved steadily around our left, forcing it to change direction to correspond, and their movement was so rapid as to keep my line (a single one) in constant motion by the left flank. Of this fact I informed the lieutenant-general commanding, and from time to time every apparent increase of force or additional movements by the enemy was promptly reported. Finding that they were about to concentrate on the left with the larger part of their force, still moving a column to the flank, as I had no reserve, I moved General Barton (my right brigade) by the rear to the extreme left. At the time this order was given the lieutenant-general commanding was notified of the fact, and was informed that the enemy had massed a large force on the left, which would doubtless be the main point of attack. My line had now been moved to the left, until two regiments of the center, now the right (the Fifty-sixth Georgia, Colonel [E. P.] Watkins, and the Fifty-seventh Georgia, Colonel [William] Barkuloo), occupied the Raymond and Clinton roads, with an interval of 300 yards between them and the remainder of their brigades. This separation was necessary to protect the right and rear of the new line, now threatened by these roads. This new line, upon which the attack was made, was formed as follows: The right rested at the angle of the original line, composed of three regiments (the Thirty-sixth Georgia, Colonel [Jesse A.]

* Not found.

Glenn; the Thirty-fourth Georgia, Colonel [J. A. W.] Johnson, and the Thirty-ninth Georgia, Colonel [J. T.] McConnell), of Cumming's brigade. Lee's brigade (the Twentieth Alabama, Colonel [Isham W.] Garrott; the Twenty-third Alabama, Colonel [F. K.] Beck; the Thirtieth Alabama, Colonel [Charles M.] Shelley; the Thirty-first Alabama, Lieutenant-Colonel [T. M.] Arrington) occupied the center, and Barton's brigade (the Fortieth Georgia, Colonel [Abda] Johnson; the Forty-first Georgia, Colonel [William E.] Curtiss; the Forty second Georgia, Colonel [R. J.] Henderson; the Forty-third Georgia, Colonel [Skidmore] Harris, and the Fifty-second Georgia, Colonel [C. D.] Phillips) the left, the left resting on Baker's Creek, near the bridge. A portion of Captain [James F.] Waddell's battery was posted at the angle of the lines to defend the approaches by the Clinton and Raymond roads, and the remainder, with two pieces of Captain [J. W.] Johnston's battery, on the left of Cumming's brigade. Captain [S. J.] Ridley, with a portion of his battery, was on the left of Barton, as was also Captain [Max. Van D.] Corput's battery. My line, as will thus appear, was necessarily single, irregular, divided, and without reserves. Under the supposition that the army was to move forward in pursuance of the instructions given in the morning, this ground was not reconnoitered with a view to taking up a position for battle until we were on the move facing the enemy.

At about 10.30 a. m. a division of the enemy, in column of brigades, attacked Lee and Cumming. They were handsomely met and forced back some distance, when they were re enforced, apparently by about three divisions, two of which moved forward to the attack and the third continued its march toward the left, with the view of forcing it. The enemy now made a vigorous attack in three lines upon the whole front. They were bravely met, and for a long time the unequal conflict was maintained with stubborn resolution. But this could not last. Six thousand five hundred men could not hold permanently in check four divisions, numbering, from their own statements, about 25,000 men; and finally, crushed by overwhelming numbers, my right gave way and was pressed back upon the two regiments covering the Clinton and Raymond roads, where they were in part rallied. Encouraged by this success, the enemy redoubled his efforts and pressed with the utmost vigor along my line, forcing it back.

At this time (about 2.30 p. m.) Bowen's division of Missouri and Arkansas troops, General Green on the right and Colonel [F. M.] Cockrell on the left, arrived, gallantly charged the enemy, supported on the left by a portion of Cumming's and Lee's brigades, and drove them back beyond the original line.

In the mean time the enemy had continued his movement to our left, and fell upon Barton in overwhelming numbers. He charged them gallantly, but was forced back, and the enemy, following up his advantage, cut him off entirely from the rest of the division.

It was here that the lamented Major [Joseph W.] Anderson, my chief of artillery, fell, in the fearless discharge of his duty. In the very front of battle the brave soldier, the noble gentleman, met his death.

Here, too, the gallant Ridley, refusing to leave his guns, single-handed and alone fought until he fell, pierced with six shots, winning even from his enemies the highest tribute of admiration.

Nothing could protect the artillery horses from the deadly fire of the enemy. Almost all were killed, and along my whole line the pieces, though fought with a desperation on the part of both officers and men which I cannot praise too highly, almost all fell into the hands of the enemy. In this manner the guns of Corput's and Johnston's batteries

and Waddell's section were lost. Double-shotted, they were fired until in many instances the swarms of the enemy were in among them. Officers and men stood by them to the very latest moment that they could be served, and to Captains Corput and Johnston and Lieutenant [T. Jeff.] Bates, their subordinate officers and men, I desire to return the thanks which their gallantry has made their due. On the extreme right the guns under the immediate command of Captain Waddell were fought and lost in the same manner, but retaken by the Missourians. This brave officer, assisted by Lieut. G. D. Wise, ordnance officer, fought one of them with his own hands until Bowen, too, retired.

Early in the day the Forty-second Regiment of Georgia Volunteers (Colonel [R. J.] Henderson, of Barton's brigade) had been sent to hold the bridge over Baker's Creek. Barton now moved to this point, held it for a time, and finally crossed and took up position near Edwards Depot, which he held until nearly dark. Here he was joined by many officers and men of Cumming's brigade, who, when driven from their position by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, had retired by the same route he took.

The two regiments of Cumming's brigade which I have before mentioned were kept on the Clinton and Raymond roads; and, thus separated from their brigade, joined Green's brigade of Bowen's division in the charge upon the enemy, and remained with them until they retired. When re-enforced by Bowen's division and the enemy were being driven, I informed the lieutenant-general of the fact, and asked that Loring's division might be sent up at once.

The attack of Bowen's division upon the enemy was made about 2.30 p. m. During the attack of the Missourians, and when the enemy were pressing back our left, thus re-enforced, I met the lieutenant-general on the field, and stated to him that unless Loring's division was brought up we could not hold the field. He replied that it had been repeatedly ordered to come forward, and that he would go in person and hasten their movement.

About 4 p. m. Buford's brigade, of Loring's division, arrived, but not until the enemy had taken possession of the Raymond road and turned upon him two captured batteries. Several pieces of Withers' artillery from a ridge nearly opposite opened a brisk fire and soon silenced them. About this time I received orders from the lieutenant-general commanding to withdraw the troops in order to Big Black Bridge. I dispatched this order to my brigade commanders, and seeing that our right and rear were exposed, I immediately went in that direction in order to ascertain if, as had been reported to me, the enemy were making a movement to cut us off by the route which we were about to take. On my return I found that Major-General Loring had arrived, and that the troops were retiring in good order—Lee with his brigade, and that portion of my division which had not been forced to move by the bridge, followed by the two brigades of Loring, Bowen having passed by a route a short distance to the right.

On my arrival (about sunset) at the ford on Baker's Creek, I found that the enemy had crossed the bridge above, and were advancing artillery in the direction of the road on which we were moving. One battery had already taken position and was playing on the road, but at right angles and with too long a range to prevent the passage of troops. Here I found on the west side the brigades of General Green and Colonel [F. M.] Cockrell, of Bowen's division, who had there halted and taken up position to hold the point until Loring's division could cross. I found Colonel [Thomas M.] Scott, of the Twelfth Louisiana Regiment,

of Loring's division, halted about one-half a mile from the ford on the east side, and directed him to cross. I there addressed a note to General Loring, informing him of what I had done, telling him of the change I had caused Colonel Scott to make in his position, stating that with the troops then there and others that I could collect I would hold the ford and road until his division could cross, and urging him to hasten the movement. To this note I received no answer, but in a short time Colonel Scott moved off his regiment quickly in the direction of his original position, in obedience, I was informed, to orders from General Loring. Inferring from this that General Loring did not intend to cross at that ford, he having had ample time to commence the movement, I suggested to General Green and Colonel Cockrell to move forward to the railroad bridge. My command reached that point at about 1 o'clock that night and bivouacked near Bovina.

In the action of the next morning my command took no part. After the enemy had made their successful attack upon the intrenchments upon the east side of the river, I received orders from the lieutenant-general to place one of my brigades in position on the heights of the west bank, to cover the crossing of the troops who had occupied the intrenchments. This duty was assigned to and executed by the command of Brigadier-General Lee.

At about 10 a. m. I received orders to take command of the army and conduct its retreat to the fortifications around Vicksburg. The brigade of Brigadier-General Baldwin, of Smith's division, was assigned to the duty of bringing up the rear. Just before getting into the works, I was joined by the brigade of Colonel Reynolds, to whom, as I before stated, had been intrusted the charge of the trains of the whole army. He had crossed the Big Black after much difficulty and delay, occasioned by the absence of any facilities for so doing, at Bridgeport. By a mistake in the transmission of the order, the regiment of Colonel Beck (Lee's brigade) remained at the river, resisted the attempts of the enemy to cross until 11 o'clock that night, and only withdrew upon the receipt of a peremptory order. The retreat was conducted in a leisurely and orderly manner, and the troops entered the line of fortifications about 3 p. m.

As censure has been cast upon my division for not having fully maintained their position at the battle of Baker's Creek, it is due to them and myself that I should here record facts connected with other parts of this army which, in my opinion, contain the explanation, in part at least, for this failure.

My division started early on the morning of the battle, under the supposition that the army was about to retrace its steps to join General Johnston north of the railroad, and with that view was weakened by sending one brigade to the rear in charge of the whole baggage train. Knowing that this movement exposed our flank to the enemy for several miles, I presumed the army would move quickly as soon as the road was free of trains, and accordingly gave my attention (until the engagement commenced) solely to the roads herein referred to, which were the only ones by which the enemy could strike us. At 9.30 o'clock the road was open, but I was directed to retain my three brigades in line of battle until further orders.

The enemy engaged us at about 10.30 o'clock. Finding that the main attack was upon me and in vastly superior force, I dispatched that information to the lieutenant-general commanding, and from time to time repeatedly asked for re-enforcements. The three divisions composing our army occupied a line of not exceeding 2 miles, one of them (Bowen's), at least, being within hearing of the musketry of the enemy in my front.

Re-enforcements (Bowen's division) arrived at about 2.30 p. m. Loring's division did not arrive in time to engage the enemy. The three brigades of my division engaged were about 6,500 strong. The strength of the enemy, according to their statements, was more than four times that number. The non-arrival of re-enforcements for my division early in the day, in my opinion, was mainly the cause of our failure. As to the reason therefor it is not for me to express an opinion here.*

* * * * * * *.

It was the fortune of Brigadier-General Lee to open and bear the brunt of the battle of Baker's Creek, on which occasion he had three horses shot under him, and give the splendid repulse, which he did, to the only decided assault of the enemy upon my line at Vicksburg. To Colonel Reynolds, as I have before stated, was intrusted the duty of carrying off the trains of the entire army on the day of the battle of Baker's Creek—a charge which he performed with the efficiency and fidelity which was to be expected of an officer of his skill and experience. Without an exception, during the bloody day of Baker's Creek and during the memorable siege of Vicksburg the field officers of my command behaved with a gallantry and zeal which won my unqualified admiration and esteem.

It is with deep regret that I record the loss, in the battle of the 16th, of Col. Skid. Harris, Forty-third Georgia Regiment. He was killed at the head of his regiment.

I am under obligations to Maj. H. Evans, Capt. E. R. Smith, and Lieut. George D. Wise (who, by the recent change of commanders in their brigades, were temporarily without assignment) for their services on the field of Baker's Creek. Much against their wishes, Maj. H. M. Mathews, ordnance officer, and R. Orme, assistant quartermaster, of my own staff, were left in Vicksburg when the division advanced to Baker's Creek, as their services as the chiefs of their respective departments could not be dispensed with there.

Pre-eminently distinguished throughout the action of Baker's Creek, especially for his indefatigable efforts in rallying the broken regiments and taking them again into action, was my chief of staff, Maj. J. J. Reeve. For his active assistance to me on that occasion, and the gallant and intelligent discharge of his duties day and night during the siege of Vicksburg, I am greatly indebted to him.

Major [H.] Webb, my inspector-general, rendered most important services in superintending the removal and securing the safety of the large train that followed the army to the creek.

Capt. J. W. Mathews, acting assistant adjutant-general; Chief Surg. H. M. Compton, and Lieutenant [Henry T.] Botts, aide-de-camp (whose horse was shot under him at Baker's Creek), were prompt, daring, and energetic in the discharge of their duties.

Col. G. A. Hayward, aide-de-camp, has my sincere thanks for the many important services he has rendered me. Always ready for the discharge of duty, he was distinguished for his gallantry on the field of Baker's Creek, and after the investment of the city bore important information to General Johnston, by whom he was retained until the capitulation.

Mr. D. E. Norris, telegraph operator, and Private A. T. Sullivan, my secretary, accompanied me upon the field of Baker's Creek and rendered important services.

Accompanying, please find a tabular statement of the casualties of my division in the different actions, &c., in which it participated up to

* Portion of report here omitted appears under the "Siege of Vicksburg," pp. 343–349.

June 16. The absence of subordinate officers renders it impossible for me to give my whole loss during the siege of Vicksburg.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in Stevenson's Division at the battle of Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Division staff*	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Barton's brigade†	3	55	11	95	28	709	901
Cumming's brigade‡	7	114	16	253	16	589	995
Lee's brigade	2	42	9	133	24	580	790
A. W. Reynolds' brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	§152	152
Waddell's battery	.....	9	.....	10	.....	5	24
Total	13	220	36	491	68	2,035	2,863

Ordnance and Stores at Baker's Creek, [*captured*] *May* 16.

10-pounder Parrotts complete	2
12-pounder iron howitzers complete	2
6-pounder bronze guns complete	5
3-inch rifled guns complete	2
Caissons	8
Sets lead harness	28
Sets wheel harness	19
Small-arms	2,834
Accouterments	2,834
Rounds	12,000

No. 30.

Report of Brig. Gen. Seth M. Barton, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., STEVENSON'S DIV., *Vicksburg, June* 18, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by this brigade in the action of the 16th ultimo:

I was directed early in the day to detach a regiment and section of artillery to hold the bridge over Baker's Creek, some 2 miles to the left and rear on the line of march. [Col. R. J.] Henderson's Forty-second Georgia and Lieutenant [A. M.] Sharkey's section of Company A, First Mississippi Artillery, were selected and posted.

* Maj. Joseph W. Anderson killed.

† Col. S. Harris, Forty-third Georgia, and Lieut. E. Ellis, adjutant Forty-first Georgia, killed.

‡ Lieut. William E. C. Wilson, Thirty-sixth Georgia, Lieut. J. M. Brotherton, Thirty-ninth Georgia, and Lieuts. Thomas J. Dyson, Washington Hobbs, and V. C. Manning, Fifty-seventh Georgia, killed. Lieuts. J. M. Bates, Thirty-ninth Georgia, and S. T. Moore, Fifty-sixth Georgia, died of wounds.

§ Including losses (12) at Big Black.

The remainder of the brigade remained inactive, save an occasional change of position, till near noon, when it was ordered to the left, to support General [S. D.] Lee, then pressed. The distance (about 1½ miles) was passed at double-quick, troops formed in line of battle on Lee's left, and advanced as rapidly as the nature of the ground would admit. [M. V. D.] Corput's battery (four rifles) was posted near the road, about 600 yards from the bridge, my left resting on it and my right on Lee's left. The position was not a good one; the country much broken and covered in most part with dense woods. The enemy having turned Lee's left flank, were already in the timber, pressing vigorously forward. With impetuous gallantry the Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-third Georgia Regiments dashed upon the enemy's line, broke it, and drove it back about 300 yards. It was here re-enforced by his second and third lines, and my farther advance was checked. I had reserved the Fifty-second Georgia on the left to protect that flank; it was now moved up rapidly, and in handsome style engaged a brigade that was turning the left. The troops on the right now gave way, and my right flank was soon turned and overwhelmed. The left was in like manner enveloped and a heavy fire poured in from the rear. Having vainly endeavored to cover the left with the Forty-second Regiment, brought forward for the purpose, I was compelled to fall back. The enemy had so nearly surrounded the whole brigade that this movement was necessarily accompanied with some confusion. The Fortieth and Forty-second Regiments, however, came out with unbroken ranks. The brigade had been terribly handled.

Corput's battery, posted near the road on the left, was beautifully served. Its horses and many men were killed; and, finding it impossible to save the guns, they were fired with double canister to the last, and abandoned only when they could be no longer used.

I retired across Baker's Creek, posting the few troops remaining so as to command the bridge, and held that position till all had crossed at the ford below, about 4 p. m. I then fell back to Edwards Depot (2 miles), and covered the approach to that place till dark. The enemy, who crossed immediately on our withdrawal from the bridge, followed and attacked at this place, but failed to dislodge us. All of our troops having passed, and all property at the depot [having been] removed or destroyed, I took up the line of march at nightfall, and joined the army at Big Black Bridge at 1 a. m. on the 17th.

I take pleasure in naming the following officers for marked and distinguished gallantry: Colonels [Skidmore] Harris, Forty-third (wounded and a prisoner); [William E.] Curtiss, Forty-first; [C. D.] Phillips, Fifty-second (missing); Henderson, Forty-second; [Abda] Johnson, Fortieth (sick and unable to command, but present and cheering his men); Lieutenant-Colonel [Robert M.] Young, commanding Fortieth Georgia; Majors [Raleigh S.] Camp, Fortieth; [William H.] Hulsey, Forty-second; [M. S.] Nall, Forty-first; Captain [Max. Van D.] Corput, Capt. J. W. Johnston, and Lieutenant Sharkey, of the artillery; Captain [A. C.] Thom, my assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant [T. B.] Lyons, aide-de-camp; R. F. Patterson, W. Norcom, and C. L. Thompson, acting aides-de-camp.

The heavy loss of the brigade (over 42 per cent.) is the best evidence I can give of the good behavior of the men.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. BARTON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. J. REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 31.

Report of Brig. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
Demopolis, Ala., July 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the battle of Baker's Creek, on May 16, by the Alabama brigade—Second Brigade, Stevenson's division—consisting of the following commands, viz: Twentieth Alabama Regiment, Col. I. W. Garrott; Twenty-third Alabama Regiment, Col. F. K. Beck; Thirtieth Alabama Regiment, Col. C. M. Shelley; Thirty-first Alabama Regiment, Lieut. Col. T. M. Arrington; Forty-sixth Alabama Regiment, Col. M. L. Woods, and Waddell's battery, Capt. J. F. Waddell.

On the evening of May 15, the army, under the command of Lieutenant-General Pemberton, commenced moving toward the enemy from Edwards Depot in the direction of Raymond, my brigade occupying in the line of march the second position from the rear. The army marched during the greater part of the night, halting a short time before daylight at a point about 6 miles from Edwards Depot.

Soon after daylight on the 16th, the army commenced a retrograde movement over the same route it had taken on the preceding night, for the purpose of forming a junction on the north side of the railroad with the forces under command of General Joseph E. Johnston, General Johnston having evacuated Jackson and moved toward Canton.

About 6 a. m. Major-General Stevenson ordered me to move rapidly with my brigade and relieve Colonel [A. W.] Reynolds' brigade on the Edwards Depot and Clinton road, which was done at about 7.30 a. m.; skirmishers from Reynolds' brigade being at that time engaged with those of the enemy on two roads, one leading from Clinton and the other from Raymond.

By 8 o'clock my brigade was in line of battle and skirmishing on both roads, the position occupied by the brigade being on the extreme left of our line. At about 9 o'clock it was discovered that the enemy was massing troops on the left, evidently for the purpose of turning our left flank and getting between our army and Edwards Depot. My brigade was at once marched (under fire) by the left flank for the purpose of checking the enemy, and information of his movements and the corresponding change of my line was immediately sent to the major-general commanding, with the request that the gap on my right should be filled by other troops. Similar movements on my part were frequently made under fire throughout the day until about 2 p. m., the major-general commanding being in each case notified of my change of position, and of the continued efforts of the enemy to turn our left. Captain Waddell's battery, which had been placed in position on the Raymond road, and a section of Johnston's battery, which had been posted on the Clinton road, had during the earlier part of the day been supported by my brigade, but in consequence of my continuous movements to the left these guns were left to the right of my brigade, and were subsequently supported by General Cumming's brigade.

As early as 10 o'clock in the morning it became evident that the enemy was in heavy force and determined on battle, as his skirmishers were bold and aggressive, and several divisions of his troops were visible in front of our left.

At about 2 p. m. he advanced in force on my center and left, but was

handsomely repulsed by the Forty-sixth, Thirtieth, and Twenty-third Alabama Regiments, the last regiment,* under the gallant Colonel [F. K.] Beck, having moved forward under a heavy fire and driven back a battery of the enemy which had been placed within 400 yards of our line.

Having checked the enemy on my center and left, and having ordered the regiments last mentioned to hold their respective positions, my attention was called to the very heavy fire on my right. Upon proceeding there, I found that Cumming's brigade had been driven back by the enemy, and that the Twentieth and Thirty-first Alabama Regiments, of my brigade, had been compelled to retire, their right flank having become exposed and the enemy having gained their rear. At about the same time the enemy had advanced rapidly on my left, and had almost gained the Edwards Depot road, half a mile to the rear of my line. Under these circumstances I ordered the Forty-sixth, Thirtieth, and Twenty-third Alabama Regiments to retire about 600 yards to the rear, where my second line was formed.

These three regiments behaved with distinguished gallantry, retaining their position against heavy odds.

I at this time went to the road, about 600 yards in rear of my line, and found it filled with stragglers, and hearing that Bowen's division was re-enforcing on my right, and that Barton's brigade was going on my left, I again returned to my second line, carrying with me about 400 stragglers, most of them from the Thirty-fourth Georgia (Colonel [J. A. W.] Johnson), whom I placed on the left of the Thirtieth Alabama Regiment (Colonel Shelley).

With these re-enforcements the enemy were broken in some confusion, observing which Colonel Woods, Forty-sixth Alabama, made a most gallant charge with his regiment, moving up almost to his original position in the line of battle. Soon afterward Bowen's division, on my right, and Barton's brigade, on my left, having retreated, and the enemy having crossed the Edwards Depot road with at least three regiments, I ordered Col. D. C. Stith, of my staff, to recall the Thirtieth Alabama (Colonel Shelley) and the Forty-sixth Alabama (Colonel Woods). The order was delivered to Colonel Shelley, but the enemy having advanced very rapidly upon the right, the Forty-sixth Alabama could not be reached, and I regret to say that this excellent regiment, under its gallant field officers (Colonel Woods, Lieutenant-Colonel [O.] Kyle, and Major [James M.] Handley), was captured.

My brigade was then rallied about half a mile from the Edwards Depot road and in rear of Buford's brigade, Loring's division, which had just arrived on the field at about 3.30 p. m. Major-General Loring soon after came up with Featherston's brigade, and recognizing him as the senior officer on the field, and not seeing my division commander (Major-General Stevenson), I reported to him for orders, and was placed on the left of Featherston's brigade. General Loring soon afterward informed me that he had received orders to retire, and directed me to commence at once the movement toward the ford on Baker's Creek. The retreat was conducted with order, and we arrived at the ford at about 6 p. m., where my brigade was halted. During the retreat, General Loring sent repeated messages to me to hasten my movements, which was done. On crossing Baker's Creek, I found that General Loring had not followed my brigade, but had halted on the opposite side. I at this time received an order from General Pemberton to move to the bridge

* Copy sent to the Archive Office by General S. D. Lee implies that the three regiments named were all commanded by Col. F. K. Beck.

on the Clinton road, and support the cavalry at that point under command of Colonel [Wirt] Adams; but before arriving there I found that the enemy already held the bridge with a large force, and I accordingly retreated toward the Big Black Bridge, where the brigade arrived about 10 p. m.

Notwithstanding the defeat at Baker's Creek, there were many exhibitions of personal bravery on the part of officers and men of my command. I would particularly mention the conduct of Colonels Garrott, Beck, Shelley, and Woods; of Lieutenant-Colonels Kyle (Forty-sixth Alabama), [E. W.] Pettus (Twentieth Alabama), and [J. B.] Smith (Thirtieth Alabama); Majors Handley (Forty-sixth Alabama) and [Thomas H.] Patterson (Thirtieth Alabama); Captains Waddell and [J. W.] Johnston (commanding batteries), and [David M.] Anderson (Thirtieth Alabama), who was killed while gallantly performing his duty; Adjutant Houston (—— Alabama). Sergeant-Majors [W. W.] Garrard (Thirty-first Alabama Regiment) and [W. K.] McConnell (Thirtieth Alabama Regiment) also particularly attracted my attention.

The above names are those of the persons who came under my personal observation. Other instances of gallantry are mentioned in the reports which are inclosed.

Of my personal staff I would particularly mention Capt. William Elliott, my assistant adjutant-general, for his conspicuous gallantry. During the latter part of the day he bore the colors of the Thirty-fourth Georgia, which he brought out of the action, the gallant color-bearer having been killed. Col. D. C. Stith acted with coolness and gallantry; also Lieut. H. N. Martin, acting aide-de-camp, and Capt. J. R. Curell and Lieutenant [S. M.] Underhill, volunteer aides-de-camp.

List of casualties has already been sent in.

Yours, respectfully,

STEPHEN D. LEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Stevenson's Division.

No. 32.

Report of Brig. Gen. A. Cumming, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
Enterprise, July 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade, commencing with the battle of Baker's Creek and terminating with the capitulation of Vicksburg:

On th e afternoon of May 15, the brigade left the line of battle for the two days previous established in front of Edwards Depot, and proceeded in the direction of Raymond, crossing Baker's Creek at the bridge over that stream. A short distance beyond the bridge the line of march led from the Raymond road into a neighborhood road passing to the right, and at about a mile distant from the point of separation of the two roads the brigade was halted, bivouacked for the remainder of the night along with two other brigades of the division, no line of battle being here established.

Shortly after sunrise on the morning of May 16, orders were given to his division by Major-General Stevenson to retraverse a portion of

the route passed over the previous night. This division, being the left of the army, the movement was commenced by its left brigade ([S. D.] Lee's), in rear (right) of which followed the Third Brigade. The regiments were promptly brought into position and the line established, moving by the left flank. When the brigade had proceeded about two-thirds of the distance toward the Raymond road, its left being about 500 yards from that road, it was halted by order of the major-general. The brigade line was established on a succession of slight ridges overlooking a clear field. Strong parties of skirmishers were at once thrown out beyond this field, with directions to penetrate the woods on the other side and engage and hold in check those of the enemy. This they did under the efficient management of Lieutenant-Colonel [J. F. B.] Jackson (Thirty-ninth Georgia) commanding. Shortly after these dispositions were made, word was sent me by General Lee that, in consequence of the passage of the enemy toward his left, he was extending his line in that direction, coupled with the request that I would move by the flank to preserve the interval between us. The major-general (present with me) directed this to be done, and I moved on the required distance. After making two or more of such moves (my left having by this time crossed the Raymond road), I was informed by the major-general that Lee had bent the left of his line toward the rear, the two branches making an angle more or less obtuse, and was directed to accord my movements with his.

Having sent forward an officer of my staff to notify the officer commanding the skirmishers of the change of direction of the line, and to direct him to make their movements to correspond, I at once proceeded from the center to the extreme left of my brigade, to superintend the change. The directions above referred to were communicated to the officers in command of the skirmishers, but owing to the distance of this line in advance, the inability in a wooded country of determining the point at which the change of direction should be made, and especially to the fact that they were unable to keep up communication with the skirmishers of Lee's brigade, they were unable to follow up the movement, and later in the day were forced, after a gallant contest, in which they suffered severely, to retire toward the right.

In its movement by the left flank the brigade had entered a wood rather open for the first few hundred yards, but gradually becoming denser. Arrived at the point where the brigade on my left had filed to the left, it was found that the angle formed by the two branches of the line was nearly a right angle. Here my left regiment (the Thirty-ninth Georgia) was promptly turned into the new direction. The whole of this regiment and four companies of the next (the Thirty-fourth Georgia) had succeeded in getting upon what may be termed the second front of the square, when the halting of Lee's brigade necessitated the same on my part.

It should here be stated that the three left regiments (the Thirty-ninth, the Thirty-fourth, and the Thirty-sixth) had each three companies at the front as skirmishers, in addition to which the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth had each one company absent on detached service, thus leaving only six companies of these regiments in line. A halt having been made as above stated, and the two sides of the square faced outward, notice was at this moment given me that Lee (whose brigade was concealed from my observation by the density of the wood) was moving forward. I immediately advanced the second front, with a view to keep abreast with the supposed movement. The brigade had advanced but a few paces when I was informed that the reported movement by

Lee had not been made. A halt was at once called, and the line, somewhat disordered as [by] the broken and wooded character of the ground traversed, rectified. In this position the second front of the brigade was drawn up on a succession of ridges and knolls heavily timbered, beyond which, at a distance generally of about 50 yards, the ground fell off abruptly. While thus engaged in rectifying the line, the battle broke upon us, and without previous intimation received, the skirmishers having been unable for the reasons hitherto given to keep pace with the movement of the line, and being no longer interposed between it and the enemy, though of this I was not informed until afterward.

Favored by the broken and wooded character of the locality, the enemy advanced two very full regiments (the Seventh and Eleventh Illinois) upon that portion of my line forming what I have termed its second front. Each of these regiments would seem to have been formed into a double column, occupying a half regimental front, and their whole line to have extended from the point of the angle to about the right of the Thirty-ninth Georgia. Approaching unseen to within a distance of less than 50 yards, the enemy poured in a very heavy and destructive volley, which was at once replied to with effect. About the same moment the enemy appeared in front of and opened fire upon the first front of my line (a brisk and effective fire), but not so near and destructive as that on the second front. On this (second) front the portions of the regiments engaged held for a time their position against the greatly superior force of the enemy, incited by the encouragement and example of their respective commanders—Colonels McConnell and Johnson—the former of whom fell here, severely wounded. But apprised now of the exact position occupied by a section of Captain Johnston's battery (to which had been added a piece from Waddell's battery), which position was about opposite the left of the Thirty-fourth Georgia, the enemy's right regiment, by an oblique movement, placed itself in rear of the regiment already confronting the Thirty-fourth Georgia, and the two united bore down upon this regiment and the right of the Thirty-ninth. The position of the Thirty-fourth Georgia on the new direction was unable to withstand the charge of so overpowering a force, and it, together with the right (Thirty-ninth Georgia), was compelled to give way. Throwing myself at the point at which the break had been made, efforts were made to rally the broken line; but the enemy having obtained possession of the batteries and following up closely their advantage, these efforts proved unsuccessful, and the whole of the second front fell back. By this retrograde movement, the right of the Thirty-fourth Georgia and the Thirty-sixth Georgia Regiments, which had in the mean time been engaged with the enemy in their front, were uncovered, and the colonel of the latter regiment ([Jesse A.] Glenn), finding that the enemy had penetrated in his rear as far as his colors, gave the order to fall back. This regiment was rallied and held its position against the enemy, advancing in its front, till, threatened with being flanked on its right, it was again compelled to fall back to a new position. In a similar manner the two right regiments (Fifty-sixth Georgia, Colonel [E. P.]Watkins, and Fifty-seventh Georgia, Colonel [William] Barkuloo) were compelled in succession, by the uncovering of their left and the pressure of the enemy on their front, to fall back, which they did, holding the enemy in check at various points, when they were able to make a stand. In this movement Colonel Watkins, who had left his sick-room at Vicksburg to take command of his regiment in the fight, was severely wounded.

With these operations ends what may be termed the first phase of the battle so far as concerns this brigade.

Barton's brigade, originally on my right, had in the mean time been moved toward the extreme left, thus leaving my right entirely exposed. This compelled the two right regiments, when they finally fell back, to proceed as far as the farm house in front of our first position before commencing their reorganization. The other regiments of the brigade fell back and reformed on the Raymond road, the two left regiments (the Thirty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Georgia) making no stand till they reached that road. Here portions of my three left regiments were rallied, together with portions of one or more of Lee's regiments, and a line was formed along this road. While engaged in forming this line we were not pressed by the enemy, who would seem to have been similarly occupied.

About this time a Missouri brigade approached the battle-field from the right, and went in on the ground previously occupied by the extreme right of my brigade. As soon as they had completed their reorganization, the Fifty-seventh Georgia Regiment, and shortly afterward the Fifty-sixth, now commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel [J. T.] Slaughter, accompanied this movement, and went in on the right of the Missourians. These regiments here hotly engaged the enemy, and, particularly in the movement which drove him for a time, advanced considerably beyond the line on which they had first encountered him in the morning. They only withdrew on the general order being given to this effect.

The three regiments which formed on the Raymond road as their second line having been brought into some kind of order, and Barton's brigade, on the left, having gone in and engaged the enemy, these regiments immediately thereupon advanced into the wood in their front, and formed abreast with Barton, engaging the enemy on ground near that originally held by Lee. The contest here was sharp and severe for a time, but of short duration. The enemy, flushed with his previous success, and in number much superior to ours, drove our men apparently along the whole division front; slowly at first, afterwards more rapidly, till on reaching the road the flight became precipitate. On this occasion scattered bands of them crossed the road in close pursuit of the fugitives. After this it became impossible to rally them again, though strenuous efforts were made to do so several hundred yards from the road. In this, as in the first and more successful effort to rally, I was greatly assisted by Captain Johnston, whose battery was lost in the first action. The flight was continued toward the lower bridge over Baker's Creek, at which point the greater portion of the army crossed. Crossing with several members of my staff and officers of artillery at a point between the bridges, I repaired to the upper bridge and reported to General Barton, whom I found there. Remaining there until nearly sunset, the bridge was then destroyed, or partially so, and we fell back toward Edwards Depot. Here, with portions of two brigades assembled, the enemy's advance was held in check till the train was destroyed and the army had nearly passed the depot by the other road. We then continued the retreat unmolested to the other side of Big Black.

I received valuable assistance from the members of my staff, who were all at different times in the hottest parts of the fight.

The regimental commanders and field officers, though their efforts were unsuccessful, without an exception acted with great courage and judgment, as did also, as a general thing, the company officers.

The list of casualties has hitherto been given. To recapitulate, I make the following statement:

The brigade went into action about 2,500 strong. Its losses are as

follows: Killed, 142; wounded, 314; missing, 539; total, 995. Of the number reported missing it is probable about 200 were killed or wounded.

This brigade took no part in the battle of Big Black. Leaving Bovina on Sunday, it entered Vicksburg the same evening (May 17).

On the morning of the 18th, it moved into the trenches, where it remained without relief for forty-seven days, until the capitulation of the city on July 4. Its right rested on and included the Hall's Ferry road, its left extending to the square fort held by General Lee's right. No assault was made by the enemy along the brigade front during the continuation of the siege. An almost unremitting fire of sharpshooters was kept up during all hours of daylight during the whole time, varied by occasional brisk cannonading. The enemy's rifle-pits in time were so extended as to almost entirely envelop the brigade front, and were generally about 150 yards distant. At the redoubts on the Hall's Ferry road, however, they had approached much nearer, and were in possession of the foot of the slope on which one of the redoubts was constructed, about 70 yards distant, at which point they were shielded by the configuration of the ground from the fire of the work.

Sorties were made upon this point at two different times, Lieutenant-Colonel [C. S.] Guyton, Fifty-seventh Georgia, commanding on each occasion, and on each a degree of success was attained, in the second the enemy being badly beaten, leaving 8 or 10 dead on the field, and losing about the same number (one a lieutenant-colonel) in prisoners. It was finally deemed advisable, however, to leave the point to be occupied by them.

At the time of the capitulation they had commenced to mine at this point, as also at another in front of the Fifty-sixth Georgia. At the first named of these points we were constructing a counter-mine.

The list of casualties has been heretofore given. They are as follows: Total killed and wounded, 171, of which number about 43 were killed.

Respectfully submitted.

A. CUMMING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Brigade.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Stevenson's Division.*

No. 33.

Report of Col. A. W. Reynolds, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
Demopolis, Ala., July 27, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions from the headquarters of Major-General Stevenson, commanding division, to report the part taken by my brigade in the action at Baker's Creek and siege of Vicksburg, I have the honor respectfully to report as follows:

My brigade—consisting of the Forty-third Tennessee Regiment, Colonel [J. W.] Gillespie; Thirty-first Tennessee Regiment, Colonel [W. M.] Bradford; Third Tennessee Regiment [P. A.], Colonel [N. J.] Lillard; Fifty-ninth Tennessee Regiment, Colonel [W. L.] Eakin, and the Third Maryland Battery, Capt. F. O. Claiborne—left Edwards Depot, on the Southern or Jackson Railroad, at 12 o'clock on the night of May 15, as the rear guard of the army commanded by Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton, then marching in the direction of Raymond.

The rear of the train and my command reached the junction of the Clinton and Raymond roads about daylight on the morning of the 16th,

at which point the trains and brigade were halted for further orders. At 6 a. m. the train was ordered to move to the rear as rapidly as possible. At 6.30 a. m. I was directed to form my brigade in line of battle on the Clinton road, fronting the road leading in direction of Raymond, which order was promptly obeyed, throwing out a line of skirmishers in my front some 500 or 600 yards. My skirmishers had been posted but a short time when they engaged the skirmishers of the enemy on the Raymond road.

Such was the condition of affairs when I was relieved by Brigadier-General [S. D.] Lee's brigade about 8 a. m., orders having been sent to me to take charge of and guard the trains to a point on the Brownsville road, 2½ miles from the junction of that road and the road leading to Edwards Depot. I received further directions to so arrange my command as to give the train proper protection, as I would alone be held responsible for its safety. I immediately moved rapidly to the rear, overtook the train, and disposed of my troops as follows: A detachment in front, one regiment on the right flank, and the remainder of the infantry and the battery in rear.

In this order I reached the point designated at 11 a. m., when I parked the train and formed my line of battle, facing toward the enemy and in front of the train. My battery was placed in position to protect my front and flanks.

The position taken by me was held until about 3 o'clock, when a message was received by courier from Brigadier-General Barton, informing me that his line had been broken, and directing me to dispatch the train to the rear across the Big Black, and re-enforce him with all my available force as early as practicable. I immediately put the train in motion, leaving two regiments and a section of artillery to protect it, and moved rapidly with the remainder of my force to the support of General Barton. On arriving at a point near the Baker's Creek Bridge, I observed the troops of General Barton's command had fallen back toward Edwards Depot. I at once sent a courier to General Barton, asking further instructions, who returned with orders to fall back with my command to Edwards Depot. It was now after 4 p. m. By this time the enemy had discovered and opened upon me a fire of artillery, and were moving with a heavy force to cut me off from the depot. I directed my artillery to rejoin the section left on the Brownsville road as quickly as possible, and I moved with the infantry toward the junction of the roads. The enemy (about one division) had already crossed the bridge and had gained a point nearer the depot than my troops had succeeded in reaching. My safety now depended in out-maneuvering him. I marched in parallel lines with him for at least the half of a mile. Taking advantage of a dense wood, I changed my direction to the right, and by a rapid movement joined the other troops of my command, and made for Bridgeport—a point on the Big Black 1½ miles above the bridge—where our main army had crossed. At Bridgeport I found a light pontoon bridge, over which I passed two regiments and one piece of artillery. In attempting to throw over a caisson, the bridge gave way, carrying down the caisson. I extricated myself from this dilemma by cutting out one of the boats forming the bridge, and by it I crossed my entire command by 3 o'clock on the morning of the 17th.

I remained at Bridgeport until near daylight, when I destroyed the boats there and at a point 1 mile above, and moved toward Bovina, sending an officer forward to inform the lieutenant-general of my whereabouts. I received instructions from the lieutenant-general to proceed to Vicksburg by the nearest route and there await orders.

I reached Vicksburg at 5 p. m. on the 17th, and encamped in rear of the intrenchments near the Jackson road. The trains which were placed under my charge arrived in safety, with the exception of one ordnance wagon, which broke down crossing the Big Black Swamp.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that in the arduous marches and perilous positions in which my troops have been placed they performed all their duties with cheerfulness and courage.

All the officers and men behaved well. I would particularly call the attention of the major-general to the universal good conduct and promptness of Colonel Gillespie, of the Forty-third Regiment; Colonel Lillard, of the Third Regiment, and Colonel Bradford, of the Thirty-first Regiment; also to Major [J. C.] Boyd, of the Third Regiment, always active and prompt in the discharge of his duties.

To Lieut. William A. M. Patton, my aide and acting [assistant] adjutant-general, I am under many obligations for meritorious services rendered. Captain Claiborne, of the Third Maryland Battery, and his first lieutenant (Lieutenant [J. B.] Rowan), performed their duties admirably and gallantly.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. REYNOLDS,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Stevenson's Division, Demopolis, Ala.

No. 34.

Reports of Col. Francis M. Cockrell, Second Missouri Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Bowen's Division, including engagement at Big Black River Bridge.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *August* 4, 1863.

MAJOR: Herewith I send you my official report of the battles of Baker's Creek, Big Black, and the siege of Vicksburg. I beg the leniency of the lieutenant-general for not having sent it sooner. I hope it is in time yet. It is very difficult to make out reports extending through so long a space of time. The movements of the First Brigade (Missouri Volunteers) during this siege from point to point, and portions of it being thrown to the support of every brigade occupying a line of trenches, and the many varied incidents connected therewith, would alone make a large volume. I have condensed as much as I could.

In my reports of Baker's Creek and Big Black I have been more particular in stating in full various matters, such as the manner of bivouacking the night previous to the battle; the movements of the enemy in my front next morning up to the time I was ordered to re-enforce General Stevenson; my call for re-enforcements, and answer of the lieutenant-general as to what troops were expected to re-enforce my line, and the affair at the crossing of Baker's Creek, and my delay there until the gaining of the road by the enemy, causing me to travel my course alone for some distance. I did this because I felt it to be my duty toward the lieutenant-general. I have prepared the whole report in a great hurry, and send it to you as soon as completed.

I have the honor, major, to be, most respectfully, your obedient soldier,

F. M. COCKRELL,
Colonel.

[Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

[Inclosure.]

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *August* 1, 1863.

MAJOR: In consequence of the death of my gallant and lamented division commander, Maj. Gen. John S. Bowen, I respectfully beg leave to submit to you the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade (Missouri Volunteers), Bowen's division, composed of the following-named infantry regiments, to wit: The First Missouri Infantry, composed of the First and Fourth Regiments, consolidated; the Second Missouri Infantry; the Third Missouri Infantry; the Fifth Missouri Infantry; the Sixth Missouri Infantry; Captain [Henry] Guibor's battery; Captain [John C.] Landis' battery, under command of Lieutenant [John M.] Langan, and the Wade Battery, under Lieutenant [Richard C.] Walsh, in the battles of Baker's Creek and Big Black, and during the siege of Vicksburg.

This brigade bivouacked near the battle-field of Baker's Creek on the night of May 15 last, and immediately threw forward to the distance of over 100 yards a strong line of pickets, and early on the morning of the 16th instant changed position to the front and left of the first line, and threw forward far in advance of the battle line five companies of skirmishers: Captain [Martin] Burke's company (D), First Missouri; Captain [T. B.] Wilson's company (G), Second Missouri; Captain [Patrick] Canniff's company (F), Fifth Missouri; Captain [W. C.] Adams' company (G), Third Missouri, and Captain [Jepthah] Duncan's company (E), Sixth Missouri, all under command of Lieut. Col. F. L. Hubbell, of the Third Missouri Infantry. Our cavalry soon engaged the enemy a mile or more in front of this brigade, and slowly retired to the rear through my line. Soon after this a line of the enemy appeared about 1,200 yards in my front, when Lieutenant Langan and Lieutenant Walsh opened on them and drove them from the field, and immediately the enemy brought forward a battery, and replied lively to our batteries, disabling one of Lieutenant Langan's 12-pounder guns and killing 4 men by the explosion of one shell, and very soon afterward disabling the other 12-pounder gun. Both these disabled guns were carried safely from the field. The enemy's battery soon withdrew, and we remained in the same position unengaged with the enemy until about or after 1 p. m., when I received an order directly from Lieutenant-General Pemberton to move and re-enforce Brigadier-General [S. D.] Lee, on the left of Major-General Stevenson's line. I moved in quick and double-quick time toward the designated line, but before arriving there I received another order to move to Major-General Stevenson's right, and, moving by file right, I attempted to gain that portion of his line; but in consequence of his troops giving way, and the exposure of my line moving by the left flank to the fire of the enemy, rapidly advancing, I immediately on the left, by file into line, formed the brigade in line of battle under a heavy fire, resting the right of the Fifth Infantry on the left of General Cumming's brigade, which had been giving way, but had apparently rallied behind a cut in the road near Captain [James F.] Waddell's battery, then rapidly firing, and moving to the left of my line to place the Second Missouri Infantry in position. And before having completed this I received information from Captain [R. L.] Maupin, acting on my staff, that the right of the brigade was falling back, and hastening thither I found that this brigade on my right had almost wholly disappeared, and that the enemy had captured Captain Waddell's battery and were occupying the ground and road just previously occupied by this brigade of Major-General Stevenson's division, and were firing a most destructive enfilading fire into the brigade from right to left, and that in consequence of

this fearful fire portions of the Third and Fifth Missouri Infantry Regiments had fallen back a short distance. I ordered them to regain their first line, which was quickly done. Then I ordered the brigade to charge the heavy, strong lines of the enemy, rapidly advancing and cheering, flushed with their success and the capture of our guns; and in the most gallant, dashing, fearless manner, officers and men with loud cheers threw themselves forward at a run against the enemy's hitherto victorious lines. And just at this time the First Missouri Infantry, coming up, was placed on the extreme right, and most gallantly charged a very superior force of the enemy immediately in their front, at the same time being exposed to such a destructive raking fire from the enemy on their right—all the troops on the right having fallen back—that Colonel [A. C.] Riley had to change the front of his two right companies. Soon the enemy's lines in front of this brigade were checked, and after a very stubborn resistance and a very destructive fire from my whole line, firing continuously in its rapid advance, they were severely repulsed and driven back. At this time Lieutenant-Colonel Hubbell, with the before-named five companies of skirmishers, who withdrew from the front of my former position after the brigade had moved, came up, and, forming in rear of center of the brigade line, most cheeringly joined in the charge and overtook our lines.

Fresh troops of the enemy were rapidly thrown in front of our lines, and were immediately engaged and repulsed. This fearful strife was kept up uninterruptedly for two and a half hours. The soldiers of this brigade fired away the 40 rounds of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes, and instead of abandoning the field took from the cartridge-boxes of their fallen and wounded soldiers, and even stripped the slain and wounded of the enemy, with whom the ground was thickly strewn, of all their cartridges, many of them firing 75 to 90 rounds. Captain Waddell's battery was recaptured, and this gallant, fearless officer immediately, with the assistance of one or two men, opened his battery on the fleeing enemy. A battery of the enemy attempted to check the impetuous advance, and was quickly charged and captured, but could not be brought off on account of the horses being killed. When all the ammunition in cartridge-boxes and that gathered from the slain and wounded of friend and foe was exhausted, the troops gradually began to fall back.

In the early part of the engagement, I sent two of my staff officers for ammunition, but the ordnance train could not be found. Colonel [James] McCown, of the Fifth Missouri Infantry, sent his major after ammunition, but he likewise failed. Col. A. C. Riley, of the First Missouri Infantry, in his official report to me, states that his ordnance sergeant started to him to supply ammunition fired away by his men, but was ordered across Baker's Creek by General Stevenson. Captain Guibor's battery, under Lieutenant [William] Corkery, was placed in position on the left of the brigade, and did effective service in saving the left of the brigade from being flanked. Lieutenants Langan and Walsh, with their batteries, did good service on the right of the brigade in checking the enemy in his attempt to gain the rear of our right flank.

At this time I received notice through Captain [W. B.] Pittman, of Brigadier-General Green's staff, that there was an order to retreat, which I delayed communicating, hoping that Major-General Loring's division might still arrive in time to push forward the successes and advantages so gallantly and dearly won, having met with and been informed by the lieutenant-general commanding, in answer to my request for re-enforcements, that he had not a man until General Loring should arrive.

In the mean time the enemy were rapidly advancing on the right, in order of battle almost perpendicular to our own, and I was thus forced to withdraw, which was done in good order. Retreating to and crossing Baker's Creek, I there received an order from General Bowen to remain in position, so as to protect the crossing and enable General Loring's division to cross over, and then to move on to Big Black. While delaying here, the enemy, having crossed the creek above us, advanced and placed a battery in position to command the road from this crossing to Edwards Depot, and immediately a brisk fire was opened from this battery.

A short time after this battery began to fire; I heard commands given to troops at the crossing, indicating that they were marching back. I immediately hastened to the crossing, and found Major-General Stevenson and staff and Colonel [T. M.] Scott's Twelfth Louisiana Regiment going back with the belief that the enemy had gained the road and cut them off. I informed General Stevenson that this brigade was there and what my orders were. He and Colonel Scott's regiment immediately crossed over, and Colonel Scott moved on. After this regiment passed, seeing no other troops coming to cross (not even stragglers), and believing that the enemy probably occupied the road to Edwards Depot, I moved the brigade, leaving the road to Edwards Depot to my right, and after marching under cover of darkness through plantations, along and across ravines, and leaving Edwards Depot to my right, I intersected the road from Edwards Depot to Big Black, and then marched inside, and by direction of Brigadier-General Vaughn bivouacked in rear of the defenses south of the railroad. Soon after leaving my position at the crossing of Baker's Creek, I saw Colonel Scott's regiment marching back, and was informed that General Loring had ordered this regiment back to his division, south of Baker's Creek. I ordered the batteries of this brigade not to halt at the crossing, but move rapidly to Big Black, and not a gun was lost.

In this battle this brigade suffered heavy losses in killed, wounded, and missing, as will appear by the following statement:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
1st Missouri	29	94	52	175
2d Missouri	10	35	38	83
3d Missouri	13	63	44	120
5th Missouri	4	49	37	90
6th Missouri	5	49	67	121
Wade Battery	------	2	2	4
Landis' battery	4	1	------	5
Guibor's battery	------	------	2	2
Total	65	293	242	600

Among the killed and wounded were many of our best officers. All the killed fell at their post in the full and fearless discharge of their whole duty.

Among the slain of this well-embattled field must ever be held in lively remembrance the brave and fearless Captains [W. C. P.] Carrington and [Norval] Spangler and Lieutenant [T. J.] Dobyns, of the First Missouri Infantry, and Captain [William P.] McIlvane, of the Third Missouri Infantry; and among the wounded (who afterward died), Lieut. Col. F. L. Hubbell, of the Third Missouri, commanding five companies,

of skirmishers, and Captain [H. G.] McKinney, of the Fifth Missouri Infantry, and Lieutenant [R. S.] Rankin, of the First Missouri Infantry.

I cannot speak with too much praise of the gallantry, coolness, and dashing, fearless, and even reckless impetuosity shown by the officers and soldiers of this brigade in forming their line of battle under heavy fire, with the troops on their right and left falling back past them in disorder and confusion, and an enemy greatly outnumbering them rapidly advancing, cheering and flushed with their hitherto successful charges and their capture of the guns, and then, in the midst of these, in throwing themselves into the breach with continued cheers, and driving the enemy back 500 to 600 yards, and recapturing Captain Waddell's battery and a battery of the enemy.

With special commendation I mention the names of Colonel Riley and Lieutenant-Colonel [Hugh A.] Garland, of the First Missouri Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel [Pembroke S.] Senteny and Major [T. M.] Carter, of the Second Missouri Infantry, and Colonel [W. R.] Gause and Major [J. K.] McDowell, of the Third Missouri Infantry, and Colonel McCown, Lieutenant-Colonel [R. S.] Bevier, and Major [O. A.] Waddell, of the Fifth Missouri Infantry, and Major [Stephen] Cooper, commanding the Sixth Missouri Infantry.

Capt. Upton M. Young, acting with me, was severely wounded at the post of duty and danger.

My acting adjutant (J. M. Flanagan) and my acting aide (R. L. Maupin) merit special mention for their coolness and discretion amid dangers.

BATTLE OF BIG BLACK.

On the morning of May 17, I received an order from General Bowen that his division would remain on the east side of Big Black. I communicated with, and reported to, Brigadier-General Vaughn, and, by his direction, I relieved all that portion of his line or brigade in the rifle-pits south of the railroad and as far toward our right as the bayou. This was early in the morning, and the brigade was at once placed in this line. Brigadier-Generals Vaughn and Green occupied the rifle-pits north of the railroad, General Green's brigade being on the left. The battery horses on my line were all sent back to the river, not by my order (the guns being in position when I moved into the trenches), but by whose order they were sent so far to the rear I do not know. The enemy soon appeared in my front, advancing a line of skirmishers and opening on us with two batteries, and soon a line of the enemy's infantry began to move toward my line, when the batteries opened on them and drove them back in confusion. After a lively skirmish fire had been kept up for some time along our whole front, I saw the line between the railroad and the first skirt of timber north of the railroad beginning to give way, and then running in disorder. I watched this disorderly falling back a few moments, when I saw that the enemy had possession of the trenches north of the railroad, and were rapidly advancing toward the bridge, our only crossing and way of escape, the enemy now being nearer this crossing than my line. I therefore ordered the brigade to fall back, and, moving rapidly, gained the bridge, crossed over, and reformed on the west bank of the river north of the railroad. A portion of my command being cut off from the bridge, swam the river and rejoined their command.

In crossing the bridge I lost 2 men killed by the enemy's shell. Captain Guibor's and Lieutenant Walsh's batteries were necessarily abandoned. Lieutenant Langan's battery not being in the trenches, was

saved, and the section of 24-pounder howitzers being posted on the west bank of the river, did valuable service in checking the enemy until we crossed. Soon I received orders to march to Vicksburg, which was done the same evening.

Capt. T. B. Wilson, of the Second Missouri Infantry, Company G, claiming to have been exhausted, did not go with his company into the battle of Baker's Creek, and, having made his way to Big Black, joined his company in the rifle-pits early on the morning of the 17th instant, and, when his company was ordered to fall back, abandoned his company and remained lying in the rifle-pits, and was captured by the enemy, and while a prisoner stated to Col. Elijah Gates, of the First Missouri Cavalry (who was also a prisoner), that he (Captain Wilson) intended to take the oath and then go to fighting the enemy as a guerrilla. Such conduct merits a dismissal in disgrace, and such an officer should not remain in the way of gallant and efficient officers now commanding his company.*

* * * * * * *

I have the honor, major, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. COCKRELL,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade Missouri Volunteers.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Pemberton.

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HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI BRIGADE,
November 21, 1863.

COLONEL: Your favor asking information in regard to the battle of Baker's Creek is at hand, and I hasten to give you what information I possess.

On May 15, the army moved from its position, south of Edwards Depot, back to Edwards Depot, and thence eastward near the railroad track, and crossed Baker's Creek on a bridge near and south of the railroad track, and moved eastward a short distance, and then moved to the right and south of the railroad. I was then colonel commanding First Brigade, in Bowen's division. We bivouacked that night between 9 and 10 o'clock near where the battle was fought next day, and while bivouacking discovered a number of lights, which I supposed to be the camp-fires of the enemy. This was the general conversation among officers and men of my brigade, that these lights were the enemy's campfires, and were supposed to be in the direction of and to the south of Clinton, Miss. I had no official information in reference to them.

About 7 a. m. 16th instant, a brisk cannonade began between our cavalry (Col. Wirt Adams' regiment, I believe) and the enemy, about 1 mile in front of my brigade, on the road toward Raymond, Miss. Bowen's division formed the center of line, Major-General Loring's division the right, and Major-General Stevenson's the left, and I presume Major-General Stevenson's division covered and protected the bridge across Baker's Creek, over which our army had just passed.

On the morning of the 16th, then, we had this road and bridge across Baker's Creek, and the ford on Baker's Creek leading from Edwards Depot to Raymond, Miss., which was in rear of and covered from right

*For portion here omitted, see "Siege of Vicksburg," pp. 414–418.

wing, and over which we retreated that evening after our defeat, General Stevenson's division having been driven from the bridge referred to on his left. After about one hour's cannonading between the cavalry and enemy above referred to, this cavalry retired through my line, and about 10 a. m. a line of the enemy appeared in my front, distant about half a mile, and I opened on them with two of my batteries, and soon engaged and drove away a battery of the enemy. This was the first cannonading between our lines and the enemy, except the cavalry skirmish referred to, and, in fact, the opening of the battle. The enemy never advanced farther in my front. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the firing began on General Stevenson's front, skirmishing and cannonading as I judged from the sound, and I suppose it was nearly 12 m. before General Stevenson's line became hotly engaged. About 1 p. m. I was ordered to his support.

After the defeat we crossed over Baker's Creek at the ford referred to, General Tilghman's brigade holding the enemy in check on our right till we crossed, Loring's division excepted. After the defeat our army (except Loring's division) crossed over Baker's Creek, and I would say that, in my opinion, our whole army could safely have crossed back over Baker's Creek after the cannonading between the cavalry referred to and even after the engagement beween my batteries and the enemy referred to. After crossing Baker's Creek, there could have been, in my opinion, no trouble in reaching Edwards Depot (only a short distance), and with Baker's Creek then between us and the enemy.

I had no official information as to the nearness of the enemy on the evening of the 5th instant (the evening before the battle), and can only give my own observations. As to the time the battle began, I only speak from recollection, but think I am very nearly correct; and as to whether the army could have reached Edwards Depot by returning as soon as the presence of the enemy was discovered, I can only give my own opinion from my knowledge of the position of our own lines and the two crossings referred to.

I have the honor, colonel, to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. COCKRELL,
Brigadier-General.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 35.

Report of Col. Thomas P. Dockery, Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
Enterprise, Miss., July 29, 1863.

SIR: Although not the ranking officer, yet, in obedience to the order of the lieutenant-general commanding, I submit the following as the report of the action of the Second Brigade, Bowen's division, in the battle of Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek, on May 16 last:

On May 12, the brigade was ordered into position in the ditches at Big Black, Colonel [Elijah] Gates, with his regiment (the First Missouri Cavalry) and a section of artillery, being on picket near Edwards Depot.

At 3 a. m. on the 13th, the brigade was ordered to move to Edwards Depot, and take a strong position about a mile from town, on the Port Gibson road, and hold it to the last. Accordingly, the brigade moved out and reached Edwards Depot about daylight, and proceeded out on the Port Gibson road. After marching about 2½ miles, General Bowen joined General Green. At this point the First Battalion Arkansas Cavalry (dismounted), sharpshooters, was deployed as skirmishers, and the brigade ordered to countermarch. It moved back about three-quarters of a mile, and formed in line of battle on the left of the Port Gibson road. About noon General Loring sent an order to General Green to advance his skirmishers and feel of the enemy. The skirmishers and pickets were thrown forward, and soon engaged those of the enemy near Fourteen-Mile Creek. After a few minutes' skirmishing, the enemy fell back. All attempts to draw him out from the creek proved fruitless.

At 2 p. m. on the 15th, the brigade was ordered to move in the direction of Raymond, on the military road. The brigade moved back to Edwards Depot; from thence across Baker's Creek on the Clinton road. After crossing the creek, the brigade moved on a right-hand road, crossing a plantation, and about 11 p. m. bivouacked for the night in line of battle, the right of the brigade resting on the Raymond road.

About sunrise on the morning of the 16th, the pickets being engaged, the brigade was ordered to move back about 200 yards to the crest of the hill, and there form line of battle. After remaining in this position about three-quarters of an hour, General Buford took the ground occupied by the division, and the brigade was ordered to move to the rear, to be held in reserve. Accordingly, it was moved in line of battle about three-quarters of a mile, when the line was again formed. As soon as done, the brigade was ordered to advance, bearing to the left. Heavy skirmishing was heard on our left wing. After some maneuvering, the brigade recrossed the plantation and halted in the timber on a ravine. The battle at this time was raging with great fierceness on the left wing, and the brigade was ordered to move rapidly by the left flank to its support. After moving about a mile, the division of Major-General Stevenson was met, having been repulsed, and closely pursued by the enemy. The troops were formed between our retreating forces and the advancing foe, and charged the enemy. The fighting now became desperate. The enemy finally gave way.

The formation of the country was such that the troops could scarcely advance faster than a walk, and many of the hills were ascended with great difficulty; notwithstanding, the command pushed impetuously forward, driving back in confusion the many fresh lines formed to meet our gallant troops. The enemy had been driven over a mile, all the artillery captured from Major-General Stevenson's division recaptured, and several pieces taken from the enemy. I notified General Green, commanding brigade, that my ammunition was about exhausted. He replied that the ordnance train had been ordered from the field, and it would be impossible to refill the cartridge-boxes; that the men must use the ammunition of our and the enemy's killed and wounded; that the enemy must be driven as long as it were possible to advance the lines, if it had to be done with empty guns. About this time the enemy began to flank us on the right. A battery soon opened upon them.

Here I would mention and most favorably recommend to the notice of the lieutenant-general commanding Sergt. R. H. G. Gaines, of Company K, Twenty-third Alabama Infantry, of General [S. D.] Lee's brigade, who, unassisted, used with good effect a 12-pounder howitzer on the flanking column. This sergeant alone fired about 12 or 15 rounds, when,

being noticed by General Green, 4 volunteers were obtained from the regiment supporting a battery a little to the right (I think it was a Georgia regiment), who gallantly assisted Sergeant Gaines in working the piece, causing the enemy to stop their advance on that particular point. The volunteers (whose names I have not been able to learn) deserve great credit for their bravery.

The enemy continued the flank movement, bearing farther to the right. Captain [W. B.] Pittman, assistant adjutant-general, was sent to the lieutenant-general commanding to notify him of the movement and ask for re-enforcements to check it, and also to strengthen the right of the brigade. The Twelfth Louisiana was sent to the support of the right. No troops having been sent to oppose the flanking force, the movement was completed, and the brigade, when it was driving everything in its front from right to left, and was within 400 or 500 yards of the enemy's ordnance train, was ordered to fall back to prevent being entirely cut off. Slowly and reluctantly, although terribly cut to pieces, the brigade fell back, and moved to the ford on Baker's Creek, leaving our dead and wounded on the field, the ambulances and many of the surgeons having been ordered off previous to the commencement of the battle.

At Baker's Creek General Bowen directed that the troops take position and hold the crossing until the other troops had crossed. Before the troops could get into position or be supplied with ammunition, the enemy crossed the creek above the ford with a battery and an infantry force, and opened a heavy fire upon us with the artillery, at the same time moving the infantry toward the road, threatening to cut off the command from Edwards Depot. The Third Missouri Cavalry (dismounted) was deployed as skirmishers on the creek. General Green moved the brigade as rapidly as possible toward Edwards Depot, leaving the road to the right and going around the force attempting to cut him off. The enemy's infantry came down between the brigade and the Third Missouri Cavalry and cut it off, with the exception of one company and a few stragglers who made their way to the brigade. The commander of the battalion finding himself cut off, made his way to Major-General Loring. The command reached Edwards [Depot] at dusk, and proceeded to the camp at Big Black, where it arrived about midnight, completely exhausted, and at daylight next morning was ordered into the trenches at Big Black Bridge, the report of which engagement was forwarded by Brigadier-General Green previous to his death.

Lieutenant-Colonel [William H.] Dismukes, of the Nineteenth Arkansas, and Lieutenant-Colonel [H. G.] Robertson, of the Twentieth Arkansas Infantry, fell while gallantly charging the enemy's batteries, the former mortally wounded and the latter killed.

I desire to call the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to the pre-eminently gallant conduct of Private Pudic, of the Nineteenth Arkansas, who, during the entire engagement, although frequently recalled by his company commander as well as ———, kept at least 20 or 30 yards in advance of his regiment, using his gun with good effect.

I have as yet been unable to procure accurate lists of the killed and wounded. They will be forwarded as soon as obtained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TOM P. DOCKERY,

Col. 19th Arkansas Infty., 2d Brig., 2d Div., Army of Miss.

Major [R. W.] MEMMINGER,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

No. 36.

Reports of Col. Elijah Gates, First Missouri Cavalry (Confederate).

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
Demopolis, Ala., August 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor, in obedience to the instructions of the lieutenant-general commanding, to submit the following report of the action of the Second Brigade at the battle of Baker's Creek on May 16 last:

About 11 o'clock on the morning of May 12, the forces of the enemy attacked my pickets—composed of three companies of infantry and a section of artillery, commanded by Major [W. C.] Parker—some 4 miles south of Edwards Depot. The enemy opened upon us with skirmishers and artillery. I had possession of the creek where the road crosses leading to Port Gibson. I held them in check at this point for an hour or more, when we had to fall back slowly to the reserve (in order to keep them from flanking us), which was some 2 miles south of Edwards Depot. There I put my infantry and artillery in position, and telegraphed to General Bowen my idea of the enemy's movements. General Bowen dispatched me to hold the enemy in check, if possible, until night, then, if I could do no more, to burn the commissary stores then at the depot, and fall back to the bridge on Big Black. I called upon General Bowen for the wagon trains of both brigades, and I would save the stores that night. He did so, and by daylight next morning we had everything out of the depot—about seventy-five wagon loads. At the time General Bowen started the wagons to me he telegraphed me to hold my position; that General Green would be ordered to my support at once. Accordingly, at daylight General Green arrived, followed by Colonel [F. M.] Cockrell's brigade, also Generals Loring's and Stevenson's divisions. They formed line of battle 2 miles south of Edwards Depot.

About 12 o'clock, General Loring ordered me to take a battalion of sharpshooters, then commanded by Captain [W. S.] Catterson, move to the front and press the Federal pickets, and ascertain whether or not the enemy were there in force. I did so, and drove in the enemy's pickets, but soon had to fall back myself, for I was satisfied, from the force they brought up, that their whole force was there. I reported the same to Generals Green and Bowen.

About 12 o'clock on the 15th, we were ordered to move out on the road leading from the depot to Clinton. We followed the Clinton road until after crossing Baker's Creek. We then took a neighborhood road through some plantations, and about 11 p. m. bivouacked for the night and threw out skirmishers.

About sunrise the 16th, a skirmish commenced with General Grant's and General Pemberton's troops. I was ordered by General Green to call my men in line and move by the right companies to the rear, which we did, first and last, to the distance of about a mile. We halted, about-faced, and moved to the front some 600 yards and halted in the timber. I occupied the right of Green's brigade. General Green sent me word that General Loring was preparing for a charge, and did not want his brigade to be behind in the charge. We remained in this position, I suppose, about an hour. By this time the enemy had attacked General Stevenson, on our left. We were then moved by the left flank at a double-quick nearly three-fourths of a mile; were then put in line of battle and moved to the front 200 or 300 yards before we commenced firing. There Colonel Cockrell met me with his saber in hand, and exclaimed he

was very glad to see me, for he had been under a desperate fire. I immediately ordered a charge, which my men obeyed as promptly as I ever saw troops in my life. We drove the enemy about a half or three-quarters of a mile through a corn-field and across some deep ravines before they brought us to a stand. This was under a desperate fire. They occupied one ridge and I another, with a deep, narrow ravine between us. There they shot my horse three times, and he lay down and died like a soldier. Three times I tried to drive them from their position, but my men were not able to ascend the hill on which the enemy's line was formed.

At different times my adjutant came to me to know what we were to do for ammunition. I told him to take the ammunition from the dead and wounded that lay on the field. My loss here was upward of 100 men.

We held our position until we were forced for the want of ammunition to fall back. This, I think, was about 3 o'clock. I then saw General Green. He said that the orders were to fall back beyond Baker's Creek, below the bridge over which we had crossed in going out the night before. We did so, and formed in an open field, to hold the crossing until General Loring could cross. The enemy crossed the creek above where we did, and commenced a heavy cannonade upon us, and soon drove us from our position, though in the mean while we replenished our ammunition. We then took the road toward Edwards Depot and Big Black Bridge. I got there about 11 o'clock, and crossed the river to my wagon train.

Just after sunrise the 17th, I was ordered by General Green to put my men under arms and be ready to move to the east side of the river. In a few minutes I started. General Green accompanied me. The firing was then going on between the men who occupied the ditches that night and the enemy's skirmishers. We crossed over the bridge and moved up the river about half a mile. Here General Green halted and ordered me to move 400 or 500 yards higher up the river, and take my position in some rifle-pits next to the river, on the left of the line of battle, which we did at once. We commenced a heavy skirmish with the enemy. Here my horse received a very bad wound in the face, which brought him to the ground. I then went in the ditches myself. We skirmished with the enemy for about an hour before they made the charge. They formed their men on the river in the timber where we could not see them. They brought their men out by the right flank in column of fours about 140 yards in front of my regiment at a double-quick, Colonel [W. H.] Kinsman's regiment (Twenty-third Iowa, General Lawler's brigade) leading the charge. I then opened a most terrific fire upon them, and kept it up until the brigade had passed out of my sight behind a grove of timber that stood immediately on my right. They moved so as to strike the ditches occupied by General Vaughn's brigade, so I am informed. I do not know whose troops were there, but it was immediately on the right of Green's brigade. After they had passed me, I listened for our men to open a heavy volley on my right and drive the enemy back. Upon not hearing any firing on the right, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel [George W.] Law to mount his horse and go to General Green and know whether the center were holding their position or not. Colonel Law returned in a few minutes, and said that General Green ordered me to fall back. I did so at once. After I had got back below the bend of the river, I discovered that they had crossed the ditches and were between me and the bridge. My lieutenant-colonel, being mounted, thought he could make his escape, and did so with the loss of the left

arm. I told my men to swim the river. They all took the river except about 90 officers and men. One or two of my men were drowned in trying to swim the river. The officers and men who could not swim pleaded so hard for me to stay with them that I gave way to them, and we were all captured. I remained with the enemy three days and made my escape. I cannot give any account of anything that transpired after this until after the fall of Vicksburg.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIJAH GATES,
Colonel First Missouri Cavalry.

Major [R. W.] MEMMINGER.
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

GAINESVILLE, ALA., *August* 15, 1863.

SIR: The number killed, wounded, and missing of Bowen's division is as follows:

At Baker's Creek: Killed, 16 officers and 115 enlisted men; wounded, 64 officers and 366 enlisted men; missing, 7 officers and 300 enlisted men.

At Big Black Bridge: Killed, 1 officer and 2 enlisted men; wounded, 9 enlisted men; missing, 46 officers and 427 enlisted men.

At Vicksburg: Killed, 24 officers and 166 enlisted men; wounded, 35 officers and 469 enlisted men; missing, 74 enlisted men.

The report of the Twenty-first Arkansas (Second Brigade) cannot be found; supposed to have been destroyed with other papers at the time of the surrender. All field and most of line officers captured at Big Black, which makes about 59 officers and 480 enlisted men missing at that place.

ELIJAH GATES,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON.

No. 37.

Statements of Confederate staff officers.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *August* 20, 1863.

SIR: Your telegram has been received. In compliance with your request, namely, that I shall give you a written statement of the orders carried by me in the battle of Baker's Creek, I make the following statement:

The first order I carried to Major-General Loring in the forenoon was that you had not given any orders in relation to his ordnance wagons.

The second, to Major-General Loring, was later in the day, about 1 p. m., as well as I could judge. The order was that he (Loring) should hold himself in readiness to re-enforce Stevenson.

The third order carried by me was at the time that you had rallied the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Georgia Regiments, who were in the corn-cribs, and you were leading them into action. This order was that I should go and bring Loring to that point; that Stevenson's right was very hard pressed, and to hurry up as soon as possible. On my way to his headquarters, I met General Buford on his way to the front. To my inquiries as to the whereabouts of Loring, I was told he was in the rear. When quite near his headquarters, I was informed that he had gone on, and that I must have met him; whereupon I retraced my steps. In

answer to my repeated inquiries, I was informed that he had followed along a fence in a westerly direction and at right angles to the road over which I had traveled. I followed his trail a half mile or so, when I overtook him and delivered your order; whereupon he halted (he was at the head of Featherston's brigade) and asked me the road. I told him he was on the wrong road and going in the wrong direction; instead of going north, he was going west. He then asked that I should lead the way and he would follow me. To which I replied that I was unacquainted with the roads, with the exception of the one over which I had traveled. He then gave the word "forward," and continued in a northwesterly direction, but in a short time turned in a northeastern course and came up to the extreme left of Stevenson's division. At this point we were met by Mr. Taylor, who delivered a more recent order from you. At this time and point I left him (Loring), and did not see him again. This was the last order which I carried on the field.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. BRYAN.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON.

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MOBILE, ALA., *July* 30, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to your request, conveyed through General [T. H.] Taylor, I have the honor to send you the following extracts from my diary. I would call your attention to the fact that I always wrote the orders I delivered in my book as soon as they were delivered, and cannot be mistaken either as to the time of their delivery or the language of the orders. I carried several unimportant orders during the morning before 10 o'clock:

* * * The enemy were hard pressed at first, but about 2 o'clock General Stevenson sent for re-enforcements. General Pemberton sent me with this order to Generals Loring and Bowen:

Tell General Bowen to move up at once to assist Stevenson, and tell Loring to move his division—leaving Colonels [T. M.] Scott and Adams' cavalry at the ford—also to the assistance of Stevenson, and crush the enemy.

The order was carried to each. General Bowen rode up himself, and reported that the enemy were in heavy force in his front, and General Loring sent a major on his staff to report that the enemy were in his front, moving in heavy columns. At this time the enemy were driving back General Stevenson, and General Pemberton sent me with an order to General Bowen to move one brigade to Stevenson's left, and added, "Tell General Bowen to follow it up with another brigade." After I returned from General Bowen, General Pemberton sent me to General Loring to tell him that there were no troops between his left and Stevenson's right, and not to let the enemy come in. General Loring left Tilghman's brigade on his right, and closed up the gap with Buford's and Featherston's brigades.

* * * * * * *

I forgot to say that General Pemberton, in answer to the reports from both Generals Bowen and Loring that the enemy were moving in their front, had sent me with an order for them to move at them at once and crush them, and then return to the assistance of Stevenson. This brought the remark from General Loring, which he had communicated to General Bowen, that he would seize the proper moment and attack the enemy.

* * * * * * *

The above, general, is all that I can say in regard to the orders I carried during the day. I gave a full copy of my diary for the day to Lieutenant-Colonel [L. M.] Montgomery, who has left it with his papers in Demopolis.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McRAE SELPH,

Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton.

Demopolis, Ala., *July* 29, 1863.

After line of battle was formed, I went forward to line of skirmishers (cavalry), to ascertain, if possible, on what point the enemy was moving his heaviest force. Colonel [Wirt] Adams, commanding, thought the main attack would be on our left, but seemed not to be confirmed in this belief. The skirmishing was equally severe on the right and left, and no definite conclusion could be formed as to which was the advance of the bulk of the enemy's force. A second time I went to Colonel Adams, conveying the order for him, when forced to retire, to fall back with his whole command in front of the strongest column of the enemy.

At this time (I should think about 9 a. m.) I found Colonel Adams with all his cavalry about retiring on a by-road just to the left of the Raymond road. The infantry skirmishers in this road and on its right I ordered to retire, as their flank was exposed on the left by the withdrawal of the cavalry.

My next message of importance was to General Stevenson—after the skirmishing had become very fierce on his front, and when the enemy seemed to be wavering and the fire there somewhat receding—to advance at once if the enemy faltered and push him vigorously. This, I should judge, was at 12.30 o'clock.

General Bowen (in the center) and General Loring (on the right) were ordered to advance together on the force in their front and drive them from the position. This order I carried myself to General Bowen, and heard it sent several times by different staff officers to General Loring. We were looking every moment for the advance, not comprehending why there was delay, until after some time (say three-fourths of an hour) since the order had been first sent. General Bowen rode up and said he was merely waiting to see the left of General Loring's division advance to put his command in motion (this explanation he had before sent by an officer), and seemed to feel confident of his ability to drive the enemy before him, and said further, that he understood from General Loring that the enemy seemed so strong in his (General Loring's) front that he would wait, hoping that they would advance and attack him in his position—a strong one.

Meanwhile Stevenson (on the left) was hard pressed, and called for reenforcements. Bowen was ordered to his support, and Loring to move to the left with two brigades to take Bowen's position in the center; this about 1.30 or 2 o'clock. This important order I heard urgently and repeatedly sent, and two or three of General Loring's staff officers who rode up meantime were sent immediately back with these instructions. There seemed to be great delay in obeying this order. No movement was made from the left to the center, which was very much exposed during this interval. I was then absent from General Pemberton for, I suppose, two hours, urging the troops to the advance, and endeavoring

to push up the stragglers. When I returned, finding him near the center of the line, I learned that our extreme left had been driven back, and that we were about being heavily flanked there. The order to retreat was given. To convey this to him, I sought General Loring, who, I was informed, was making his movements to the left by a rear road, and found him with his troops in motion near the position I last saw occupied by General [S. D.] Lee, who commanded the left brigade of Stevenson's. A staff officer (I think Colonel [W. T.] Withers) rode up when I had delivered my order and said that a force was advancing on what had been our center, and would cut off some of Stevenson's troops unless combatted. General Loring said he would move to that point.

After Bowen's and Stevenson's forces had crossed the creek, General Loring covering their retreat, General Bowen took position to cover the ford, and General Lee, with the remnants of three brigades, started up to the bridge for its defense.

After giving these instructions from General Pemberton, I left the field to rejoin him, which I did at the fortifications at Big Black Bridge.

Very respectfully,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

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MONTGOMERY, ALA., *July* 31, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance of orders, I beg leave to make the following statement of orders carried, and what else I did by your command on May 16, at the fight designated as Baker's Creek, and also on May 17, at the Big Black:

The first order given to me was to see that the troops were all drawn up in line of battle; after which the wagons were ordered to return to Edwards Depot, so as to take the road to Clinton. General Stevenson was then ordered to move back toward same place, moving along with wagons. I was then sent with an order to Brigadier-General Buford (whose men were in line of battle in a peach orchard) to fall back to the hill in his rear about 8 o'clock, so as to make a continuous line with the balance of Major-General Loring's division. Then I was sent to halt General Stevenson, as the appearances were at that time that the attack would come from more toward the right. This was done, and General Stevenson formed his line of battle on the crest of a hill in a large field. I think this line was formed about 9 o'clock. About 10 o'clock I was sent by yourself to place advance skirmishers in front of General Stevenson's division, which was done. By this time the skirmishing between our pickets and the enemy's was increasing, and from the direction appeared to be moving toward General Stevenson's left, or Lee's brigade. Between 11.30 and 12 o'clock the attack began in earnest, and was evidently to be on our left. The first order I carried, I believe—except of those given to General Stevenson, almost in your presence, to move his brigades (Barton's and Cumming's) still to the left—after the attack was one to General Bowen to send one of his brigades at once to the support of General Stevenson. General Bowen returned with me to you, and told you that he was threatened and was afraid to weaken himself. In a short time I again carried an order for one of his brigades and moved it up, reporting the fact to General Bowen. About this time (2.30 o'clock) our men commenced straggling back in large numbers, and you sent me with your couriers to rally them. This I did for some time, until it was useless to try any longer. I then returned to you, and was sent to hurry General Loring up and to see where

he had gone. I went to the left, in company with Colonel [J.] Thompson, and found that General Loring had moved to the left. This was told us by his couriers, who were posted across the old field to stop stragglers. We then returned to let you know, and found the army all falling back in great confusion. I tried for some time to gather the men together, but without success; some were too much exhausted to do anything, and others would not. I then got some twenty couriers and went to join you. After getting to Edwards Depot, I was ordered by you to stop the troops and to hold the road where the road crosses the railroad to Raymond. This I did, stopping the troops and turning them over to their different commands. Generals Barton and Cumming kept this place until ordered back. I then went back to join you at the Big Black.

On the morning of the 17th, after an early breakfast, you ordered me back to the bridge (was then at Bovina), and to place four pieces of artillery in position. This I did, placing two Napoleon guns and two 6-pounders. Other guns were afterward brought up by Colonel [W. T.] Withers, chief of artillery, who then took charge of the whole. By this time our troops had broken and run from the works on the east side of the Big Black, and were crossing in great confusion. Again was the attempt made to rally the troops, but in vain. After trying to get them formed in some order on the bluff, I returned to where the artillery was firing, and remained until the order came to fall back. I then returned with the troops into the lines of the city of Vicksburg.

This is as near as I can now recollect the amount of orders carried by me on the fields. There were, perhaps, some unimportant ones I do not now remember.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. TAYLOR,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton.

Enterprise, *July* 21, 1863.

Until very lately I was not aware that you expected those members of your staff who were with you in the military movements in front of Vicksburg to furnish you a statement of the part they bore in the same. I seize the first opportunity to comply with your request, so far as observations and experiences enable me to do so.

After the landing of the enemy at Bruinsburg and the battle of General Bowen at Port Gibson, and the falling back of our troops to Big Black at the railroad bridge, and across that stream below the bridge, you resisted persistently the desire expressed in various quarters of the army to cross the Big Black River and to give him battle. For several days it was believed very generally that the enemy would attempt to cross the Big Black River at what are known as the lower ferries, and move upon Vicksburg from the south with their gunboats, attacking Warrenton on one side, the column moving on Edwards Depot or the railroad bridge on the other. The almost total want of cavalry not only kept you in ignorance of his movements, but deprived you of all means of annoying or retarding him in his movements.

About May 11, information was received that at least one corps of the enemy's forces was moving on Raymond, and the probability was (though I do not think it was certainly known) that a division, if not a corps, was moving on Edwards Depot.

On the evening of the 12th, you left Vicksburg for Bovina, having

previously ordered Major-Generals Loring and Stevenson to bring all of their divisions to Edwards Depot. I accompanied you to Bovina, and we reached there on the night of May 12.

The next day the troops, consisting of Loring's, Stevenson's, and Bowen's divisions, were drawn up in line of battle in front of Edwards Depot. They remained all the 13th in line, and nothing was seen of the enemy.

On the 14th, a communication was received from General [J. E.] Johnston, then at Jackson, informing you of the presence of the enemy in Clinton, and indicating a forward movement as desirable. Immediately a council of war was called, consisting of all the general officers. I was present at that council, and heard your views and those of the different officers expressed. You stated at great length, and to my mind with great force, that the leading and great duty of your army was to defend Vicksburg; the disposition and numbers of the enemy and your forces; the bad effect of a defeat, and the probability of such result if you moved forward. After canvassing it, there was not a voice in favor of moving on Clinton. But inasmuch as the enemy had moved in force on Jackson, leaving, as was supposed, only a single division on the Big Black, it was first suggested by General Loring, and afterward acquiesced in by all the other officers, that it would be wise and expedient to move the next day on the southern, or Raymond, road to Dillon's, which was on the main leading road by which the enemy carried on his communication, give battle to the division left in the rear, and then effectually break up the enemy's communications. In this council it seemed to be taken for granted by all the officers that the enemy was then engaged in an effort to reduce Jackson, and was, therefore, too far removed to participate in the expected fight. You gave in to the views of the officers with reluctance, and expressed yourself as doing so against your convictions. But being present and hearing everything said, I did not see how you could have done otherwise with any expectation of retaining your hold upon the army. It had been intimated to me again and again (yet I am frank to say I can trace the remark to no particular or responsible source) that you were averse to a fight with the enemy, and that everybody believed the time for active operations had come. Though possessed of your views and concurring in them, yet this feeling had so great an influence on me that I believed at the time that a fight was inevitable, and so expressed myself to you.

On the 14th, a heavy rain fell and raised the waters of Baker's Creek, over which we had to pass in going to Dillon's, so that it could not be crossed without swimming. This necessitated the delay for the construction of a bridge. Before this was completed, General Loring came to you and suggested that a bridge was standing on the middle Raymond road over which the troops could pass, and that beyond the bridge there was a fair road leading into the road it was intended to take. The suggestion was adopted, and the troops immediately put in motion. General Loring's division moved in front, General Bowen's in the center, and General Stevenson's in the rear.

That night (15th) all troops crossed the bridge over Baker's Creek, and General Loring reached the lower road, General Tilghman's brigade being thrown forward of Mrs. Ellison's house, on the lower Raymond road. About 10 o'clock at night the troops bivouacked on the road connecting the two Raymond roads. We spent the night of the 15th at Mrs. Ellison's.

Next morning about 7 o'clock a courier arrived from General Johnston, bringing the information that he had evacuated Jackson and had

withdrawn in the direction of Canton, and, as I understood, desiring you to move in a direction to unite your forces or to enable you to co-operate with him. This led to an order forthwith to countermarch and move in the direction of Brownsville. About the time the army was ready to take up the line of march, firing commenced in front, and soon it was ascertained that the force was too large to be long resisted by our picket force. The whole train moved on the countermarch, preceded by the brigade of Colonel [A. W.] Reynolds, which now became, under the new order, the advance guard. General Loring's brigade was drawn up in line of battle first in the lower road. He fell back then a half mile, and reformed in the rear of the entrance of the military road with the Raymond road. For some time it was doubtful whether the main attack would be in the middle Raymond road, on which our left (Stevenson's division) rested, or on our right, held by Loring's division. Our position along which our lines were formed was, in my judgment, a favorable one. It soon became evident, however, that the main attack was going to be on the left, and the fighting had not continued long before information was received from General Stevenson that he was hard pressed. Your headquarters having been selected to the left of the center of the line, ready access was had to the whole line. While the fighting was progressing in great fierceness on the left, a demonstration was made on the center, which was soon checked by a few well-directed shots from a battery of Bowen's division. Soon after you ascertained that the main assault would be made on the left, orders were sent to Bowen to fall on the left with all his force. His division came up at a double-quick, and charged on the enemy in fine style, driving him back for more than half a mile. At the same time orders were sent to General Loring to follow up the movement of General Bowen. When there was some delay at his coming, you directed me to carry the order, which I did at the full speed of my horse. The order I delivered was that "General Pemberton desires you to come immediately and with all dispatch to the left, to the support of General Stevenson, whatever may be in your front." General Loring replied by asking me if General Pemberton knew that the enemy was in great force in his front. I replied I did not know whether General Pemberton knew the fact or not, but I knew I repeated the order correctly, and if he did not comply with it the responsibility was his, not mine. I returned to your headquarters and repeated the conversation. Soon after it was discovered that some two regiments had broken, and I went to endeavor to rally them. You soon came up, and by a few appropriate words addressed to them, closing by proposing to lead them back yourself if their officers did not, the regiments rallied, and the officers petitioned you to let them lead them, which they did. We then moved along in their rear far into the front, and on finding the enemy was making a flank movement to our left, the inquiry was made again, "Where is Loring?" and some of the staff were sent to hunt him. On returning to headquarters, General Buford, with his brigade, was met, and after you had pointed out to him the position he was to take, you again directed me, if possible, to find General Loring. General T. H. Taylor and myself undertook to do so. We were gone for some time before we ascertained where he was; but finding he had gone on a road we did not know to the left, we returned to report the fact to you. Upon our return we met with General Stevenson, who informed us you had gone in the direction of the late headquarters of General Loring. As the enemy was reported to us to have got in between where we supposed you to be and ourselves, we moved in what we believed to be a direct line to the lower bridge. In this we had no guide, and struck the creek some distance above it, and found it most difficult to get across.

We succeeded, however, and I joined you at Edwards Depot. After making the necessary arrangements to protect your rear, you then returned to the intrenchments in front of the railroad bridge, and after remaining there, awaiting General Loring, for several hours, making the necessary dispositions for the contemplated attack the next day, at a late hour of the night we reached Bovina.

The next day (Sunday, 17th) we returned to Vicksburg, when immediately the different portions of the fortifications were manned by our troops.

Being near your person throughout three several days of trial, I was struck with admiration at the prompt manner in which you discharged every duty devolved upon you in your responsible position.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
[*Assistant*] *Inspector-General.*

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, Ala., July 29, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the part taken by myself in the battle of Baker's Creek, on May 16.

Soon after the skirmishing commenced near Mrs. Ellison's house, I was ordered to report to General Loring that you had been informed that a large column of the enemy were approaching on his right. About an hour after this I was ordered to direct General Loring to collect all the spades and picks and cut down the sides of the banks of the ford at Baker's Creek, on the road leading from Mrs. Ellison's to Colonel Withers' plantation. About 10 or 11 a. m. I was directed by you to order General Stevenson to halt his command until further orders. I found General Stevenson at the houses about 200 yards to the left of your headquarters in the field, and the order was immediately executed.

Soon after the skirmishing began in front of General [S. D.] Lee, I was sent forward to ascertain if he could maintain his position, or if he needed re-enforcements. His reply was, "he thought he could hold his position for the present." His skirmishers were at that time falling back, but soon afterward went forward again. Soon after this I was ordered to order up one brigade of General Bowen's division to re-enforce General Stevenson. Just before the command was ordered to fall back, and just after you had seen General Stevenson, where the battle was raging most terribly, I was directed by you to indicate the line of battle for Brigadier-General Buford, who came up with his brigade. I directed him to go forward to the road in which you saw General Stevenson at the time he informed you there were between 60,000 and 80,000 men in his front. When you and staff were retiring from the field, you ordered me to direct General Tilghman to halt his command, and I had just given the order when you rode up. I gave no more orders until you and staff arrived at the bridge which crosses the railroad at Edwards Depot, where you were informed by Major [Howell] Webb, adjutant and inspector general to Major-General Stevenson, that two brigades were approaching Edwards Depot, on the road running parallel with the railroad from Edwards Depot (the road taken by the command in marching out toward Clinton), one of these commanded by Brigadier-General Barton; the other commander I do not remember. You then directed me to order General Barton to form a line of battle, with his right resting on the railroad in such a manner as to protect the depot. Immediately after you left for the intrenchments at Big

Black, Major Webb informed me that this was a mistake; that no troops of ours were on this road.

About this time an officer in command of six companies of the Twentieth Mississippi (mounted) reported to me that he had been sent to Edwards Depot to guard the wagon trains, which were at that time retreating across Big Black. I directed this officer to deploy his men as skirmishers, and keep the enemy in check as long as possible. I then rode to the intrenchments at Big Black, and informed you what I had done.

This includes the verbal orders conveyed by me on the 16th. I carried none on the 17th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON.

MAY 17, 1863.—Engagement at Big Black River Bridge, Miss.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces.

No. 2.—Col. Thomas S. Mather, Second Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Ordnance Thirteenth Army Corps, of ordnance captured.

No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Lee, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Michael K. Lawler, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division, including operations May 2–22.

No. 5.—Lieut. Col. Cornelius W. Dunlap, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry.

No. 1.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at Big Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.							
Escort.							
3d Illinois Cavalry, Company L†	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
NINTH DIVISION.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.‡ (2.) Brig. Gen. ALBERT L. LEE.							
Staff	----	----	1	----	----	----	1

*See also general reports of Grant, McClernand, and Pemberton; battle of Port Gibson, reports of Buehler, Carr, and Fonda (Part I); battle of Champion's Hill, reports of Burbridge, Cockrell, Gates, Guppey, Keigwin, Kimball, Lindsey, Lucas, and Osterhaus; siege of Vicksburg, reports of Lanphere, Lee, and Giles A. Smith.

† No loss reported.

‡ Wounded.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. THEOPHILUS T. GARRARD.							
118th Illinois*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
49th Indiana	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
69th Indiana*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
7th Kentucky*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total First Brigade	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
Second Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL W. LINDSEY.							
22d Kentucky	----	2	----	4	----	----	
16th Ohio	----	3	3	3	----	----	
42d Ohio	----	2	1	2	----	1	
114th Ohio	1	2	----	1	----	----	
Total Second Brigade	1	9	4	10	----	1	25
Artillery.							
Michigan Light, 7th Battery*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wisconsin Light, 1st Battery	----	----	1	3	----	----	4
Cavalry.							
3d Illinois, Companies A, E, and K*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total Ninth Division	1	9	7	13	----	1	31
TENTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.							
16th Indiana*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
67th Indiana*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
83d Ohio*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
23d Wisconsin	----	----	----	1	----	1	2
Total First Brigade	----	----	----	1	----	1	2
Total Tenth Division	----	----	----	1	----	1	2
FOURTEENTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.							
33d Illinois	----	----	1	12	----	----	13
99th Illinois	----	----	1	8	----	----	9
8th Indiana	----	1	----	----	----	1	2
18th Indiana*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1st United States†	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total First Brigade	----	1	2	20	----	1	24

*No loss reported. †Detached.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. MICHAEL K. LAWLER.							
21st Iowa	.....	13	3	67	.....	.....	83
22d Iowa	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
23d Iowa	2	11	2	86	.....	.....	101
11th Wisconsin	.....	1	2	32	.....	.....	35
Total Second Brigade	2	25	7	187	.....	.....	221
Artillery.							
Illinois Light, Chicago Mercantile Battery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Illinois Light, Battery A*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Light, 1st Battery	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Fourteenth Division	2	27	9	207	.....	1	246
Total Thirteenth Army Corps	3	36	16	221	.....	3	279

OFFICERS KILLED.

IOWA.

Col. William H. Kinsman, 23d Infantry. | Capt. Richard L. McCray, 23d Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Reuben Kennedy, 114th Infantry.

OFFICERS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

IOWA.

Lieut. Henry H. Howard, 21st Infantry. | Lieut. Sylvester G. Beckwith, 23d Infantry.
Lieut. John D. Ewing, 23d Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. Daniel E. Hough, 11th Infantry.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Thomas S. Mather, Second Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Ordnance Thirteenth Army Corps, of ordnance captured.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 26, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of the partial report of Col. T. S. Mather, chief of artillery and ordnance, Thirteenth Army Corps, in relation to ordnance and ordnance stores captured by the

* No loss reported.

Thirteenth Army Corps at the battle of Big Black Bridge, May 17, 1863. Orders have already been issued to collect stragglers, negroes, and mules, and it is being done in this army corps.

Your most obedient servant,

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following invoice of ordnance and ordnance stores captured by the Thirteenth Army Corps in the engagement this morning:

Guns.—Six 12-pounder bronze howitzers; three 12-pounder bronze guns (Napoleons), one disabled; three 6-pounder bronze guns; six 10-pounder Parrott rifled guns (iron); aggregate, eighteen guns, with limbers and caissons complete, except two, the caissons of which had been previously captured.

The following ordnance stores were found on the carriages of the above-mentioned pieces: Three hundred and twenty-four rounds of 12-pounder howitzer canister; 578 rounds of 12-pounder howitzer shells (fuse); 11 rounds of 6-pounder howitzer canister; 175 rounds of 6-pounder howitzer shells; 8 rounds of 12-pounder solid shot; 112 rounds of 10-pounder Parrott fuse-shells; 120 rounds of 10-pounder (the Famous) canister; 97 rounds of 10-pounder (Reed projectile) solid shot; 35 port-fires, and 10 6-pounder cartridges, three-fourths-pound charge.

In addition to the above, the following ammunition was captured in some cars at Edwards Station: Eighty-eight thousand rounds of rifle musket ammunition, calibers .54, .58, and .69; 30 rounds of 6-pounder shell and canister; 10 rounds of 6-pounder spherical case; 110 rounds of 12-pounder howitzer canister (fixed); 100 rounds of 3-inch Reed shot; 116 stand of small-arms of various patterns, and 2 boxes of blank cartridges for 3-inch guns.

The small-arms captured in the battle of to-day will amount to several thousand, but as they have not yet been collected, no definite report can as yet be made.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. MATHER,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance, Thirteenth Army Corps.

Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Lee, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., NINTH DIV., THIRTEENTH A. C.,
May 22, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have respectfully to report that on the morning of the 17th instant I was, by order of Major-General McClernand, command-

ing Thirteenth Army Corps, placed in command of the Ninth Division, General Osterhaus being by a wound temporarily incapacitated to command.

I found, on reaching the field, just east of the Big Black River, the Second Brigade of the division deployed in line before the enemy's works. Two regiments of the First Brigade were on its left and rear; a section of Foster's battery was on the right, playing on the enemy's works. Two regiments of the First Brigade had been directed by General McClernand to the right of the division to support General Carr, who was in position at that point.

In front of us was a long line of earthworks, filled with guns, and distant from our deployed line a quarter of a mile. Between our line and the works was a slough or bayou, 12 or 15 feet across and difficult of passage. An advance over this ground, level and everywhere commanded by the enemy's guns, was almost impracticable.

I deployed two companies of the Second Brigade as skirmishers, directing their advance through a point of wood some distance to our left, to reconnoiter the left flank of the works opposed to us. At the same time I brought forward the two regiments of the First Brigade, directing their advance behind this flanking line of skirmishers. At this time General Burbridge, of Smith's division, came up with his brigade to support our left, and advanced rapidly behind and to the left of the First Brigade.

Soon a determined attack was made by Carr on the enemy's left, his troops carrying their works. At the same time I ordered a general and rapid advance, and the Second Brigade entered the works just as the enemy was leaving them. The two companies of skirmishers deployed on my left had meanwhile advanced, and, as our line moved forward, charged at double-quick, cutting off an entire regiment of the enemy, who laid down their arms and surrendered. As this surrender was being made, some mounted officer from Smith's division rode through our line and received it from the rebel colonel. The credit of this happy capture, however, clearly pertains to these companies, which, by their daring, energy, and activity, effected it.

The works of the enemy were held by this division. The enemy had abandoned eighteen pieces of light artillery, with caissons, ammunition, &c., and retreated rapidly over the Big Black River, burning the fort and railroad bridge.

During the remainder of the day, a portion of the Second Brigade engaged the sharpshooters of the enemy, who lined the west bank of the stream.

During the afternoon and night, by order of the commander of the corps, this division constructed a floating bridge over the Big Black, and at 8 a. m. the day following commenced the passage of the stream. Captain Patterson and his pioneer corps rendered efficient service in the construction of the bridge.

The stream being crossed, General Osterhaus resumed command of the division.

During the day of the 17th, I judge that this division captured 1,500 prisoners.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. W. THOMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Division.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. Michael K. Lawler, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division, including operations May 2–22.

HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, 14TH DIVISION, 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, in rear of Vicksburg, Miss., May 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following field report of the operations of my brigade from the date I assumed command of it at Port Gibson, Miss., May 2, 1863, to the present time. In it I have included the distances marched, the time in which the march was made, the battles fought, the number killed and wounded, the number of prisoners taken, the number of cannon, small-arms, and other stores, with kind and quantity of all property. For a report of the operations of the brigade from the date of its departure from Milliken's Bend to May 2, 1863, you are respectfully referred to the report of Col. C. L. Harris, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, accompanying this,* and to the able report of Col. William M. Stone, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, which is already in your possession.

On May 2, at Port Gibson, Miss., in accordance with General Orders No. 15, from division headquarters, I assumed command of the Second Brigade, composed then of four infantry regiments and a battery, viz, the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Iowa, and Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, and the First Iowa Battery, with an aggregate effective force of 2,300 men. The brigade, with the exception of the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, marched for Willow Springs early May 3, the Eleventh Wisconsin, Col. C. L. Harris commanding, having been left behind to hold Port Gibson until further orders.

On arriving at the south fork of Bayou Pierre, I received orders to discontinue my march to Willow Springs, and was instructed by the brigadier-general commanding the division to report my brigade at the crossings of Bayou Pierre, to watch the line of the bayou, the new bridge constructed over it, to protect the rear of and hold the town of Port Gibson, with all of which I fully complied. Posting two regiments, the Twenty-second and Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers, and two pieces of artillery at the railroad and suspension bridges over the bayou, and the Twenty-third Iowa, the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, and four pieces of artillery in the town of Port Gibson, we remained in quiet occupation of the above line until Monday [Tuesday], May 5, subsisting upon the country. In the mean time our army transportation was pushed forward.

The rebel wounded at Port Gibson and near the battle-field were paroled, and our own wounded removed to the general hospital. When everything had been brought up from Bruinsburg, I moved with my command, in obedience to orders, to join the division on the Willow Springs road, bringing up with me all the stragglers from the advance army corps, over one thousand stand of small-arms and fifteen barrels of powder, a portion of the spoils of victory at Thompson's Hill. The brigade reached Willow Springs at 9 p. m., and encamped at the cross-roads.

On the 6th, orders were received to send a regiment back to Port Gibson to protect our ambulance corps from a raid of rebel cavalry reported in that vicinity. Accordingly, the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Harris, was started at once on the road to Port Gibson; but before reaching that place the colonel learned that our ambulances were coming up, and that there was nothing on that road in their rear

* Not found.

to tempt an attack from the enemy. He therefore returned, rejoining the brigade in the afternoon of the day he started.

May 7, the brigade marched for Big Sandy Creek, 4 miles beyond Rocky Springs, on the Jackson road, arriving there by 10 a. m. We immediately took position in a cleared field on the hills above the creek, on the right of the main road and on the left of the First Brigade, throwing out a strong picket force, and making every preparation for an attack.

Here we remained in camp until 10 o'clock May 10, when we abandoned our position on Big Sandy, and marched for Five-Mile Creek, on the Cayuga road, arriving there at noon of that day. We encamped and remained until May 12.

May 12, we moved to Fourteen-Mile Creek, on the Auburn and Edwards Station road, arriving shortly after the pickets and a small party of the enemy's cavalry had been routed by the advance of Hovey's division, and driven over that stream. In anticipation of an attack from the enemy in force, we went into position on the left of our line, in the edge of the cleared field next the creek, which position we held undisturbed during the night.

On the 13th, making a flank movement to the right, we marched toward Raymond, encamping for the night within 4 miles of that place, and near the battle-field of the day previous.

May 14, we moved through Raymond to within 7 miles of Jackson, Miss.

May 15, Jackson having been occupied by our troops the evening before, we countermarched through Raymond, in the rear of Edwards Station, halting and occupying a strong position for the night at Hawkins' plantation, 3 miles this side of Raymond, where we held ourselves in readiness to march to the support of Osterhaus' division in case it should be attacked, of which there was some apprehension.

Nothing unusual, however, occurred, and on the 16th, early in the morning, the brigade resumed its march for Edwards Station. This day our army fought and won the battle of Champion's Hill.

I submit below the official report of the Second Brigade, Carr's division, Thirteenth Army Corps, in the battle of Champion's Hill.

At 10 a. m. heavy artillery and skirmish firing was heard in our front. The Ninth Division, General Osterhaus', and the Tenth, General Smith's, came upon the enemy strongly posted on a range of hills bordering Baker's Creek. Osterhaus' division drew up in position in the first large cane-field on the east side of the hills; Carr's division was posted as a reserve, close column by division, a few hundred yards to the rear in the same field; Benton's brigade on the right, and my brigade on the left of the road. Here we remained, resting on our arms during the forenoon and until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when orders were received to move up to the corner of the field, leaving one regiment, the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, as a support to the First Wisconsin and Seventh Indiana [Michigan] Batteries, which were in position in the center of the clearing.

Shortly after this I was ordered to move forward my command and occupy the ground between the left of the First Brigade and General Smith's right, my right resting at the forks of the road. Instructions were given me to open communication with General Smith, keep it open during the engagement, and to anticipate any movement the enemy might make with a view to turn our left. To communicate with General Smith a company of skirmishers were sent forward, who soon succeeded in reaching his right.

Shortly afterward, the enemy engaged the Sixteenth Kentucky [?] and one other regiment, belonging to Osterhaus' division, which had been sent out as skirmishers in advance of my brigade. The firing was spirited from both artillery and infantry, and compelled these regiments to give way and fall back toward a small field on our extreme left.

To support these regiments and to check the enemy's advance, I moved my whole command down to the field, sending forward the Twenty-second Iowa (Colonel Stone) in the advance to annoy the enemy and attract his attention while the remainder of the brigade was getting into position. As we emerged from the woods into the field, the enemy opened fire upon us with musketry and a battery posted on a hill near the farm-house, subsequently used as a hospital, bursting several shells in close proximity to the head of the column, but doing no damage. The Peoria Battery was quickly brought forward to the rising ground in the center of the field, and, having opened on the enemy, soon silenced his battery and compelled him to withdraw it in haste. An advance of my whole line was then made, upon which the rebels broke and fled, pressed by the brigade as rapidly and closely as a proper precaution and the conformation of the ground would permit.

The two skirmishing companies of the Twenty-second Iowa, and those also of the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa Regiments, succeeded in capturing and bringing in large numbers of prisoners and small-arms in abundance.

The enemy, after his flight commenced, did not attempt to make any determined stand; but while our skirmishers were advancing through the cleared field in the rear of the hospital, he opened fire upon them with two pieces of artillery, posted on a high hill to our left and in General Smith's front. Immediately ordering up the Peoria Battery, it took position in the field, and opened a fire on the rebel guns so accurate and severe that it again silenced them, killing the horses of one piece, and as our advance was close upon them, they were compelled to abandon it, and it was soon after taken possession of by the Eighth Illinois, Stevenson's brigade, Logan's division. We continued in pursuit, without further incident of importance, until we received orders from you to abandon it and move up on the Edwards Station road to join the First Brigade, which we did, overtaking it at the station, and going into camp there for the night.

Although my brigade was not permitted to take a very prominent part in the battle of Champion's Hill, still, enough was done to enable me to prove my men and satisfy myself thoroughly of their valor and soldierly qualities.

Lieutenant Fenton, of the Peoria Battery, and his men deserve credit for the good service they rendered in twice silencing the enemy's guns.

On the morning of the 17th, by 3.30 a. m., Carr's division was again on the road in pursuit of the enemy, Benton's brigade having the advance.

We came upon the enemy at Big Black Bridge, strongly posted behind skillfully constructed rifle-pits, extending across a neck of land formed by the Big Black River, his flanks well protected by this stream, and having in his front, in addition to the rifle-pits, a bayou filled with brush and fallen trees. This, combined with the fact that there were cleared fields of from 400 to 600 yards in width along his whole front from bend to bend of the stream, rendered his position really formidable and difficult of approach, subjecting a clearing party, it would seem, to almost certain destruction at the commencement of the contest.

To support Benton's brigade, orders were received to form the brigade in two lines on both sides of the road, the artillery in the center. Shortly afterward I received orders to change position, and by an oblique movement to the right occupy the ground on the right of Benton's brigade, and meet a movement the enemy were reported to be making in that direction with a view to flank us.

This order having been executed, I was instructed by the brigadier-general commanding the division to move forward slowly and cautiously with my command, and develop and press back, if possible, the enemy's left.

Accordingly, I ordered Col. C. L. Harris, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, who held the left of our new position, to move his regiment forward through the woods in his front, his skirmishers covering his advance, and the Twenty-third Iowa, Colonel Kinsman, to follow him at a distance of 100 yards as a support. At the same time I advanced the Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers, Col. Samuel Merrill, into the cleared field skirting Big Black River, with instructions to move forward on a line with the Eleventh Wisconsin. The Peoria Battery was left in position on the rising ground in the edge of the field, and the Twenty-second Iowa in rear as a reserve and support.

Meanwhile there had commenced a spirited artillery engagement between the battery of Benton's brigade and the enemy's cannon in position behind their works. The skirmishers of the First Brigade were actively engaged, and those of the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, which regiment advanced steadily forward through the timber to the field in front of the enemy's works, and distant from them about 400 yards. Here I ordered it to halt, and move down to the right through the field skirting the river, and take position in the woods and brush lining this stream. This movement Colonel Harris promptly executed, reaching the position designated without serious loss, though exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's sharpshooters.

The Twenty-third Iowa, Colonel Kinsman, having come up after the Eleventh Wisconsin, was ordered to make a similar movement to the right, and to move up under cover of the river bank and take position on the right of the Eleventh Wisconsin and as close as possible to the enemy's works, and the Twenty-first Iowa, Colonel Merrill, to take position on the bank between these two regiments. I also directed the Peoria Battery to take position in the open field in front of the left of the enemy and to open an enfilading fire on their center batteries, with which the battery of Benton's brigade was engaged. At the same time the Twenty-second Iowa, Colonel Stone, was ordered to move forward on the left of the field to within supporting distance. These orders were quickly responded to, and the position thus occupied by the brigade continued to be held without material variation.

During the greater part of the forenoon heavy but ineffectual musketry firing was kept up by the enemy upon my men, briskly responded to by our sharpshooters. Late in the forenoon, finding it impossible to press farther forward along the river bank toward the enemy, as I had intended, Colonel Kinsman, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, proposed to charge at once the enemy's works and drive them out at the point of the bayonet, and asked my consent to the same.

Foreseeing that a charge by a single regiment, unsustained by the whole line, against fortifications as formidable as those in his front, could hardly be successful, at the same time I gave my consent to his daring proposition I determined that there should be a simultaneous movement on the part of my whole command. Accordingly, the Twenty-first

Iowa Volunteers, Colonel Merrill, was ordered to charge with the Twenty-third, the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers following close upon them as a support, and the Twenty-second Iowa, Col. William M. Stone—which had in the mean time crossed the field and taken position on the river bank on the right of the Eleventh Wisconsin—were ordered to move out into the field and act as a reserve force. Two guns of the Peoria Battery and one 20-pounder Parrott, belonging to the First Wisconsin Battery, were in position in the field, actively at work upon the enemy and doing good service. In addition, orders had been sent to the Forty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers—two regiments which had been sent from Osterhaus' division to my support early in the forenoon—to send forward at once two companies as skirmishers to attract the attention of the enemy from the movement on the right, and as soon as the charge should be commenced to move promptly forward to its support. Orders were further given that the men should reserve their fire until upon the rebel works.

Finally the regiments that were to lead the charge were formed, with bayonets fixed, in the edge of the woods on the river bank. All things being in readiness, the command "forward" was given by Colonel Kinsman, and at once his noble regiment sprang forward to the works. The Twenty-first, led on by Colonel Merrill, moved at the same instant, the Eleventh Wisconsin, Colonel Harris, closely following. Through a terrible fire of musketry from the enemy in front and a galling fire from his sharpshooters on the right, these brave men dashed bravely on.

Kinsman fell, dangerously wounded, before half the distance was accomplished. Struggling to his feet, he staggered a few paces to the front, cheered forward his men, and fell again, this time to rise no more, pierced through by a second ball.

Colonel Merrill, the brave commander of the Twenty-first Iowa, fell, wounded early in the charge, while gallantly leading his regiment against the enemy.

Immediately Lieutenant-Colonel Glasgow placed himself at the head of the Twenty-third, and Major Van Anda led on the Twenty-first. Undismayed by the loss of their colonels, and by the perfect hail-storm of bullets poured into them with destructive effect, the men of the Twenty-third and Twenty-first Iowa and the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers pressed onward, nearer and nearer, to the rebel works, over the open field, 500 yards, under a wasting fire, and up to the edge of the bayou. Halting here only long enough to pour into the enemy a deadly volley, they dashed forward through the bayou, filled with water, fallen timber, and brush, on to the rebel works with the shout of victors, driving the enemy in with confusion from their breastworks and rifle-pits, and entering in triumph the rebel stronghold.

Hurrying forward the Forty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Indiana and Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, I sent the two Indiana regiments to the support of my left, and ordered the Iowa regiment to move against the extreme left of the enemy's works, where they, several hundred strong, still held out, while the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers was directed to occupy the ground between the enemy and the bridge, and thus cut off their retreat. The movement was successful. The rebels broke and fled before the Twenty-second Iowa, and fell an easy prey into the hands of the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers. Those of the rebels who were not captured hastened to make good their retreat over the bridge. As the result of this successful charge, we may with justice claim that it gave our army entire possession of the enemy's extended lines of works, and with them their field artillery (eighteen

pieces in all), a large quantity of ammunition, thousands of small-arms, and 3,000 prisoners.

By our brigade were captured 1,460 small-arms, several hundred accouterments, chiefly collected by the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, 1,120 prisoners, and 4 stand of colors.

It is, perhaps, worthy of remark that more men were captured by my brigade than I had men in the charge; but this brilliant success was not accomplished without considerable loss; 14 killed and 185 wounded in the space of three minutes, the time occupied in reaching the enemy's works, attest the severity of the fire to which my men were subjected. An official list is herewith submitted, and also a drawing of the ground over which the charge was made.*

Officers and men, almost without exception, behaved with the greatest gallantry; their conduct reflects credit upon themselves and the noble cause in which they are engaged. Among the many who behaved efficiently and bravely I take pleasure in mentioning the following:

Col. C. L. Harris, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, led his regiment gallantly during the whole battle, and by his coolness and good judgment rendered valuable service.

Col. Samuel Merrill, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers, deserves particular mention for his bravery and the gallant manner in which he led his regiment to the charge.

Col. William M. Stone, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, though suffering severely from disease, was present in the field, sharing its dangers, and has my thanks for the promptness with which he moved his command against the left of the enemy's works.

Lieut. Col. S. L. Glasgow, of the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, and Maj. S. G. Van Anda, of the Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers, who assumed command of their respective regiments after the fall of their colonels, deserve the highest praise, and are entitled to great credit for the activity, courage, and skill which they displayed during the hottest part of the engagement. They had the honor of leading their regiments into the enemy's works.

Maj. Arthur Platt, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, Major Atherton, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, and Major Clark, of the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, freely exposed themselves and did their duty nobly.

The line officers of the different regiments, almost to a man, displayed great personal courage, and handled their companies with much ability; their good conduct greatly assisted the charge.

Captain Houston, Company A, Captain Brown, Company I, and Lieutenant Rawlings, Company F, of the Twenty-third, with their commands, broke the enemy's line in a swamp at the edge of the timber, and poured an enfilading fire into the ditches that routed the rebels in confusion. Lieutenant Rawlings, Company F, Twenty-third Iowa, captured the colors of the Sixty-first Tennessee, wresting them from the rebel color-bearer. Captain Houston, of Company A, Twenty-third Iowa, captured the colors of the Twenty-first Arkansas.

Corpl. John W. Boone, color-bearer of the Twenty-third, fell, severely wounded; Corpl. J. T. Shipman grasped them [the colors] and bore them gallantly to the front and through the whole charge.

Captains Crooke, Harrison, Boardman, Swivel, Watson, Voorhees, and Jones, of the Twenty-first Iowa, gallantly led their companies against the enemy's intrenchments. Lieutenant Howard, Twenty-first Iowa, acting adjutant, was among the first in the charge, and, while manfully doing his duty and cheering on his men, fell, mortally wounded. Lieuts.

* Not found.

W. A. Roberts, [George H.] Childs, [Jr.] Dolson, McDonald, Bolton, Dickinson, and Bates, of the Twenty-first Iowa, were conspicuous in the fight and behaved in a manner worthy of all praise.

Capts. D. E. Hough, Company A, and Chrystie, Company H, and Lieutenant Freeman, Company A, of the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, were dangerously wounded while engaged in skirmish duty before the charge. All the officers and men of this gallant regiment behaved nobly, and are brave and reliable. Wisconsin may well be proud of her Eleventh Regiment.

The Peoria Battery, Lieut. Frank B. Fenton, did good service. Lieutenant Fenton and his men deserve much praise for the cool and effective manner in which they served their guns, and for the promptness with which they moved their battery up to the enemy's works and opened on them as soon as their retreat commenced.

Special and honorable mention should be made of A. M. Lyon, esq., sutler of the Twenty-third Iowa, a brave old man, who took a gun at the commencement of the battle, went into the ranks, fought nobly, and fell, mortally wounded.

The death of Colonel Kinsman, of the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, whose brave and gallant conduct is the theme of universal praise, fills the hearts of all who knew him with poignant sorrow. A splendid soldier, a perfect gentleman, and a finished scholar, endowed in the highest degree with the noblest qualities of true manhood, his loss cannot prove less to his State and country than a public calamity to the officers and soldiers of his command, who had learned to love and respect him with an earnestness and devotion rarely equaled. His loss is irreparable, but he fell as the true soldier wishes to fall—in the moment of victory, when his country's flag waved in triumph over the stronghold of rebel treason, and died as the true soldier wishes to die, with Christian resignation and fortitude.

To my staff much praise is due for the promptness they displayed in carrying my orders to different parts of the field during the progress of the battle.

Capt. E. G. White, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, assistant inspector-general of the brigade, deserves special praise for his coolness and bravery, and for valuable services rendered in reconnoitering the enemy's position.

Capt. Bluford Wilson, assistant adjutant-general, and First Lieut. R. E. Jackson, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, exposed themselves freely and rendered me good service.

Finally, I cannot close this report without expressing my admiration for the brave men in the ranks, to whose steadiness and determined courage is in a great measure due the glory of the brilliant and decisive victory of Big Black Bridge. To them I return my warmest thanks. A grateful country will see that their services are appropriately rewarded.

The remainder of the 17th instant and the day after the battle was spent in collecting up the arms and accouterments left on the battlefield by the enemy, in taking care of our wounded, burying our dead, and in recruiting our broken ranks. The Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, which had borne so distinguished a part and suffered so severely in the charge, was placed as a guard over the captured prisoners, and, by order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, has since gone north with them, thus losing to me for the time being the services of this command.

On the evening of the 18th, all transportation belonging to the army in front, captured small-arms, and artillery having passed over Big

Black, I crossed the brigade, and sending forward the Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers as a protection to the advance of the train, I encamped with the remainder of my command on the bank of the river for the night.

Marching early the 19th instant, I arrived in the rear of Vicksburg and rejoined the division in the afternoon of that day. During the remainder of the 19th instant and all day of the 20th, my brigade acted as a reserve to the troops of Smith's division, operating against the fortifications of Vicksburg.

At night of the 20th, orders were received to move forward and take the advance, relieving Landram's brigade, of Smith's division, which was quietly and quickly done under cover of the darkness. As soon as I had taken the advance, to protect my ranks from the enemy's sharpshooters rifle-pits were put in course of construction.

This work progressed favorably during the 21st. Two pieces of artillery, belonging to the Peoria Battery, were also brought up and planted on our right, in line with the pits.

Late in the evening of the 21st, orders were received to charge the enemy's works at 10 a. m. on the 22d instant, this to be a part of a simultaneous movement of our whole army upon the rebel fortifications.

For an account of the operations of this brigade on May 22, you are respectfully referred to the official report of the Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, May 22, 1863.

By daylight on the morning of the 22d instant, my brigade, consisting of the Eleventh Wisconsin and the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, had moved forward and occupied the ravine immediately in front of and about 100 yards from the rebel fortifications. The Ninety-seventh Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, placed temporarily under my command, was stationed in the ravine in the rear of the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers. Here they were sheltered by the brow of the hill, on the top and a little to the rear of which the enemy's works were constructed.

This position they continued to occupy without change until the hour (10 a. m.) appointed for the charge arrived. Promptly at the hour my line was formed for the assault, the Twenty-second Iowa, Col. William M. Stone, occupying the right; the Eleventh Wisconsin, Colonel Harris, the left, with the Twenty-first Iowa, Major Van Anda, supporting the Twenty-second, and the Ninety-seventh Illinois the Eleventh Wisconsin. Colonel Stone led his regiment against the enemy's fort directly in our front; the Eleventh Wisconsin, Colonel Harris, charged toward the rifle-pits to the left of the fort, the two supporting regiments closely following. As soon as they reached the crest of the hill, a terrible fire from the enemy in front and on both flanks swept the ground and did fearful execution. Officers and men fell on every side; but, with a courage that could not be daunted, the Twenty-second and Twenty-first Iowa on the right, and the Eleventh Wisconsin and a portion of the Ninety-seventh Illinois on the left, moved upon the enemy's works. Reaching them, the width and depth of the ditch in front of the works, combined with the heavy fire poured into them by the rebels, checked the main advance of the Twenty-second and Twenty-first Iowa; a few brave men, however, leaping into the ditch, clambered up the sides of the fort, rushed into it, engaging in a hand-to-hand conflict with the rebels occupying the outer wing of the fort, overcame them, killing many and compelling the remainder to surrender. Thus a portion of their works were in our possession, with the flag of the Twenty-second Iowa planted upon the walls. Those men of the Twenty-first and

Twenty-second who did not go into the fort sheltered themselves in the ditch in its front and the gullies washed on the sides of the hill, and opened a vigorous and effective fire upon the rebels.

On the left, the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Harris, with portions of the Twenty-second and Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers, which had become detached from their commands, and Ninety-seventh Illinois, succeeded in crossing the brow of the hill, under shelter of which their line had been formed; but, unfortunately, between them and the enemy's pits in their front was a deep and hitherto concealed ravine, filled with abatis. Into this Colonel Harris moved with his command, but beyond it, owing partly to the difficulty of the ravine itself, partly to the concentrated fire of the enemy, and partly to a want of sufficient support, he found it impossible to advance. Disposing of his men in the bottom and along the sides of the ravine as best he could, he halted and bravely held his ground.

In the mean time Landram's brigade had moved forward to my support, and as it came up into the ravine the Nineteenth Kentucky was ordered to move over the hill to the assistance of the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, which, under the leadership of the major commanding, they promptly did, losing, however, many men in the passage, among whom, I regret to say, was their gallant major.

The Seventy-seventh Illinois moved up to the right to the support of the Twenty-second and Twenty-first Iowa. Facing the fire of the enemy, they advanced upon the rebel fort, and planted their banner on its walls beside those of the Twenty-second Iowa. The One hundred and thirtieth Illinois halted in the ravine as a reserve; but while my command was being strengthened, as above, the enemy were not idle. Heavy re-enforcements had been drawn from their right and massed in my front behind their works.

As my men were already much exhausted, and as the re-enforcements sent them were light, farther advance under the circumstances was deemed impracticable, and orders were accordingly issued directing the men of the two brigades to hold the ground already gained, and this with the hope that re-enforcements might soon be forwarded, with whose aid they might assault the rebel works with a certainty of success. No re-enforcements, however, could be spared us during the forenoon, and until late in the afternoon our position remained the same as in the morning. All the efforts of the enemy to dislodge or drive us back were unavailing. At sunset, however, a determined rush was made by the rebels to regain possession of their work, which, in consequence of the exhaustion of the men holding it, was successful.

Falling back a few rods from the rebel works until they obtained the protection of the crest of the hill, my men halted and opened such a fire upon the enemy as effectually checked their advance and compelled them to remain close under the protection of their works. A heavy fire was kept up from both sides until dark, when, by mutual consent, it ceased.

At 8 p. m. I received orders to withdraw my men and occupy the same ground I held the evening before the charge, which was promptly done, after bringing off all my wounded, with the exception of those in the ditch immediately under the rebel works.

The loss of the brigade in the course of the day's fighting was very heavy. Out of the three regiments composing it, 375 were killed, wounded, and missing. An official list is herewith submitted.*

Among the killed I regret to name Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlap, of the Twenty-first Iowa, who, though quite lame from a wound in the

* Not found; but see revised statement, p. 161.

foot received in the battle near Port Gibson, still managed to make his way to the advance of his regiment soon after the charge, where he was almost immediately killed by a shot through the head.

Among the wounded was Col. William M. Stone, of the Twenty-second Iowa, who received a ball through the arm soon after the flag of his regiment was planted on the walls of the rebel fort; also Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, of the same regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner with several others in the evening, when the enemy regained possession of their works.

It is useless to undertake to make mention of all who distinguished themselves for bravery and gallant conduct. All officers and men did their duty nobly, and by their coolness and courage added new honors to those won at Port Gibson, at Champion's Hill, and Big Black. Sergt. Joseph E. Griffith, Company I, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, distinguished himself particularly in the charge on the fort, and is the only survivor but one of the men who took it in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Col. Cornelius W. Dunlap, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry.

IN CAMP NEAR BLACK RIVER, MISSISSIPPI,
May 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the position of the Twenty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in the memorable battle of Black River, May 17, 1863.

The Twenty-first was formed in line of battle on the right, and immediately in front of the enemy's fortifications, with the gallant Twenty-third Iowa Regiment on our right. Important maneuvering and skirmishing took place from this position until late in the forenoon, when orders were received to charge and carry the enemy's intrenchments at the point of the bayonet. The order was obeyed. The right moved out of the woods in good order and charged on the run across the open plain in front of the enemy's works, a distance of about 800 yards, driving the enemy in utter confusion from their breastworks and rifle-pits and entering in triumph the stronghold of the rebels. The enemy was strongly posted on our right, as well as in front. The bullets came in showers from the flanks, and, combined with those coming from the horde of rebels in the rifle-pits in front, made an awful hail-storm, through which it seemed a miracle that a single man passed uninjured. Colonel Merrill, commanding the regiment in the first part of the charge with devotion and bravery, fell, severely wounded, while gallantly leading his regiment against the enemy.

The Twenty-first captured a great many prisoners. This brilliant charge proved very destructive to the regiment, and our loss was very heavy. An official list is herewith transmitted.* Officers and men, with but one or two exceptions, behaved coolly and bravely, and their conduct reflects great credit upon themselves and their State, and creates a feeling of pride and gratitude on the part of their friends.

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* See revised statement, p. 130.

I cannot, of course, make mention of all those who distinguished themselves on that battle-field, as that would be to copy the roll of all present. Maj. S. G. Van Anda received the highest credit for the coolness and bravery with which he conducted the charge, the left being in front, through the storm of leaden hail. Much of the success of the charge is owing to his gallant conduct and daring example. Captain Harrison was one of the first officers on the enemy's works. Captains Swivel, Voorhees, Watson, Boardman, and Crooke behaved with great coolness. Lieutenants Roberts, Childs, and Dolson received the praise of all who saw their bravery. Lieutenant Howard, of Company B, acting adjutant, received a mortal wound while gallantly performing his part in this gallant charge.

We lost many of our bravest men, but it was a great undertaking, and the object accomplished was the most important of the war.

To Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Jackson, of the staff, too much praise cannot be given. Their conduct was brave and noble, and they are held in the highest respect by every officer and soldier of the command for the faithful manner in which they performed their duties.

I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

C. W. DUNLAP,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-first Iowa.

Captain WILSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

MAY 17, 1863.—Skirmish near Bridgeport, Miss.

Report of Col. Clark Wright, Sixth Missouri Cavalry.

BRIDGEPORT, MISS., *May* 17, 1863.

COLONEL: I engaged General [A. W.] Reynolds this morning 3 miles from this place. He had one brigade and two batteries. In my first charge his lines broke and he retreated precipitately toward this place, when I came up and fought him three hours, until General Blair came up. He succeeded in getting most of his command across. I captured some 160 prisoners, two wagons and teams with provisions, and a number of mules. General Blair relieved me, and I sent the command out to first plantation to feed men and horses, they having had nothing since yesterday morning. General Sherman has arrived here. As soon as I rest, I will cross at this point and join you at the earliest opportunity.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK WRIGHT,
Colonel.

W. T. CLARK, *Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. Seventeenth Army Corps.*

MAY 18, 1863.—Skirmish near Island No. 82, above Greenville, Miss.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On Board Steamer Luminary, May 19, 1863.

COLONEL: When we arrived within 15 miles of Greenville by way of river, and 7 across the land, our advance boat, the Crescent City, was

fired into several times from the Mississippi side, wounding 9 men seriously and 5 slightly of the Third Iowa.

We immediately landed all of our troops, and pushed forward our cavalry to the point from which we noticed the battery had been planted, but when the cavalry came up the battery had fled.

We immediately started in pursuit, and chased them about 9 miles, but could not keep up with them, not knowing the country as well as they did, and finally were compelled to give up the chase without accomplishing the purpose of our landing.

There are several points above Greenville which the enemy have pierced, making embrasures, and from one of these he made his attack on us. If a strong force of cavalry could be sent to land above Greenville, I think there would be no difficulty in taking this battery, but they are so well mounted that it is folly for infantry to pursue them. They had four pieces of artillery. We have just arrived at Young's Point, and are awaiting orders. We are now proceeding to Grand Gulf.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. G. LAUMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 18, 1863.—Skirmish on Horn Lake Creek, Tenn.

Report of Capt. Arthur M. Sherman, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

CAMP SECOND WISCONSIN CAVALRY,
May 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my report of the result of the expedition under my command, which left our camp at 1 p. m. to report to brigade commander, Colonel Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry.

I received instructions to proceed upon the Hernando road 10 or 12 miles with 75 men, and dispatch 25 men by the Pigeon Roost road to intersect the Hernando road and form a junction with me again, and, if the enemy were discovered in any force, to hold them in check, and report the fact to brigade headquarters.

After proceeding some 4 miles beyond Nonconnah, the advance discovered two pickets and gave chase. After running half a mile, one of them abandoned a United States horse and saddle and fled into the woods, the horse falling into our hands. We proceeded then near unto Horn Lake Creek, and discovered a picket of some 8 or 10 men, who seemed reluctant to abandon their post; whereupon I halted my command, without showing its strength, and advanced Lieutenant Showalter, with 20 men, for the purpose of charging them, after becoming convinced they had no reserve to support them; but, if such should be the case, to feint being unsupported, and fall back and draw them out. He advanced upon them, they retreating beyond Horn Lake Creek. He discovered at this time a squad on his right and left, which he immediately engaged, they as soon giving way, and returning into the timber. He immediately communicated to me the facts of his engagement, whereupon I advanced with one-half of the 50 men I had left, the

25 sent by the Pigeon Roost road not yet having overtaken us. About the time or a little before my arrival to the front, the enemy had all fled and abandoned their post.

It being now nearly dark, and my men without either food or blankets, I decided to return to camp.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. M. SHERMAN,
Captain, Commanding Company L, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. LEVI STERLING.

P. S.—I met one of our spies coming in from Hernando, who reported General Chalmers' presence there with 400 men, and that Major [G. L.] Blythe is this side with 300 men.

MAY 19, 1863.—Scouts from La Grange, Tenn.

Report of Col. Edward Hatch, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
La Grange, Tenn., May 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The colonel commanding directs me to say that he has the honor to submit the following report from the scouts this day:

One company Second Iowa Cavalry found on Ripley road, 10 miles south of this, a party of rebel cavalry of 60 to 100 men. Had quite a sharp skirmish, in which two of our men were quite severely wounded. Rebel loss unknown, but supposed to be much greater than ours. The rebels retired to the southwest. Patrols followed but a short distance farther.

One company (Second Iowa Cavalry) found about 70 of the rebels, supposed to be Mitchell's men, drawn up in line of battle in a field on the right and three-fourths of a mile distant from the road, 13 miles from this place, on Salem road, 2 miles this side of Salem. On our men deploying as skirmishers, the rebels withdrew at the trot, not firing a shot, in a westerly direction. The officer in command of this company reports sending to your headquarters a prisoner just from Jackson.

About 100 of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry went to Mount Pleasant by the way of Early Grove. They saw nothing. Heard of 6 men passing one hour in advance of them through Early Grove, but found or heard nothing of them at Mount Pleasant. They got rumors of 200 rebels at Alexander's Mills, on the Coldwater, south of Mount Pleasant, but nothing reliable.

No other forces or movements of the enemy are reported.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain HARLAND,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

MAY 19–JULY 4, 1863.—The Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Organization of the Union forces operating against Vicksburg, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding, May 18–July 4.

No. 2.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at Vicksburg, May 19.

No. 3.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22.

No. 4.—General Summary of Casualties in the Union forces during the operations against Vicksburg, May 1–July 4.

No. 5.—Capts. Frederick E. Prime and Cyrus B. Comstock, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineers Army of the Tennessee.

No. 6.—Lieut. Peter C. Hains, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 7.—Capt. William L. B. Jenney, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, Acting Engineer Officer Fifteenth Army Corps, including operations since May 9.

No. 8.—Capt. William Kossak, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, Acting Engineer Officer.

No. 9.—Capt. Henry C. Freeman, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, Acting Engineer Officer Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 10.—Capt. Andrew Hickenlooper, Chief Engineer Seventeenth Army Corps, including operations since April 17.

No. 11.—Capt. Stewart R. Tresilian, Engineer Officer Third Division, including operations since April 25.

No. 12.—Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 13.—Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Division.

No. 14.—Capt. Charles H. Lanphere, Seventh Michigan Battery, including operations May 16 and 17.

No. 15.—Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting, First Wisconsin Battery.

No. 16.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Lee, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

No. 17.—Col. James Keigwin, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

No. 18.—Col. John G. Fonda, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry, including operations May 16 and 17.

No. 19.—Col. Thomas J. Lucas, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, First Brigade, Tenth Division, including operations since April 13.

No. 20.—Col. Peter J. Sullivan, Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, Second Brigade, including operations since December 20, 1862.

No. 21.—Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, U. S. Army, commanding Twelfth Division.

No. 22.—Maj. Salue G. Van Anda, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division.

No. 23.—Maj. Joseph B. Atherton, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry.

No. 24.—Capt. Charles N. Lee, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, including operations since May 1.

No. 25.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 26.—Lieut. Col. Simeon D. Swan, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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*See also the general reports of Grant, Johnston, McClernand, and Pemberton; battle of Port Gibson, reports of Buehler and Carr; engagement at Raymond, reports of Davis, Campbell, Sanborn, John E. Smith, and John D. Stevenson; engagement at Jackson, reports of Alexander, Bouck, Buckland, Deimling, Hillis, Holmes, Hubbard, Matthies, Sherman, Thomas, and Tuttle (Part I); and engagement at Champion's Hill, reports of Burbridge, Guppey, Lindsey, Osterhaus, and Putnam. Also Appendix, pp. 689–698.

No. 27.—Col. Charles R. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, including operations since May 2.

No. 28.—Col. David Carskaddon, Ninth Iowa Infantry, Third Brigade, including operations since December 29, 1862.

No. 29.—Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, including operations since May 7.

No. 30.—Capt. Samuel E. Barrett, Battery B, First Illinois Light Artillery.

No. 31.—Col. Giles A. Smith, Eighth Missouri Infantry, commanding First Brigade, including operations since May 16.

No. 32.—Col. Thomas Kilby Smith, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, including operations since May 6.

No. 33.—Col. Oscar Malmborg, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, including operations since May 5.

No. 34.—Lieut. William C. Porter, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

No. 35.—Col. Hamilton N. Eldridge, One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

No. 36.—Lieut. Col. Cyrus W. Fisher, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, including operations since May 6.

No. 37.—Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott, Fifty-seventh Ohio Infantry, including operations since May 4.

No. 38.—Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

No. 39.—Maj. Charles Hipp, Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry.

No. 40.—Lieut. Joseph R. Reed, Second Iowa Battery, Third Division.

No. 41.—Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, First Brigade.

No. 42.—Col. James L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Infantry, Third Brigade.

No. 43.—Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 44.—Col. Aaron Brown, Third Iowa Infantry, First Brigade, including operations May 18.

No. 45.—Col. Benjamin Dornblaser, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Second Brigade.

No. 46.—Maj. Charles J. Stolbrand, Second Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 47.—Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

No. 48.—Col. Manning F. Force Twentieth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 49.—Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, Sixth Division, including operations since April 26.

No. 50.—Col. Thomas W. Humphrey, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry.

No. 51.—Col. William Hall, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

No. 52.—Maj. Charles Foster, Eleventh Iowa Infantry.

No. 53.—Maj. William A. Walker, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.

No. 54.—Col. William W. Belknap, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

No. 55.—Lieut. Col. John M. Hedrick, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

No. 56.—Capt. Romulus L. Hanks, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

No. 57.—Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry.

No. 58.—Capt. John H. Smith, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry.

No. 59.—Maj. Edward J. Wood, Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, First Brigade, Seventh Division.

No. 60.—Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Infantry.

No. 61.—Col. Green B. Raum, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 62.—Maj. John F. Walden, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

No. 63.—Lieut. Col. E. S. Sampson, Fifth Iowa Infantry, Third Brigade, including operations since April 25.

No. 64.—Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron, U. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 65.—Col. George W. Clark, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, First Brigade.
No. 66.—Col. John McNulta, Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, Second Brigade.
No. 67.—Lieut. Col. Daniel Kent, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry.
No. 68.—Col. Henry Bertram, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 69.—Capt. Martin Welfley, Battery B, First Missouri Light Artillery.
No. 70.—Consolidated statement of prisoners of war captured and paroled, &c.
No. 71.—Organization of the Confederate Army of Vicksburg, Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton commanding, July 4, 1863.
No. 72.—Summary of the Casualties in the Confederate forces during the siege of Vicksburg.
No. 73.—Maj. Samuel H. Lockett, C. S. Engineers, Chief Engineer.
No. 74.—Col. William T. Withers, First Mississippi Light Artillery, Chief of Light Artillery.
No. 75.—Col. Edward Higgins, C. S. Artillery, commanding river batteries.
No. 76.—Lieut. Col. D. Beltzhoover, First Louisiana Artillery.
No. 77.—Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 78.—Brig. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 79.—Capt. A. C. Roberds, Twenty-third Alabama Infantry.
No. 80.—Maj. George W. Mathieson, Thirty-first Alabama Infantry.
No. 81.—Capt. George E. Brewer, Forty-sixth Alabama Infantry.
No. 82.—Col. A. W. Reynolds, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 83.—Col. T. N. Waul, Texas Legion.
No. 84.—Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, C. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 85.—Brig. Gen. Louis Hébert, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 86.—Brig. Gen. John C. Moore, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 87.—Col. Ashbel Smith, Second Texas Infantry.
No. 88.—Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith, C. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 89.—Brig. Gen. W. E. Baldwin, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 90.—Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoup, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 91.—Maj. Gen. John S. Bowen, C. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 92.—Col. Francis M. Cockrell, Second Missouri Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 93.—Brig. Gen. Martin E. Green, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 94.—Col. Thomas P. Dockery, Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 95.—Capt. James W. Barclay and Lieut. H. Wilkerson, First Missouri Cavalry, and letters of congratulation.
No. 96.—Surg. Benjamin D. Lay, C. S. Army.
No. 97.—Abstract from morning report of sick and wounded of the Confederate Army at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

No. 1.

Organization of the Union forces operating against Vicksburg, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding, May 18–July 4, 1863.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ESCORT.

4th Illinois Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Embury D. Osband.

ENGINEERS.

1st Battalion Engineer Regiment of the West, Maj. William Tweeddale.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS WELSH.

First Brigade.

Col. HENRY BOWMAN.

36th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John B. Norton.
17th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Constant Luce.
27th Michigan, Col. Dorus M. Fox.
45th Pennsylvania, Col. John I. Curtin.

Third Brigade.

Col. DANIEL LEASURE.

2d Michigan, Col. William Humphrey.
8th Michigan, Col. Frank Graves.
20th Michigan, Lieut. Col. W. Huntington Smith.
79th New York, Col. David Morrison.
100th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Mathew M. Dawson.

Artillery.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. George W. Durell. †

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.

First Brigade.

Col. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.

6th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Henry H. Pearson.
9th New Hampshire, Col. Herbert B. Titus.
7th Rhode Island, Col. Zenas R. Bliss.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.

35th Massachusetts, Col. Sumner Carruth.
11th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Moses N. Collins.
51st New York, Col. Charles W. Le Gendre.
51st Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Hartranft.

Third Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.

29th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes.
46th New York, Col. Joseph Gerhardt.
50th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Brenholtz.

Artillery.

2d New York Light, Battery L, Capt. Jacob Roemer.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

2d United States, Battery E, Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin.

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND. ‡
Maj. Gen. EDWARD O. C. ORD.

ESCORT.

3d Illinois Cavalry, Company L, Capt. David R. Sparks.

PIONEERS.

Kentucky Infantry (Independent Company), Capt. William F. Patterson.

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* Joined from the Department of the Ohio, June 14 to 17.
† Transferred from Second Division June 25.
‡ Relieved June 19.

NINTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALBERT L. LEE.
Col. JAMES KEIGWIN.*

118th Illinois, Col. John G. Fonda.
49th Indiana:
Maj. Arthur J. Hawhe.
Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Thornton.
69th Indiana:
Col. Thomas W. Bennett.
Lieut. Col. Oran Perry.
7th Kentucky:
Lieut. Col. John Lucas.
Col. Reuben May.
120th Ohio, Col. Marcus M. Spiegel.

Second Brigade.

Col. DANIEL W. LINDSEY.

54th Indiana, Col. Fielding Mansfield.
22d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. George W. Monroe.
16th Ohio:
Capt. Eli W. Botsford.
Maj. Milton Mills.
42d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Don A. Pardee.
Col. Lionel A. Sheldon.
114th Ohio:
Col. John Cradlebaugh.
Lieut. Col. John H. Kelly.

Cavalry.

2d Illinois (five companies), Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Bush, jr.
3d Illinois (three companies), Capt. John L. Campbell.
6th Missouri (seven companies), Col. Clark Wright.

Artillery.

Capt. JACOB T. FOSTER.

Michigan Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Charles H. Lanphere.
Wisconsin Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting.

TENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

Escort.

4th Indiana Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Andrew P. Gallagher.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.

16th Indiana:
Col. Thomas J. Lucas.
Maj. James H. Redfield.
60th Indiana, Col. Richard Owen.
67th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Theodore E. Buehler.
83d Ohio, Col. Frederick W. Moore.
96th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Vance.
23d Wisconsin:
Col. Joshua J. Guppey.
Lieut. Col. William F. Vilas.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM J. LANDRAM.

77th Illinois, Col. David P. Grier.
97th Illinois:
Col. Friend S. Rutherford.
Lieut. Col. Lewis D. Martin.
130th Illinois, Col. Nathaniel Niles.
19th Kentucky:
Lieut. Col. John Cowan.
Maj. Josiah J. Mann.
48th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Job R. Parker.
Col. Peter J. Sullivan.

Artillery.

Illinois Light, Chicago Mercantile Battery, Capt. Patrick H. White.
Ohio Light, 17th Battery:
Capt. Ambrose A. Blount.
Capt. Charles S. Rice.

* Assumed command May 19.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY.

Escort.

1st Indiana Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. James L. Carey.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE F. MCGINNIS.

11th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William W. Darnall.
24th Indiana, Col. William T. Spicely.
34th Indiana:
Col. Robert A. Cameron.
Maj. Robert B. Jones.
Col. Robert A. Cameron.
46th Indiana, Col. Thomas H. Bringhurst.
29th Wisconsin:
Col. Charles R. Gill.
Lieut. Col. William A. Greene.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES R. SLACK.

87th Illinois, Col. John E. Whiting.
47th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin.
24th Iowa:
Col. Eber C. Byam.
Lieut. Col. John Q. Wilds.
28th Iowa, Col. John Connell.
56th Ohio, Col. William H. Raynor.

Artillery.

1st Missouri Light, Battery A, Capt. George W. Schofield.
Ohio Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Augustus Beach.
Ohio Light, 16th Battery, Lieut. Russell P. Twist.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.

Escort.

3d Illinois Cavalry, Company G:
Capt. Enos McPhail.
Capt. Samuel S. Marrett.

First Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.
(2.) Col. HENRY D. WASHBURN.*
(3.) Col. DAVID SHUNK.†

33d Illinois, Col. Charles E. Lippincott.
99th Illinois:
Col. George W. K. Bailey.
Lieut. Col. Lemuel Parke.
8th Indiana.
Col. David Shunk.
Maj. Thomas J. Brady.
18th Indiana:
Col. Henry D. Washburn.
Capt. Jonathan H. Williams.
1st United States (siege guns), Maj. Maurice Maloney.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MICHAEL K. LAWLER.

21st Iowa:
Lieut. Col. Cornelius W. Dunlap.
Maj. Salue G. Van Anda.
22d Iowa:
Col. William M. Stone.
Lieut. Col. Harvey Graham.
Maj. Joseph B. Atherton.
Capt. Charles N. Lee.
23d Iowa, Col. Samuel L. Glasgow.
11th Wisconsin:
Col. Charles L. Harris.
Maj. Arthur Platt.

Artillery.

2d Illinois Light, Battery A:
Lieut. Frank B. Fenton.
Capt. Peter Davidson.
Indiana Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Martin Klauss.

* Assumed command May 31. † Assumed command June 27.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE.

First Brigade.

(1.) Col. FRANCIS H. MANTER.
(2.) Col. BERNARD G. FARRAR.*

13th Illinois, Col. Adam B. Gorgas.
27th Missouri, Col. Thomas Curly.
29th Missouri, Col. James Peckham.
30th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Otto Schadt.
31st Missouri:
Col. Thomas C. Fletcher.
Maj. Frederick Jaensch.
Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson.
32d Missouri, Maj. Abraham J. Seay.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES R. WOODS.

25th Iowa, Col. George A. Stone.
31st Iowa:
Col. William Smyth.
Maj. Theodore Stimming.
3d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Theodore Meumann.
12th Missouri, Col. Hugo Wangelin.
17th Missouri:
Col. Francis Hassendeubel.
Lieut. Col. John F. Cramer.
76th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William B. Woods.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.

4th Iowa:
Col. James A. Williamson.
Lieut. Col. George Burton.
9th Iowa:
Maj. Don. A. Carpenter.
Capt. Frederick S. Washburn.
Col. David Carskaddon.
26th Iowa, Col. Milo Smith.
30th Iowa:
Col. Charles H. Abbott.
Col. William M. G. Torrence.

Artillery.†

Iowa Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Henry H. Griffiths.
2d Missouri Light, Battery F, Capt. Clemens Landgraeber.
Ohio Light, 4th Battery, Capt. Louis Hoffmann.

Cavalry.

Kane County (Illinois) Independent Company, Lieut. Thomas J. Beebe.
3d Illinois, Company D, Lieut. Jonathan Kershner.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR.

First Brigade.

Col. GILES A. SMITH.

113th Illinois:
Col. George B. Hoge.
Lieut. Col. John W. Paddock.
116th Illinois, Col. Nathan W. Tupper.
6th Missouri:
Lieut. Col. Ira Boutell.
Col. James H. Blood.
8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. David C. Coleman.
13th United States, 1st Battalion:
Capt. Edward C. Washington.
Capt. Charles Ewing.
Capt. Charles C. Smith.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS KILBY SMITH.
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.‡

55th Illinois, Col. Oscar Malmborg.
127th Illinois, Col. Hamilton N. Eldridge.
83d Indiana, Col. Benjamin J. Spooner.
54th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Cyrus W. Fisher.
57th Ohio:
Col. Americus V. Rice.
Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott.

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* Assumed command June 13.
† Maj. Ezra Taylor, chief of the corps artillery.
‡ Assumed command May 24.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.

30th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. George H. Hildt.
Col. Theodore Jones.
37th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh.
Maj. Charles Hipp.
Col. Edward Siber.
47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry.
4th West Virginia, Col. James H. Dayton.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Peter P. Wood.
1st Illinois Light, Battery B:
Capt. Samuel E. Barrett.
Lieut. Israel P. Rumsey.
1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Capt. Levi W. Hart.
Ohio Light, 8th Battery, Capt. James F. Putnam.

Cavalry.

Thielemann's (Illinois) Battalion, Companies A and B,
Capt. Milo Thielemann.
10th Missouri, Company C:
Capt. Daniel W. Ballou.
Lieut. Benjamin Joel.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. TUTTLE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RALPH P. BUCKLAND.
Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.*

114th Illinois, Col. James W. Judy.
93d Indiana, Col. De Witt C. Thomas.
72d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Le Roy Crockett.
Maj. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio:
Col. William L. McMillen.
Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

47th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Baker.
5th Minnesota, Col. Lucius F. Hubbard.
11th Missouri:
Col. Andrew J. Weber.
Lieut. Col. William L. Barnum.
8th Wisconsin, Col. George W. Robbins.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES L. MATTHIES.
Col. JOSEPH J. WOODS.†

8th Iowa, Col. James L. Geddes.
12th Iowa:
Col. Joseph J. Woods.
Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Edgington.
35th Iowa, Col. Sylvester G. Hill.

Artillery.

Capt. NELSON T. SPOOR.

1st Illinois Light, Battery E, Capt. Allen C. Waterhouse.
Iowa Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Joseph R. Reed.

UNATTACHED CAVALRY.

4th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Simeon D. Swan.

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* Assumed command June 22.

† Assumed command June 4.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

(Detachment.)

Maj. Gen. CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

FIRST DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM SOOY SMITH.

Escort.

7th Illinois Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Henry C. Forbes.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. LOOMIS.

26th Illinois, Maj. John B. Harris.
90th Illinois, Col. Timothy O'Meara.
12th Indiana, Col. Reuben Williams.
100th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Albert Heath.

Second Brigade.

Col. STEPHEN G. HICKS.

40th Illinois, Maj. Hiram W. Hall.
103d Illinois, Col. Willard A. Dickerman.
15th Michigan, Col. John M. Oliver.
46th Ohio, Col. Charles C. Walcutt.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH R. COCKERILL.

97th Indiana, Col. Robert F. Catterson.
99th Indiana, Col. Alexander Fowler.
53d Ohio, Col. Wells S. Jones.
70th Ohio, Maj. William B. Brown.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM W. SANFORD.

48th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lucien Greathouse.
6th Iowa, Col. John M. Corse

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM COGSWELL.

1st Illinois Light, Battery F, Capt. John T. Cheney.
1st Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. William N. Lansing.
Illinois Light, Cogswell's Battery, Lieut. Henry G. Eddy.
Indiana Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Michael Mueller.

FOURTH DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. JACOB G. LAUMAN.

First Brigade.

Col. ISAAC C. PUGH.

41st Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Nale.
53d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Seth C. Earl.
3d Iowa, Col. Aaron Brown.
33d Wisconsin, Col. Jonathan B. Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. CYRUS HALL.

14th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. William Cam.
Capt. Augustus H. Cornman.
15th Illinois, Col. George C. Rogers.
46th Illinois, Col. Benjamin Dornblaser.
76th Illinois, Col. Samuel T. Busey.
53d Indiana, ‡Col. Walter Q. Gresham.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE E. BRYANT.
Col. AMORY K. JOHNSON.§

28th Illinois, Maj. Hinman Rhodes.
32d Illinois:
Col. John Logan.
Lieut. Col. William Hunter.
12th Wisconsin:
Lieut. Col. De Witt C. Poole.
Col. George E. Bryant.

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* Joined from La Grange, Tenn., June 12.
† Joined from Memphis, Tenn., May 13 to 20. Temporarily attached to the Thirteenth Corps.
‡ Transferred to Third Brigade June 22.
§ Assumed command June 9.

Cavalry.

15th Illinois, Companies F and I, Maj. James G. Wilson.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE C. GUMBART.

2d Illinois Light, Battery E, Lieut. George L. Nispel.
2d Illinois Light, Battery K, Capt. Benjamin F. Rodgers.
Ohio Light, 5th Battery, Lieut. Anthony B. Burton.
Ohio Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Silas A. Burnap.
Ohio Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Edward Spear, jr.

PROVISIONAL DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL.

Engelmann's Brigade.

Col. ADOLPH ENGELMANN.

43d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Adolph Dengler.
61st Illinois, Maj. Simon P. Ohr.
106th Illinois, Maj. John M. Hurt.
12th Michigan, Col. William H. Graves.

Richmond's Brigade.

Col. JONATHAN RICHMOND.

18th Illinois, Col. Daniel H. Brush.
54th Illinois, Col. Greenville M. Mitchell.
126th Illinois, Maj. William W. Wilshire.
22d Ohio, Col. Oliver Wood.

Montgomery's Brigade.

Col. MILTON MONTGOMERY.

40th Iowa, Col. John A. Garrett.
3d Minnesota, Col. Chauncey W. Griggs.
25th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Nasmith.
27th Wisconsin, Col. Conrad Krez.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON.

ESCORT.

4th Company Ohio Cavalry, Capt. John S. Foster.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Escort.

2d Illinois Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. William B. Cummins.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.
Brig. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.†

20th Illinois, Maj. Daniel Bradley.
31st Illinois:
Lieut. Col. John D. Rees.
Maj. Robert N. Pearson.
45th Illinois, Col. Jasper A. Maltby.
124th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Sloan.
23d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William P. Davis.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.
Col. MANNING F. FORCE.†

30th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Warren Shedd.
20th Ohio:
Col. Manning F. Force.
Capt. Francis M. Shaklee.
68th Ohio, Col. Robert K. Scott.
78th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Greenberry F. Wiles.

* Composed of the First and Second Brigades of the Third Division and four regiments from the Sixth Division. Joined from Memphis, Tenn., June 3.
† Assumed command June 3.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN D. STEVENSON.

8th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Sturgess.
17th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis M. Smith.
81st Illinois:
Col. James J. Dollins.
Col. Franklin Campbell.
7th Missouri:
Capt. Robert Buchanan.
Capt. William B. Collins.
32d Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Potts.

Artillery.

Maj. CHARLES J. STOLBRAND.

1st Illinois Light, Battery D:
Capt. Henry A. Rogers.
Lieut. George J. Wood.
Capt. Frederick Sparrestrom.
2d Illinois Light, Battery G:*
Capt. Frederick Sparrestrom.
Lieut. John W. Lowell.
2d Illinois Light, Battery L, Capt. William H. Bolton.
Michigan Light, 8th Battery:
Capt. Samuel De Golyer.
Lieut. Theodore W. Lockwood.
Ohio Light, 3d Battery, Capt. William S. Williams.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.

Escort.

11th Illinois Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Stephen S. Tripp.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HUGH T. REID.

1st Kansas, Col. William Y. Roberts.
16th Wisconsin, Col. Benjamin Allen.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS E. G. RANSOM.

11th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Garrett Nevins.
Lieut. Col. James H. Coates.

Second Brigade—Continued.

72d Illinois, Col. Frederick A. Starring.
95th Illinois:
Col. Thomas W. Humphrey.
Lieut. Col. Leander Blanden.
Col. Thomas W. Humphrey.
14th Wisconsin, Col. Lyman M. Ward.
17th Wisconsin:
Lieut. Col. Thomas McMahon.
Col. Adam G. Malloy.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM HALL.
Col. ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.†

11th Iowa:
Lieut. Col. John C. Abercrombie.
Col. William Hall.
13th Iowa, Col. John Shane.
15th Iowa, Col. William W. Belknap.
16th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders.

* By the collision of two steamers May 1, 1863, near Grand Gulf, Miss., this battery lost all its guns, and was sent to Memphis to refit. It rejoined the army at Vicksburg June 30. Meantime Captain Sparrestrom had been assigned, June 16, to the command of Battery D, First Illinois Light Artillery.

† Assumed command June 6.

Artillery.

Maj. THOMAS D. MAURICE.

2d Illinois Light, Battery F, Capt. John W. Powell.
Minnesota Light, 1st Battery:
Lieut. Henry Hurter.
Capt. William Z. Clayton.
1st Missouri Light, Battery C, Capt. Charles Mann.
Ohio Light, 10th Battery:
Capt. Hamilton B. White.
Lieut. William L. Newcomb.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ISAAC F. QUINBY.
Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.*

Escort.

4th Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Alexander Mueller.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN B. SANBORN.

48th Indiana, Col. Norman Eddy.
59th Indiana, Col. Jesse I. Alexander.
4th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte.
18th Wisconsin, Col. Gabriel Bouck.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL A. HOLMES.
Col. GREEN B. RAUM.†

56th Illinois:
Col. Green B. Raum.
Capt. Pinckney J. Welsh.
17th Iowa:
Col. David B. Hillis.
Col. Clark R. Wever.
Maj. John F. Walden.
10th Missouri, Maj. Francis C. Deimling.
24th Missouri, Company E, Lieut. Daniel Driscoll.
80th Ohio:
Col. Matthias H. Bartilson.
Maj. Pren Metham.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE B. BOOMER.
Col. HOLDEN PUTNAM.‡
Brig. Gen. CHARLES L. MATTHIES.§

93d Illinois:
Col. Holden Putnam.
Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell.
Col. Holden Putnam.
5th Iowa:
Lieut. Col. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
Col. Jabez Banbury.
10th Iowa, Col. William E. Small.
26th Missouri, Capt. Benjamin D. Dean.

Artillery.

Capt. FRANK C. SANDS.
Capt. HENRY DILLON.‖

1st Missouri Light, Battery M, Lieut. Junius W. MacMurray.
Ohio Light, 11th Battery,¶ Lieut. Fletcher E. Armstrong.
Wisconsin Light, 6th Battery:
Capt. Henry Dillon.
Lieut. Samuel F. Clark.
Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Capt. William Zickerick.

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* Assumed command June 3.
† Assumed command June 10.
‡ Assumed command May 22.
§ Assumed command June 2.
‖ Assumed command June 6.
¶ Temporarily attached to Kimball's division, Sixteenth Corps, June 6.

HERRON'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. FRANCIS J. HERRON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER.

37th Illinois, Col. John C. Black.
26th Indiana, Col. John G. Clark.
20th Iowa, Col. William McE. Dye.
34th Iowa, Col. George W. Clark.
38th Iowa, Col. D. Henry Hughes.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. Nelson Cole.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Joseph Foust.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. ORME.

94th Illinois, Col. John McNulta.
19th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Daniel Kent.
20th Wisconsin, Col. Henry Bertram.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery B Capt. Martin Welfley.

UNATTACHED CAVALRY.

Col. CYRUS BUSSEY.

5th Illinois, Maj. Thomas A. Apperson.
3d Iowa, Maj. Oliver H. P. Scott.
2d Wisconsin, Col. Thomas Stephens.

DISTRICT NORTHEAST LOUISIANA.

Brig. Gen. ELIAS S. DENNIS.

DETACHED BRIGADE.

Col. GEORGE W. NEELEY.

63d Illinois, Col. Joseph B. McCown.
108th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles Turner.
120th Illinois, Col. George W. McKeaig.
131st Illinois:
Col. George W. Neeley.
Maj. Joseph L. Purvis.
10th Illinois Cavalry, Companies A, D, G, and K, Maj. Elvis P. Shaw.

AFRICAN BRIGADE.

Col. ISAAC F. SHEPARD

Post of Milliken's Bend, La.

Col. HIRAM SCOFIELD.

8th Louisiana, Col. Hiram Scofield.
9th Louisiana:
Col. Herman Lieb.
Maj. Erastus N. Owen.
Lieut. Col. Charles J. Paine.
11th Louisiana:
Col. Edwin W. Chamberlain.
Lieut. Col. Cyrus Sears.
13th Louisiana, Lieut. H. Knoll.
1st Mississippi, Lieut. Col. A. Watson Webber.
3d Mississippi, Col. Richard H. Ballinger.

Post of Goodrich's Landing, La.

Col. WILLIAM F. WOOD.

1st Arkansas, Lieut. Col. James W. Campbell.
10th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Frederick M. Crandall.

* Joined from the Department of the Missouri June 11.

No. 2.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
General staff officers	------	------	1	------	------	------	1
97th Illinois	------	1	------	8	------	------	9
118th Illinois	------	------	------	8	------	------	8
130th Illinois	------	2	------	7	------	------	9
16th Indiana	------	1	------	4	------	------	5
49th Indiana	------	1	1	9	------	------	11
67th Indiana	------	------	------	4	------	------	4
69th Indiana	------	------	------	4	------	------	4
7th Kentucky	------	------	------	3	------	------	3
22d Kentucky	------	------	------	2	------	------	2
16th Ohio	------	1	------	9	------	------	10
42d Ohio	------	------	2	11	------	------	13
83d Ohio	------	1	------	7	------	------	8
114th Ohio	------	------	1	9	------	------	10
120th Ohio	------	------	------	3	------	------	3
Total Thirteenth Army Corps	------	7	5	88	------	------	100
FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
55th Illinois	1	3	2	20	------	------	26
113th Illinois	------	------	------	7	------	------	7
114th Illinois	------	2	1	9	------	------	12
116th Illinois	------	6	6	58	------	1	71
127th Illinois	1	7	3	28	------	1	40
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B	------	------	------	2	------	------	2
83d Indiana	2	8	4	42	------	------	56
93d Indiana	------	1	------	5	------	------	6
4th Iowa	------	------	------	13	------	------	13
9th Iowa	------	4	------	12	------	------	16
12th Iowa	------	1	------	1	------	------	2
26th Iowa	------	3	------	11	------	------	14
30th Iowa	------	------	------	7	------	------	7
6th Missouri	------	3	5	20	------	------	28
8th Missouri	------	7	2	17	------	------	26
12th Missouri	1	------	1	2	------	------	4
30th Missouri	1	------	------	6	------	------	7
31st Missouri	------	------	1	2	------	------	3
30th Ohio	------	------	------	9	------	------	9
37th Ohio	2	12	1	34	------	------	49
47th Ohio	1	12	3	37	1	5	59
54th Ohio	------	2	------	13	------	------	15
57th Ohio	------	5	1	12	------	------	18
72d Ohio	------	1	3	10	------	------	14
95th Ohio	------	------	------	2	------	------	2
4th West Virginia	1	26	11	99	------	------	137
13th United States	------	21	6	43	------	------	70
Total Fifteenth Army Corps	10	124	50	521	1	7	713
SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
11th Illinois	------	------	------	12	------	------	12
72d Illinois	------	2	1	1	------	------	4
93d Illinois	------	------	------	3	------	------	3
95th Illinois	------	8	3	51	------	------	62
26th Missouri	------	2	------	------	------	------	2
14th Wisconsin	------	1	------	6	------	------	7
17th Wisconsin	------	3	6	30	------	------	39
Total Seventeenth Army Corps	------	16	10	103	------	------	129
Grand total	10	147	65	712	1	7	942

OFFICERS KILLED.

ILLINOIS.

Lieut. Levi Hill, 55th Infantry. | Lieut. Hiram McClintock, 127th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Capt. Metellus Calvert, 83d Infantry. | Capt. John M. Cresswell, 83d Infantry.

MISSOURI.

Capt. Charles Denny, 12th Infantry. | Lieut. Celestien M. French, 30th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Gustav A. Wintzer, 37th Infantry. | Lieut. Edward N. Bernard, 47th Infantry.
Lieut. Sebaldus Hassler, 37th Infantry. |

WEST VIRGINIA.

Maj. Arza M. Goodspeed, 4th Infantry.

OFFICERS DIED OF WOUNDS.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. John S. Riddle, 127th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Jonathan Casto, 47th Infantry.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Lieut. Finley D. Ong, 4th Infantry. | Lieut. Justus A. Boies, 4th Infantry.

REGULARS.

Capt. Edward C. Washington, 13th Infantry.

No. 3.

*Return of Casualties in the Union forces in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.**

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.							
NINTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES KEIGWIN.							
118th Illinois	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5
49th Indiana	.....	2	2	11	.....	.....	15
69th Indiana	.....	2	2	8	.....	.....	12
7th Kentucky	.....	9	3	57	.....	.....	69
120th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total First Brigade	.....	15	7	80	.....	.....	102

* Only such organizations as reported losses are embraced in this return.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL W. LINDSEY.							
22d Kentucky	.....	3	.....	14	.....	.....	17
16th Ohio	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	9
42d Ohio	.....	1	3	18	.....	1	23
114th Ohio	.....	6	1	22	.....	.....	29
Total Second Brigade	.....	14	4	59	.....	1	78
Total Ninth Division	.....	29	11	139	.....	1	180
TENTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.							
16th Indiana	.....	2	2	10	.....	.....	14
67th Indiana	.....	6	.....	23	.....	.....	29
83d Ohio	.....	4	1	18	.....	.....	23
23d Wisconsin	.....	2	3	25	.....	2	32
Total First Brigade	.....	14	6	76	.....	2	98
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM J. LANDRAM.							
77th Illinois	.....	19	4	81	.....	26	130
97th Illinois	.....	.....	3	9	.....	2	14
130th Illinois	1	9	2	29	.....	.....	41
19th Kentucky	1	4	4	53	.....	2	64
48th Ohio	.....	10	5	20	.....	.....	35
Total Second Brigade	2	42	18	192	.....	30	284
Artillery.							
Ohio Light, 17th Battery	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Tenth Division	2	56	24	271	.....	32	385
FOURTEENTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.							
33d Illinois	.....	13	8	51	.....	.....	72
99th Illinois	1	18	6	71	.....	6	102
8th Indiana	3	19	1	94	.....	.....	117
18th Indiana	.....	7	2	37	.....	1	47
1st United States	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total First Brigade	4	57	17	256	.....	7	341
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. MICHAEL K. LAWLER.							
21st Iowa	1	15	7	80	.....	10	113
22d Iowa	2	25	6	112	1	18	164
11th Wisconsin	1	10	3	77	.....	.....	91
Total Second Brigade	4	50	16	269	1	28	368
Artillery.							
Indiana Light, 1st Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Fourteenth Division	8	107	33	526	1	35	710
Total Thirteenth Army Corps	10	192	68	936	1	68	1,275

Return of Casualties in the Union forces in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE.							
First Brigade.							
Col. FRANCIS H. MANTER.							
13th Illinois	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
30th Missouri	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
31st Missouri	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Total First Brigade	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	7
Second Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES R. WOODS.							
25th Iowa	.....	5	1	26	.....	5	37
31st Iowa	.....	3	4	15	.....	.....	22
3d Missouri	.....	3	1	11	.....	3	18
12th Missouri	4	22	7	75	.....	.....	108
76th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Total Second Brigade	4	33	13	132	.....	8	190
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.							
9th Iowa	2	16	5	55	.....	.....	78
26th Iowa	.....	4	4	19	.....	.....	27
30th Iowa	2	11	2	34	.....	1	50
Total Third Brigade	4	31	11	108	.....	1	155
Artillery.							
2d Missouri Light, Battery F	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total First Division	9	65	24	246	.....	9	353
SECOND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR.							
First Brigade.							
Col. GILES A. SMITH.							
113th Illinois	.....	7	2	18	.....	.....	27
116th Illinois	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	9
6th Missouri	.....	2	1	12	.....	.....	15
8th Missouri	.....	10	4	36	.....	1	51
Total First Brigade	1	19	8	73	.....	1	102
Second Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS KILBY SMITH.							
55th Illinois	.....	5	1	12	.....	.....	18
127th Illinois	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	10
83d Indiana	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
54th Ohio	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
57th Ohio	.....	2	1	10	.....	.....	13
Total Second Brigade	.....	11	2	43	.....	.....	56

Return of Casualties in the Union forces in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.							
30th Ohio	1	5	6	37	.....	2	51
37th Ohio	.....	10	1	30	.....	.....	41
47th Ohio	.....	6	2	24	.....	1	33
4th West Virginia	.....	3	1	15	.....	.....	19
Total Third Brigade	1	24	10	106	.....	3	144
Artillery.							
1st Illinois Light, Battery B	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total Second Division	2	56	20	222	.....	4	304
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES M. TUTTLE.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. RALPH P. BUCKLAND.							
114th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
93d Indiana	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
72d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
95th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.							
47th Illinois	.....	5	2	31	.....	.....	38
5th Minnesota	.....	2	.....	1	.....	7	10
11th Missouri	.....	7	2	83	.....	.....	92
8th Wisconsin	1	2	2	15	.....	22	42
Total Second Brigade	1	16	6	130	.....	29	182
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES L. MATTHIES.							
8th Iowa	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5
Total Third Brigade	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5
Artillery.							
1st Illinois Light, Battery E	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Iowa Light, 2d Battery	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Artillery	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
Total Third Division	1	17	7	147	.....	29	201
Total Fifteenth Army Corps	12	138	51	615	.....	42	858
SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON.							
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.							
20th Illinois	.....	.....	2	21	.....	.....	23
31st Illinois	.....	3	2	19	.....	.....	24

Return of Casualties in the Union forces in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade—Continued.							
45th Illinois	1	.....	.....	19	.....	2	22
124th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
23d Indiana	1	2	.....	7	.....	.....	10
Total First Brigade	2	5	4	68	.....	2	81
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.							
68th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN D. STEVENSON.							
8th Illinois	.....	4	1	18	.....	.....	23
17th Illinois	.....	3	1	22	.....	.....	26
81st Illinois	4	14	8	72	.....	.....	98
7th Missouri	.....	9	5	88	.....	.....	102
32d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	23
Total Third Brigade	4	30	15	223	.....	.....	272
Total Third Division	6	35	19	297	.....	2	359
SIXTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.							
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS E. G. RANSOM.							
11th Illinois	1	2	2	28	.....	9	42
72d Illinois	2	18	4	67	.....	5	96
95th Illinois	2	16	5	78	.....	8	109
14th Wisconsin	1	13	5	74	.....	4	97
17th Wisconsin	.....	2	.....	12	.....	6	20
Total Second Brigade	6	51	16	259	.....	32	364
Third Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM HALL.							
11th Iowa	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
16th Iowa	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Third Brigade	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Total Sixth Division	6	52	17	260	.....	32	367
SEVENTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ISAAC F. QUINBY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN B. SANBORN.							
48th Indiana	.....	8	1	23	.....	1	33
59th Indiana	1	10	4	95	.....	1	111
4th Minnesota	1	11	7	35	.....	.....	54
18th Wisconsin	.....	5	2	9	.....	.....	16
Total First Brigade	2	34	14	162	.....	2	214

Return of Casualties in the Union forces in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL A. HOLMES.							
56th Illinois	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	4
17th Iowa	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
10th Missouri	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Second Brigade	.....	1	1	10	.....	.....	12
Third Brigade.							
(1.) Col. GEORGE B. BOOMER.* (2.) Col. HOLDEN PUTNAM.							
93d Illinois	.....	4	1	50	.....	.....	55
5th Iowa	.....	3	.....	18	.....	.....	21
10th Iowa	.....	2	2	24	.....	.....	28
26th Missouri	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	10
Total Third Brigade	1	13	3	97	.....	.....	114
Total Seventh Division	3	48	18	269	.....	2	340
Total Seventeenth Army Corps	15	135	54	826	.....	36	1,066

RECAPITULATION.

Thirteenth Army Corps	10	192	68	936	1	68	1,275
Fifteenth Army Corps	12	138	51	615	.....	42	858
Seventeenth Army Corps	15	135	54	826	.....	36	1,066
Grand total Army of the Tennessee	37	465	173	2,377	1	146	3,199

OFFICERS KILLED.

ILLINOIS.

Lieut. Col. Garrett Nevins, 11th Infantry.
Maj. Luther H. Cowen, 45th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry C. Mowry, 72d Infantry.
Lieut. James A. Bingham, 72d Infantry.
Col. James J. Dollins, 81st Infantry.
Lieut. Zebedee Hammack, 81st Infantry.
Lieut. William L. Farmer, 81st Infantry.
Lieut. Hugh Warnock, 81st Infantry.
Capt. Jason B. Manzer, 95th Infantry.
Capt. Gabriel E. Cornwell, 95th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas J. Kinman, 99th Infantry.
Lieut. Nathan W. Wheeler, 116th Infantry.
Capt. William M. Colby, 130th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Capt. Andrew O'Daniel, 8th Infantry.
Capt. Frederick S. Wysong, 8th Infantry.
Capt. Hiram T. Vandevender, 8th Infantry.
Lieut. Christian G. Zulauf, 23d Infantry.
Lieut. Marcus B. C. Tripp, 59th Infantry.

IOWA.

Lieut. Edward Tyrrell, 9th Infantry.
Lieut. Jacob Jones, 9th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Cornelius W. Dunlap, 21st Infantry.
Capt. James Robertson, 22d Infantry.
Lieut. Matthew A. Robb, 22d Infantry.
Col. Charles H. Abbott, 30th Infantry.
Lieut. James P. Milliken, 30th Infantry.

* Killed.

KENTUCKY.

Maj. Morgan V. Evans, 19th Infantry.

MINNESOTA.

Lieut. George G. Sherbrooke, 4th Infantry.

MISSOURI.

Maj. Gustavus Lightfoot, 12th Infantry.
Capt. Christian Andel, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles L. Kasten, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. George Eggart, 12th Infantry.
Col. George B. Boomer, 26th Infantry.
Lieut. William Robinson, 31st Infantry.

OHIO.

Capt. Thomas Hayes, 30th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Lieut. Willard D. Chapman, 8th Infantry.
Lieut. Hiram E. Smith, 11th Infantry.
Lieut. Colin Miller, 14th Infantry.

OFFICERS DIED OF WOUNDS.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. Horace L. Bowyer, 31st Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Wright, 72d Infantry.
Capt. Cornelius S. Ward, 81st Infantry.
Lieut. Abraham L. Lippincott, 81st Infantry.
Capt. Edward J. Cook, 95th Infantry.
Lieut. James E. Sponable, 95th Infantry.
Capt. Eli R. Smith, 99th Infantry.
Lieut. William Gray, 99th Infantry.
Lieut. Gusten F. Hardy, 116th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Maj. John C. Jenks, 18th Infantry.
Lieut. John L. Lowes, 18th Infantry.
Maj. John H. Finley, 69th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry Stratton, 69th Infantry.

IOWA.

Capt. Florillo M. Kelsey, 9th Infantry.
Capt. Frederick S. Washburn, 9th Infantry.
Lieut. Leonard L. Martin, 9th Infantry.
Capt. Henry Newton, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel Bates, 21st Infantry.
Lieut. William A. Roberts, 21st Infantry.
Lieut. David Letner, 30th Infantry.
Lieut. Robert Anderson, 31st Infantry.

KENTUCKY.

Lieut. Thomas Buchanan, 7th Infantry.

MINNESOTA.

Lieut. Clark Turner, 4th Infantry.

MISSOURI.

Lieut. Charles H. Brookings, 11th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Hiram J. Davis, 30th Infantry.
Maj. Virgil H. Moats, 43th Infantry.
Lieut. Willis C. Ferguson, 114th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. Stephen Estee, 8th Infantry.
Capt. Alfred J. Peaslee, 11th Infantry.
Lieut. James Law, 11th Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Alban, 18th Infantry.

No. 4.

General Summary of Casualties in the Union forces during the operations against Vicksburg, May 1–July 4, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Engagements, &c.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Battle of Port Gibson, Thompson's Hill, or Magnolia Church, May 1.	1	130	44	675	.....	25	875
Skirmish on the South Fork of Bayou Pierre, May 2.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Skirmishes on the North Fork of Bayou Pierre, at Willow Springs, Ingraham's Heights, Jones' Cross-Roads, Forty Hills, and Hankinson's Ferry, May 3.	.....	1	1	8	.....	.....	10
Engagement at Raymond, May 12	7	59	17	322	2	35	442
Skirmish on Fourteen-Mile Creek, May 12	.....	6	.....	24	.....	.....	30
Engagement at Jackson, May 14	2	40	14	237	.....	7	300
Battle of Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek, May 16	27	383	108	1,736	4	183	2,441
Engagement at Big Black River Bridge, May 17	3	36	16	221	.....	3	279
Skirmish at Bridgeport, May 17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Skirmishes about Vicksburg, May 18, 20, and 21	3	40	14	180	.....	2	239
Assault on Vicksburg, May 19	10	147	65	712	1	7	942
Assault on Vicksburg, May 22	37	465	173	2,377	1	146	3,199
Siege of Vicksburg, May 23–July 4	8	96	20	399	1	6	530
Skirmish at Liverpool Landing, near Yazoo City, May 23	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Skirmish at Mechanicsburg, May 24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Skirmish at Mechanicsburg, May 29	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Skirmish at Mechanicsburg, June 4	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	12
Skirmish at Birdsong Ferry, June 12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Skirmish at Birdsong Ferry, June 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Action at Hill's Plantation, near Bear Creek, June 22	.....	10	1	8	1	27	47
Skirmish at Edwards Station, July 1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total	98	1,416	474	6,921	10	443	9,362

Officers killed in skirmishes May 18, 20, *and* 21, 1863.—Capt. Henry M. Kellogg, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry; Lieut. Alexander C. Atchison, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry; Capt. Theodore Weller, Seventeenth Missouri Infantry.

Officers died of wounds received May 18, 20, *and* 21, 1863.—Capt. James W. Lavigne, Thielemann's Battalion, Illinois Cavalry; Lieut. Andrew J. McFarlane, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry.

Officers died of wounds received at Hill's Plantation, June 22, 1863.—Lieut. Joshua Gardner, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

OFFICERS KILLED DURING THE SIEGE.

(May 23–July 4, 1863.)

ILLINOIS.

Capt. Enos McPhail, 3d Cavalry.
Capt. Henry A. Rogers, Battery D, 1st Light Artillery.
Capt. George W. Bradley, 15th Infantry.
Capt. Leander B. Fisk, 45th Infantry.
Lieut. Andrew E. Walbright, 56th Infantry.
Lieut. Julius A. Pratt, 124th Infantry.

MISSOURI.

Lieut. Daniel W. McBride, 7th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Charles Luther, 76th Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED DURING THE SIEGE.

ILLINOIS.

Lieut. James M. Moore, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John D. Rees, 31st Infantry.
Capt. Levi B. Casey, 31st Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Melancthon Smith, 45th Infantry.
Lieut. Peter J. Williams, 76th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry Miars, 81st Infantry.

INDIANA.

Capt. William M. Darrough, 23d Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Capt. Samuel De Golyer, 8th Battery.

MISSOURI.

Col. Andrew J. Weber, 11th Infantry.
Col. Francis Hassendeubel, 17th Infantry.

REGULARS.

Lieut. Charles Wilkins, 1st U. S. Infantry.

No. 5.

*Reports of Capts. Frederick E. Prime and Cyrus B. Comstock, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineers Army of the Tennessee.**

NEW YORK CITY, *November* 29, 1863.

The undersigned have the honor to submit the following report of engineer operations at the siege of Vicksburg:

On May 19, the troops under the command of Major-General Grant invested the city of Vicksburg thoroughly on the northern and eastern sides and incompletely on the south, Sherman's corps occupying the right, McPherson's the center, and McClernand's corps the left. Sherman's corps occupied the same position till near the close of the siege, when a division was moved toward the Big Black River to form part of a covering force against Johnston. McArthur's brigade, of McPherson's corps, was at first posted on the extreme left, resting on the Mississippi, to cover our depots at, and communications with, Warrenton, but was replaced by Lauman's division, brought from Haynes' Bluff, and then took post as reserve to McPherson's corps, in rear of Logan's division, furnishing working parties to assist Ransom and occasionally Logan. Lauman was to have been relieved by Parke's corps, which started for Warrenton for that purpose, and Lauman to take position on the left of Hovey's division, of McClernand's corps, Hovey's front being diminished, as he had too much ground to cover, and Herron, on his arrival, to take post between the two.

This arrangement was altered by Parke's corps going to Haynes' Bluff, Herron's division taking the extreme left on its arrival, and Lauman moving to Hovey's left. The front, covered by Herron's and Lauman's divisions, could not be so well invested as under the previous arrangement, from the diminished number of troops. McClernand's

* Prime was chief engineer Army of the Tennessee from July 18, 1862, to June 27, 1863, and was succeeded by Comstock.

corps was further diminished by Osterhaus' division being withdrawn from Hovey's left and sent to guard the crossings of the Big Black by the railroad and Jackson road. This doubled the front covered by Hovey.

At the close of the siege the position of the troops investing the city was, from our right, first, Sherman's corps, diminished by a division; second, McPherson's, diminished by a division; third, McClernand's (now Ord's) corps, also diminished by a division; fourth, Lauman's division; fifth, Herron's division.

The investment was close only after the arrival of Herron's division, being previously weak from the weakness of our force, and was made on the northern instead of the southern side of the city—first, to be near our depot of supplies at Chickasaw Bayou, on the Yazoo River, and to cover that depot; secondly, to be in such a position that a relieving force could not by a rapid movement effect a junction with the garrison of the city before we could attack that force.

At the beginning of the siege the enemy's defenses were essentially the same as at its close, making the place an intrenched camp 4 miles long and 2 miles wide, the line of defense not following its windings, being 7 miles long and well adapted to the ground.

DESCRIPTION OF GROUND.

Perhaps the best idea of the ground around Vicksburg may be obtained by supposing that originally a plateau, having from 200 to 300 feet elevation, here reached the Mississippi; that the fine soil, which, when cut vertically, will remain so for years, has gradually been washed away by rains and streams till the plateau has disappeared, leaving in its place an intricate net-work of ravines and ridges, the latter everywhere sharp, and the former only having level bottoms when their streams become of some size. It has already been said that the soil when cut vertically will remain so for years. For this reason the sides of the smaller and newer ravines were often so steep that their ascent was difficult to a footman unless he aided himself with his hands. The sides of the ravines were usually wooded, but near the enemy's line the trees had been felled, forming in many places entanglements which under fire were absolutely impassable. At Vicksburg the Mississippi runs nearly south, and the streams which enter it from the east run southwest. One such stream enters the river 5 miles below the city, and the dividing ridge which separates two of its branches was that on which the defensive line east of the city was placed. This line on the northern side of the city was on a dividing ridge between two small streams, which enter the Mississippi above Vicksburg.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENEMY'S LINE.

It may be said, then, that the enemy's line of defense, leaving the river on the north side of the city where the bluff strikes the river, was generally on a dividing ridge, this ridge being as high or higher than the ground in its vicinity; that in two places the line crossed the valleys of small streams, reaching the river bluff again 2 miles below the city, at a point where the bluff has receded to a distance of 1 mile from the river, and then following the bluff up the river for a mile, to give fire toward the river or any troops that might attempt an attack from the south by moving up between the bluff and the river along the river bottom. This line was well located for seeing the ravines in its

front, and consisted of small works on commanding points, necessarily irregular, from the shape of the ridges on which they were situated; in only one case (that of a redoubt 30 yards square) closed at the gorge; of weak profile; placed at distances varying from 75 to 500 yards from each other, and connected by lines of simple trench or rifle-pit.

Vicksburg was, then, rather an intrenched camp than a fortified place, owing much of its strength to the difficult ground, obstructed by fallen trees in its front, which rendered rapidity of movement and *ensemble* in an assault impossible.

REASONS FOR AN ASSAULT.

The army within Vicksburg, differing slightly in numbers from that commanded by Major-General Grant, had been demoralized by defeat. Its strength was underestimated. Our own troops, buoyant with success, were eager for an assault, and would not work well if the slow process of a siege was undertaken.

Accordingly, at 2 p. m. May 19, an assault was attempted, but only partially carried out before nightfall. Sherman's troops reached the enemy's works near the northeast angle of their line, but failed to enter, and were withdrawn at nightfall.

ASSAULT OF MAY 22.

On May 22, a general assault was made at 10 a. m. Steele's division, of Sherman's corps, attacked on the north side at a point about halfway between the river and the northeast angle of the enemy's line; Blair's division, of Sherman's corps, near this angle; McPherson's corps near the Jackson road, and McClernand's corps near the railroad.

These attacks were gallantly made, men from each of the corps reaching the enemy's line, and in one instance entering one of the enemy's works; but the fire both of artillery and musketry from the enemy's line was so heavy, and the loss in moving over the rough and obstructed ground so severe, that the assault failed at all points. The troops took the nearest cover, in some places under the parapet of the enemy's work, on which our flag was flying, and waited for night to enable them to fall back without further exposure to the murderous fire. The question as to the practicability of carrying the place by assault without previous preparation was now settled for men as well as for officers. Before such an assault could again be attempted with a reasonable prospect of success, the enemy's artillery must, so far as practicable, be disabled by our fire, and means used to cover our troops until close to the enemy's work from the fire, long-continued exposure to which had caused the failure of the first assault. Preparations were accordingly made for the construction of batteries, opening trenches, &c., and the siege was commenced.

ENGINEER ORGANIZATION.

The engineer organization here, as in all our armies, was very deficient, if we judge either from the practice of nations wiser in the art of war than ourselves or from results. Thirty officers of engineers would have found full employment. When the siege commenced there were with the army two engineer officers doing engineer duty. Superintendence at any particular point was impossible, without neglecting the more important general superintendence of the whole line. A few

officers had been detailed, either from a list of additional aides-de-camp or from the line, for engineer duty; these were assigned to the headquarters of corps or divisions. Several divisions had pioneer companies attached to them; these were used as engineer soldiers in the construction of gabions, fascines, in building batteries, and in saps, and, notwithstanding their rawness at first, toward the close of the siege became in some divisions very effective.

With so deficient an engineer organization was the siege to be carried on; more engineer officers could not be obtained, so that the rate of progress, of an approach or even its position, often depended on the energy and engineering skill of the division or brigade commander who furnished the working party for it.

APPROACHES.

The following were the principal approaches made during the siege, beginning at our own right, some of them being begun after the siege was half over, viz: 1st, Thayer's; 2d, Ewing's; 3d, Giles A. Smith's; 4th, Ransom's; 5th, Logan's; 6th, A. J. Smith's; 7th, Carr's; 8th, Hovey's; 9th, Lauman's; 10th, Herron's.

These approaches derived their names from the brigade or division commanders who furnished the guards and working parties. The 2d of these was along what was called the Graveyard road; the 5th along the Jackson road; the 6th along the Baldwin's Ferry road; the 7th along the railroad; the 9th on the Hall's Ferry road, and the 10th on the Warrenton road. The 2d, or Ewing's approach, was directed against the northeast angle of the enemy's line, where that line, bending around the ravines at the head of a small stream, takes the form of a bastion. This approach, early begun, was the principal one in front of Sherman's corps, and with collateral work was that on which he expended most labor.

On the Jackson road, where it enters the enemy's line of defense, is a commanding hill, quite strongly salient, which had on it a redan for several guns. The ridge along which the Jackson road runs offered fair ground, and along it McPherson pushed his main approach—the one earliest begun and on which his corps did most work. A. J. Smith and Carr pushed approaches toward salient works, called by the Confederates Forts Pulaski and Beauregard, one to the right, the other to the left of the railroad. Hovey's approach on the square redoubt was not begun until late in the siege. The three last approaches were in front of McClernand's (afterward Ord's) corps.

There was another approach begun by Colonels Woods and Manter to the right of Thayer's, and near the river. After the work had been energetically pushed by these officers, it met a deep ravine, precluding farther progress. As this approach would not have been used in an assault, it has not been mentioned in the previous enumeration. A brief history of the approaches above mentioned may be of some interest.

THAYER'S APPROACH.

This approach commenced near the crest of a ridge, ran down the slope which was toward the enemy, and then up the opposite slope of the ravine, toward the ridge on which the salient approached was situated. As it was difficult to defile this approach, blinding was resorted to. Fascines made of cane were used; these, being placed across the

trench, which was about 6 feet deep, formed a roof which hid the movements of our men, and, where well constructed, was impenetrable to musket balls. Artillery, of course, would have soon destroyed it, but the enemy did not use this arm against it. This approach was sharply resisted by the enemy, who came outside of their line, and had to be driven from the ground they occupied before the work could be pushed forward. When near the salient approached, the officer in charge of the approach thought he heard the enemy's miners at work. Accordingly, work in the sap was stopped, and a mine begun, which was not yet complete when the place surrendered. This approach was under the superintendence of Captain [Herman] Klostermann, who commanded the efficient pioneer company of Steele's division.

EWING'S APPROACH.

This approach, in front of Blair's division, of Sherman's corps, consisted in places of two or three approaches (Ewing's, Lightburn's, and Buckland's), and was the most important one in Sherman's front. It was pushed forward until the enemy annoyed the sappers very seriously with grenades and mines, the grenades being 6 or 12 pounder loaded shells, with short, lighted fuses. We then resorted to mining, and as the explosion of the enemy's mines, crushing our first gallery, had shattered the earth for 30 feet around, a detour was made to avoid this shaken earth. The mine, a heavy one, was completed just before the surrender of the place, but was not charged. (See Appendix A.*)

This approach was at first in charge of Lieutenant [Emmett] Headington, of General Ewing's staff, then of Lieut. C. C. Chaffee, ordnance corps, till forced to leave by illness, and afterward in charge of Capt. W. Kossak, aide-de-camp, assisted by Lieutenant Lochbihler, Thirty-fifth Missouri Regiment. Lieutenant Chaffee and Captain Kossak deserve special notice for their zeal and energy. Lieutenant Lochbihler and his pioneer company did good service.

GILES A. SMITH'S APPROACH.

This approach was 200 yards to the south of Ewing's, and pushed forward from a ravine parallel at this point to the enemy's line, which gave cover near that line. It was directed on a salient of the enemy's line, and was close to it when the city surrendered. Captain Kossak had general charge of this work toward the close of the siege.

RANSOM'S APPROACH.

This approach, in front of McPherson's right, started from the same ravine as the preceding, and at the surrender was close upon the enemy's line. It being in a re-entrant of that line, had to give cover against fire from both flanks, which was quite freely used by the enemy, making the work difficult. This approach would have been very important in an assault, as the ground here in rear of the enemy's line was seen by our artillery, and it would have been difficult for him to mass troops to resist an assault. General Ransom gave immediate and personal attention to this approach; Capt. A. M. Powell, artillery volunteers, in charge.

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* See paragraphs 10–12 of Kossak's report, pp. 190, 192.

LOGAN'S APPROACH.

This was the approach in front of McPherson's corps, on which most work was done. It followed the ridge along which the Jackson road runs, and approached a high, commanding salient, called by us Fort Hill, which, if once in our possession, would have made this part of the enemy's line untenable. The enemy resisted our approach here more strongly than at any other point, burning sap-rollers, using mines, and throwing grenades. Counter-mines (see extract from Captain Hickenlooper's report, Appendix B*) were used by us, one heavy one being fired June 25, destroying a part of the enemy's parapet. An attempt was made to hold the crater, but after heavy loss from the hand-grenades which the enemy threw into it, the attempt was abandoned. Another mine was begun, and was to have been fired when the place was assaulted, but the enemy's miners being heard at work near it, and it being feared that they might crush our galleries, which were not lined, the mine was loaded and fired July 1, destroying the enemy's parapet at this point, and giving a crater 30 feet in diameter, the charge being about 1,800 pounds, a portion of it damaged powder. It was afterward ascertained that this explosion crushed the enemy's galleries and disabled about 25 men—indeed, half a dozen men were blown into our works.

No attempt was made to occupy this crater, as a similar attempt of June 25 had failed with severe loss.

The enemy's salient here being too high for our men to be able to return the grenades which they threw upon us so freely, and having no Cohorn mortars, Mr. Tresilian, civil assistant engineer, had some wooden mortars made by shrinking iron bands on cylinders of tough wood, and boring them out for 6 or 12 pound shells. These mortars stood firing well, and gave sufficiently good results at 100 or 150 yards distance. (See extract from Mr. Tresilian's report, Appendix C.†)

We afterward learned that the enemy, lying closely packed in the salient, suffered severely from this fire. Captain Hickenlooper, of General McPherson's staff, assisted by Captain Merritt and Mr. Tresilian, was in charge of this approach.

A. J. SMITH'S APPROACH.

This approach followed generally the line of the Baldwin's Ferry road, injudiciously leaving it in one place to avoid hard digging. When this approach reached the immediate vicinity of the salient on which it was directed, its progress was much impeded by the enemy's artillery fire, grenades, &c. The enemy also attempted to blow up the sap-roller with a mine, but failed by underestimating the distance and using too feeble a charge. They succeeded in burning one sap-roller by lodging a fire-ball against it. The work was, however, pushed forward, and a mine had been commenced when the place surrendered. (See Appendix D.‡)

CARR'S APPROACH.

This approach, beginning on the railroad, followed its cut for 100 yards, and was directed to a work just to the left of another deep cut.

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* See June 25–28, of his report, p. 202.
† See events of July 1, in his report dated August 17, 1863, p. 208.
‡ See events of June 19–July 1, in Hains' report, pp. 183–186.

When within 60 yards of the enemy's line, a parallel was made, from which the salient might have been stormed.

On July 4, this approach was within about 10 yards of the enemy's ditch.

HOVEY'S APPROACH.

This approach, directed on a redoubt, was not begun till late, although the ground gave cover here to within a short distance of the enemy's line.

This was one instance among many where the lack of engineer officers was shown. With a proper number of officers, the ground in all its details would have been thoroughly reconnoitered, and the best positions for approaches chosen, instead of wasting work, as in this case, when the best approaches were selected after the siege was half over.

A. J. Smith's, Carr's, and Hovey's divisions were in McClernand's (afterward Ord's) corps, and their approaches were generally under charge of Lieut. P. C. Hains, engineer, who took immediate and special charge of A. J. Smith's and Carr's work. He deserves high praise for his untiring energy and devotion to his work.

LAUMAN'S APPROACH.

This approach, in front of Lauman's division, was at first begun on a ridge which runs out from the enemy's line 300 yards east of the Hall's Ferry road, and a good deal of work had been expended on it, when it was decided to abandon it for an approach along the Hall's Ferry road, ravines there giving cover within 300 yards of the enemy's line, the approach being directed on a work very salient, and, therefore, weak. The enemy, conscious of this, made repeated sorties, driving off working parties and taking a few prisoners. (See extracts from Captain Freeman's report, Appendix E.*)

In one case, June 22, they filled up 50 yards of our trench and began a counter-trench, from which they were driven the following night with some loss.

Capt. H. C. Freeman, aide-de-camp, was in immediate charge of the work performed in front of this division.

HERRON'S APPROACH.

General Herron's division did not arrive till June 11, and the approach of his division along the Warrenton road was slow. Little was done, besides driving in the enemy's pickets and erecting three batteries, till June 24, when a parallel, to cover supports, was begun at 200 yards distance from the enemy's line. The portion proposed was finished and an approach run forward to within 100 yards of a salient of the enemy's line, when the place fell.

Captain [Arnold] Hoeppner, aide-de-camp, was in charge of the work done in front of this division.

The preceding list includes the approaches which might be used, if desired, in an assault.

Work had been done on others, but it was to these mainly that attention was directed.

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* See events of June 22 and 23, and July 3, of his report, pp. 195, 196.

REASONS FOR ANOTHER ASSAULT.

On July 1 the approaches were in the condition described above. The hand-to-hand character of the fighting now showed that in the closer approaches little farther progress could be made by digging alone; the enemy's works were weak, and at ten different points we could put the heads of regiments under cover within from 5 to 100 yards of his line. The assault would be but little easier if we waited ten days more, and accordingly it was decided to assault on the morning of July 6.

Orders were at once issued to prepare the heads of approaches for the easy debouch of troops, to widen the main ones, so that the troops could move easily by fours and artillery could pass, and to prepare planks and sand-bags, stuffed with pressed cotton, for crossing ditches. These preparations were in progress when the place surrendered, July 4.

CHARACTER OF THE ENEMY'S DEFENSE.

At the assaults of May 19 and 22, the enemy used artillery fire freely. Afterward, as our batteries were built and opened, their artillery fire slackened, until toward the close of the siege it was scarcely used at all, the enemy contenting himself with occasionally running a gun into position, firing two or three rounds, and withdrawing it again as soon as our fire was concentrated on it. A 10-inch mortar was fired a good deal at first from a ravine behind the enemy's line, in McPherson's front, and afterward from a work in Herron's front, but did little damage.

On the surrender of the place their artillery was found to be considerably injured; nevertheless, if at almost any point they had put ten or fifteen guns in position, instead of one or two to invite concentration of our fire, they might have seriously delayed our approaches. We attributed during the siege the silence of their artillery to the lack of ammunition, but on the surrender of the place over 40,000 rounds of captured artillery ammunition were reported to the chief of ordnance of General Grant's army. (See Appendix F.) A small portion of this, judiciously used, would have rendered our approach much slower. As it was, we had little besides musketry fire to contend with in the distant approaches and parallels, and even this was used sparingly in comparison with our own, probably from a deficiency of percussion-caps. The mines used by the enemy were feeble ones, their charges always light, and rarely doing other damage than making the ground where they had been exploded impracticable for our own, as we did not use gallery frames or sheeting. Indeed, their active defense was far from being vigorous, the object seeming to be to wait for another assault, losing in the mean time as few men as possible. This indifference to our approach became at some points almost ludicrous. We were accustomed to cover the front of our night working parties by a line of pickets or a covering party, and the enemy, while we were not nearer than 100 yards to their line, would throw out their pickets in front of it.

On one occasion, in front of Ord's corps, our pickets, in being posted, became intermixed with the enemy's, and after some discussion the opposing picket officers arranged their picket lines by mutual compromise, these lines in places not being more than 10 yards apart. (See extract from Lieutenant Hains' report, Appendix D, June 20.*) As the enemy could have stopped our work by remaining in his lines and firing an occasional volley, the advantage of this arrangement, novel in the art of war, was entirely on our side, and was not interfered with. In

* See p. 184.

Lauman's and Herron's front the enemy was not so courteous; in Lauman's front especially they made sorties several times, resulting in loss of men and retardation of work to ourselves. (See Appendix E.*)

SIEGE MATERIAL AND WORKS.

The larger part of the fascines, gabions, and sap-rollers was prepared by the pioneer companies of the different divisions. Material for the wattling of gabions was abundant, grape-vines being chiefly used, though these made gabions that were inconveniently heavy, from the fact that vines of too large size were taken. Captain Freeman, aide-de-camp, experimented with cane as material for wattling, and found by crushing the joints with a mallet the rest of the cane was split sufficiently to allow it to be woven between the stakes of the gabion and yet be strong, making a good and very neat gabion. (See Appendix E.) For fascines the cane was largely used, it being found in abundance and making excellent and light work. Some difficulty was experienced at first in making sap-rollers which should be impervious to Minie balls and not too heavy for use on the rough ground over which the saps ran. The difficulty was obviated by Lieutenant Hains, engineers, who caused two barrels to be placed head to head and secured, and the sap-roller to be built up of cane fascines around this hollow core.

The aggregate length of our trenches was 12 miles; eighty-nine batteries were constructed during the siege, the guns from those in rear being moved forward as the siege advanced, there being two hundred and twenty guns in position on June 30, according to the reports to the chief of artillery. These guns were mainly siege or field guns, a few heavy ones, however, being obtained from the Navy, one battery of these guns, on the right, in front of Woods' brigade, being manned and officered by the Navy. These batteries were sometimes constructed under the supervision of the pioneers of the division to which the battery belonged, and sometimes by the officer who was to command the finished work.

The style of work was very varied, both reveting and platforms depending on the materials which could be obtained at the time. In some cases they were well and neatly reveted with gabions and fascines, and furnished with substantial plank platforms, while in others reveting of rough boards, rails, or cotton bales was used, and the platforms were made of boards and timber from the nearest barn or cotton-gin house.

From the feebleness of the enemy's artillery fire, our parapets often were not more than 6 or 8 feet thick. In all close batteries the gunners soon found the necessity of keeping the embrasures closed against rifle-balls by plank shutters, sometimes swung from a timber across the top of the embrasure; sometimes merely placed in the embrasure, and moved when firing. Whenever an approach gave opportunity for fire, loop-holes were either formed in the parapet, made by using sand-bags, or in a timber laid along the parapet. These timbers were rarely displaced by the enemy's fire; they would have been dangerous if that artillery fire had been heavy.

In close approaches the sap was reveted with gabions, empty barrels, or with cotton bales, or sometimes left unreveted, it being difficult to prevent the working parties from sinking the sap to the depth of 5 or even 6 feet when the enemy's fire was heavy, and reveting then was unnecessary. Indeed, when the enemy's grenades were most annoying, it was impossible to keep detailed working parties at their posts, and it

* See extracts from Captain Freeman's report, p. 193.

was necessary to depend on the pioneers already referred to for this dangerous work. The compactness of the alluvial soil making lining for mining galleries unnecessary, these galleries were formed with ease; as mines could not make an easier way into the enemy's line than existed already, their only use was to demoralize the enemy by their explosion at the moment of an assault. Three were completed and several others begun during the siege. More importance was attached to them by officers and men than they deserved.

The labor in the trenches was done by men of the pioneer companies of divisions, by details from the line, or by negroes. Several of the pioneer companies had negroes attached to them, who had come into our camps. These negroes were paid $10 per month, in accordance with law, and proved to be very efficient laborers when under good supervision.

The labor performed by details from the line, as is usual in such cases, was very light in comparison with that done by the same number of pioneers or negroes. Without the stimulus of danger or pecuniary reward, troops of the line will not work efficiently, especially at night, after the novelty of the labor has worn off. The amount of night work done by a given detail depends very much on the discipline of the command from which it is taken and on the energy of its officers. Under average circumstances, such details do not in a given time accomplish half the work of which they are capable.

The want of officers of engineers has already been referred to, there being at no time more than three on engineer duty. Over a line so extended and ground so rough as that which surrounds Vicksburg, only a general supervision was possible, and this gave to the siege one of its peculiar characteristics, namely, that many times, at different places, the work that should be done, and the way it should be done, depended on officers, or even on men, without either theoretical or practical knowledge of siege operations, and who had to rely upon their native good sense and ingenuity. Whether a battery was to be constructed by men who had never built one before, a sap-roller made by those who had never heard the name, or a ship's gun-carriage to be built, it was done, and, after a few trials, was well done. But, while stating the power of adaptation to circumstances and fertility of resources which our men possess in so high a degree, it must be recollected that these powers were shown at the expense of time, and while a relieving force was gathering in our rear. Officers and men had to learn to be engineers while the siege was going on.

The assault, which was to have been made July 6, would probably have been successful, and in this case the siege would have lasted from May 22 to July 6. That time was too long; we might have been as ready for an assault two or three weeks earlier, if there had been a sufficient supply of engineer officers to watch that no time was lost or useless work done; to see that every shovelful of earth thrown brought us nearer to the end, and personally to push and constantly supervise the special works to which they were assigned.

Fortunately, Johnston's relieving force was strengthened so slowly that the delay cost us only time, not the raising of the siege.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the engineer officers who were present during the siege on engineer duty:

Capt. F. E. Prime, chief engineer, forced by severe illness to leave

June 28; Capt. C. B. Comstock, joined June 15; Capt. M. D. McAlester, joined June 28; First Lieut. P. C. Hains, present during the whole siege. Captain Comstock, on reporting, was assigned to the charge of operations in front of McClernand's corps and Lauman's and Herron's divisions. Captain McAlester, on reporting, relieved Captain Comstock, the latter, by Captain Prime's departure, becoming senior engineer. Lieutenant Hains was in immediate charge of the work in front of McClernand's (afterward Ord's) corps during the siege. Lieut. C. C. Chaffee, Ordnance Corps, was detailed on engineer duty with General Sherman, and remained till compelled to leave by illness. Lieutenant Hopkins, Third Infantry, was also detailed on duty with the chief engineer for a few days. Capts. W. L. B. Jenney, H. C. Freeman, and A. Hoeppner, additional aides-de-camp, were assigned, respectively, to Sherman's corps and Lauman's and Herron's divisions, as engineer officers. Capt. W. Kossak, aide-de-camp, as also Lieutenant Lochbihler and his pioneer company, were under the control of the chief engineer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

FREDERICK E. PRIME,
Captain of Engineers.
C. B. COMSTOCK,
Captain of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of the Mississippi.

APPENDIX F.

Reference has already been made to the feebleness of the enemy's artillery fire. The numbers below, from the report of Lieut. J. H. Parker, Ordnance Corps, will show that, while not having a large supply of artillery ammunition, they yet might have seriously annoyed our approaches, and still retained enough to meet an assault.

The following artillery and material was captured at Vicksburg:

Field guns (smooth-bore)	50
Field guns (rifled)	31
Field howitzers	22
Siege guns (smooth-bore)	46
Siege guns (rifled)	21
Siege howitzer	1
Siege mortar	1
Total	172
Artillery projectiles	38,000
Artillery powder (pounds)	58,000
Artillery cartridges	4,800

Much of the field ammunition was fixed. Among the siege guns were fifteen 10-inch columbiads, ten 9-inch, twenty 32-pounders, six 24-pounders; while of rifled guns there were one 8-inch, two 7½-inch, two 32-pounders, and four 5-inch guns.

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OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
September 7, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineer operations at the siege of Vicksburg, from June 27, 1863, the date at which the departure of Captain Prime, chief engineer, on account of severe illness, left me in charge, till the surrender on July 4, 1863:

On the 27th of June the following approaches, beginning at our

right, gave cover to within from 10 feet to 200 yards of the enemy's works, viz: 1, Thayer's; 2, Ewing's; 3, Giles A. Smith's; 4, Ransom's; 5, Logan's, on the Jackson road; 6, A. J. Smith's, on Baldwin's Ferry road; 7, Carr's, on railroad; 8, Hovey's; 9, Lauman's, on Hall's Ferry road, and, 10, Herron's, on the Warrenton road.

From this date till July 1 the work was steadily pushed forward, when approaches Nos. 1 and 9 were within 30 yards or less and No. 10 within 120 yards of the enemy's ditch, while Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6 were up to or in the ditch. In the closer approaches the enemy now seriously annoyed our working parties with hand-grenades, making it difficult to keep them at work, and causing the progress to be slow. The want of Cohorn mortars was severely felt, and Mr. Tresilian, civil assistant engineer, made some wooden mortars for 6 and 12 pound shells, which were very effective at from 100 to 150 yards. Mines had been constructed from approaches Nos. 2, 5, and 6, which it was proposed to explode immediately before an assault. The enemy's counter-mines, however, made it necessary to fire one in front of No. 5 on July 1, the charge being about 1,800 pounds. The explosion completely destroyed the enemy's parapet at the point, making a crater of 30 feet diameter, and blowing some half dozen of the enemy into our lines, one of them alive. A mine had been exploded near this place the 25th of June, and, after suffering heavily, our men were forced to retire from the crater. No attempt was made to occupy this. The enemy used mines at several points, but they were feeble, doing no damage beyond crushing some galleries.

The hand-to-hand character of the fighting in the closer approaches now showed that little farther progress could be made by digging alone. The enemy's works were weak, and at ten different points we could put the heads of regiments within from 5 to 120 yards of the enemy's line; the assault would be little easier if we waited ten days more. Accordingly, on July 1, it was decided to assault on the morning of the 6th of July.

Orders were at once issued to widen where necessary the main approaches, so as to permit the movement of troops by fours with ease, and to permit artillery to move along some of them; to prepare planks, and sand-bags stuffed with pressed cotton, for crossing ditches, and to arrange the heads of saps for the easy debouch of troops. These preparations were in progress when the place surrendered, on the 4th of July, 1863.

An examination of the enemy's line showed that it consisted of a series of small works for artillery, on prominent points, connected by small trenches or rifle-pits, thus forming a continuous line. The forms of the works for artillery depended usually on that of the ridge on which they stood, only one being a closed work. The cross-section of the trench or rifle-pit was 4 feet wide by 3 feet deep. In a few places stockading was used, and in front of several salients there were feeble attempts at the construction of obstacles, such as abatis, telegraph wire woven among stakes, sharpened sticks stuck in the ground, and inclining to the front and 2 or 3 feet high.

The line was well located, being nearly always on a dividing ridge, the slopes of ravines in its front in many places so steep as to make it difficult for footmen to ascend them, both slopes and bottoms being often covered with fallen timber. The ground over which our approaches ran was a net-work of ridges and ravines, the only level ground being in the bottoms of the ravines, which were often 100 feet deep, with very steep sides.

Although the enemy had over one hundred and thirty guns of all

calibers within his defenses, he made but slight use of artillery fire in delaying our approaches, the defense being almost entirely by musketry. Lack of ammunition was assigned as the reason for this by some of the Confederate officers, but we captured over 40,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, as reported to the Chief of Ordnance.

Night sorties were made on our left by the enemy, with some loss to ourselves and interruption to the work; while in front of the Thirteenth Army Corps great friendliness prevailed at night, the enemy's pickets and our guards for working parties being within 10 yards of each other at times, without a shot being fired during the night. On one occasion, indeed, in the anxiety of each party to get all the ground possible, the opponents became completely intermixed, and the lines were only arranged after quite a discussion on mutual rights, by the opposing officers.

From the lack of educated engineer officers, the approaches and parallels were in some places badly located and much unnecessary work done. The boyaus were often sunk to the depth of 5 or even 6 feet where the enemy's fire was heavy, largely increasing the amount of labor.

The sap-roller was used in all close approaches, one of cane with a central cavity being found best. Canes with their joints crushed were found to make good material for the wattling of gabions.

The aggregate length of our trenches was 12 miles; number of batteries, 89, with 220 guns in position on June 30, as stated by the chief of artillery.

Batteries were usually reveted with gabions, and also portions of the approaches.

After Captain Prime's departure, the only officers of engineers present on engineer duty were Capt. M. D. McAlester and First Lieut. P. C. Hains. Captain McAlester reported June 28, and was assigned to the charge of operations on the left, where he rendered efficient assistance till relieved on July 5.

Lieutenant Hains was in immediate charge of the engineer operations of the Thirteenth Army Corps during the siege, and deserved the highest praise for his untiring energy and devotion to his work.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Captain of Engineers.

For C. B. COMSTOCK,
Captain Corps of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Peter C. Hains, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer Thirteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. ENGINEER DEPT., THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the engineering operations performed under my charge in front of the Thirteenth Army Corps:

The corps arrived in front, or in rear of, Vicksburg, as it is sometimes

called, on May 19, from which time to the 22d instant every effort was made to determine by reconnaissances the weakest points of the enemy's line, and to obtain as accurate information of the ground as possible.

On the 22d instant, the Thirteenth Army Corps made an assault on the enemy's line, the salients B and C being the principal points of attack. The storming parties succeeded in scaling the parapet of C, it having been battered considerably by the fire from the 30-pounder battery, near the crossing of the wagon road over the railroad. The assault failed, and on the 23d instant it was announced in orders from headquarters of the army that the place would be invested at once, and a siege by regular approaches commenced.

I immediately had as accurate a survey of the ground in front made as was possible with the assistance at hand. The salients B, C, and D were selected as the points of attack, one point of attack for each division of the corps, and proceeded to open the first parallel and establish enfilading and counter batteries.

I had previously, on the night of the 19th, selected the hill near the crossing of the railroad and wagon road for a battery of two 30-pounders and two 20-pounders, and on the 21st the other 30-pounder was mounted on the right of the road. A small parapet was thrown up in front of each gun to protect the cannoneers from the enemy's riflemen. This battery, which was commanded by Major Maloney, of the First Infantry, U. S. Army, was increased in caliber during the latter part of the siege by mounting two 8-inch Dahlgren guns, procured from Admiral Porter's fleet, in the river, and moving the 20-pounders closer to the works. Requisitions were made at once on the chief quartermaster of the corps and the chief of artillery for the necessary intrenching tools, and for proper siege materials, heavy guns, mortars, &c. Cohorn mortars were needed particularly. No mortars could be obtained, and only three 24-pounders (siege) and two 8-inch Dahlgrens, in addition to the three 30 pounder Parrotts belonging to the corps.

In the latter part of the siege the want of mortars was so severely felt that I gave orders to have wooden mortars made, to be used with small charges of powder and light shells (6 and 12 pounds). Some naval hand-grenades were also procured, but from their peculiar form could not be thrown any considerable distance. Even when the approaches were only 10 feet from the ditch, it required an extraordinarily powerful man to throw one into the works.

The week elapsed before any considerable number of intrenching tools could be procured. In the mean time the most was made of the few that could be gathered together around camp and from the pioneers.

May 29 and 30.—More tools were procured and large details worked. The opening of the first parallel commenced.

May 31.—The pioneer corps under Captain Patterson were instructed to make gabions and fascines, and collect them in their camp, in the hollow, about 1,000 yards from the enemy's works. This point will serve as a depot for the trenches.

June 1.—A small trench was pushed forward from General Hovey's right, to gain the crest of a hill that is occupied by our sharpshooters during the day, and give them better cover, as well as a passage to the place by daylight. Other details were employed, varying from 200 to 300 men, in strengthening the batteries which had to be thrown up hastily against the artillery fire of the enemy. The parapets of most of the batteries are still very thin. The enemy use artillery very little,

sometimes not firing a single shot during the whole day. The 30-pounders do good service whenever the enemy open an artillery fire.

June 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, *and* 7.—Details were employed along the first parallel to finish it, making it wide enough for artillery to pass through. At the same time the approaches to the salients in front of Generals Smith's and Carr's divisions were commenced, the ravine on the right of the wagon road was taken advantage of as an approach to the salient B, seeing much labor could by this means be avoided. The ground along the road was so hard that to approach by boyaus there would be a difficult piece of work, especially as we have no sappers and depend entirely on the troops of the line for every shovelful of dirt thrown up. The railroad cut affords facilities to approach C that are at once taken advantage of. From the bottom of the ravine to the right of the wagon road a rifle-pit was thrown up for sharpshooters some days ago. This has been widened to a regular trench. It is intended to connect this with the second parallel of Carr's division as soon as he reaches the hill on the opposite side of the ravine, in his front.

In General Hovey's front two 24-pounder siege guns were mounted (Battery No. 5). In front of General Carr's division, a two-gun battery (No. 6) was constructed for the 20-pounder Parrotts to the left of the wagon road and about 300 yards from B. The battery is intended to counter B and enfilade the left face of C, at least what appears to be the left face of C. The exact form of the work cannot be ascertained. The distance to the enemy's works from this battery is so short that blinds had to be arranged in the embrasures to protect the cannoneers from the enemy's riflemen. This was done here, as in several other batteries, by a door swung on a horizontal axis at the throat of the embrasure. In some cases a bag stuffed tightly with cotton has been tried, and proved to be effectual resistance to a Minie ball at from 300 to 400 yards. In other cases a heavy wooden collar has been used around the breach of the gun, with a narrow, vertical opening in it, the opening in the collar being parallel and close to the vertical opening in the pendulum hausse, causing no inconvenience in sighting the gun.

In General Smith's front two guns were mounted in Battery No. 7, on the extreme right; also two more in the ravine, to sweep the two ravines in front, in case the enemy made a sortie in that direction. These guns were not put here by my instructions. In General Carr's front a two-gun battery (No. 8) was constructed and guns mounted. The position is a commanding one, and the fire of the guns can enfilade the right face of C. There has been but little firing along the enemy's line the last few days from their artillery.

June 8.—An important advance was made in General Smith's front, to the right of the ravine that runs parallel to the road. A battery (No. 9) was commenced for two guns on the right of the ravine. It has an enfilading view of one of the faces of B; 12-pounder howitzers will be mounted there, to use small charges of powder, with high degrees of elevation. No mortars can be obtained, and the want of them is severely felt. Other guns have been mounted near the road, on the hill once occupied by a dwelling-house, commonly known as the "burnt chimneys." Captain Jackson, of General Hovey's division, has a detail employed in building magazines; one a general supply magazine, the others for the batteries.

June 9.—On the right a detail was employed to work on the second parallel, but does not progress so rapidly as desirable. The ground is very hard, and complaints already begin to be made of being worked

hard. The weather is very warm. This retards the work more than anything else. The men cannot work at all during the middle of the day. General Carr's details were at work pushing forward the railroad approach, and the other to the left of Battery No. 8. General Hovey's details still work at widening of the trenches and making the batteries in his front stronger. The 24-pounders have been moved farther to the right of Battery No. 10. They are used daily in trying to destroy the mill, where, it is said, the enemy grind all their corn.

June 10, 11, *and* 12.—Owing to the heavy rain on the 11th, no work was done that night. In front of General Smith I made a reconnaissance to the head of the ravine, in front of the second parallel. I placed a detail at work at 75 yards from B. They only worked at night, however. The ravine will be used itself as an approach. The boyaus to the left of Battery No. 8 have nearly reached the bottom of the ravine, after which they will be under perfect cover. A detail was also employed in throwing up Battery No. 11 for two 30-pounder Parrotts, to be moved from their present position as soon as the two 8-inch Dahlgrens arrive, which are daily expected, and will take their place.

June 13.—The approach that was started from the head of the ravine, near B, was run a short distance last night. The enemy allow us to work at night, but not during the day. The approach had a branch started to the right. On the left of the road an underground arrangement has been pushed forward some 80 or 90 feet. The boyaus to the left of Battery No. 8 reached the bottom of the ravine, in front of General Carr. General Hovey's advanced trenches are still being worked at. I gave directions for sapping materials to be prepared and be ready when the approaches cannot be made without cover.

June 14.—General Smith continues his work on the advanced sap at the head of the ravine. A demi-parallel has been partially completed to the right of it. A detail was employed also in arranging loop-holes on the top of the parapet with sand-bags, to enable our riflemen to keep down those of the enemy without exposure. The left approach in General Carr's front was advanced across the ravine and up the hill a short distance.

June 15.—The advanced trenches were pushed forward along the whole line. General Smith is now so close that every movement has to be made with the greatest caution. The ground in his front is still too rough to use a sap-roller. This morning the enemy opened one gun from the work on the right, to test the strength of the parapet. They did no damage whatever, their shells passing through the parapet, scarcely leaving a trace in it of their passage. General Carr's advance reached the top of the hill nearest the enemy's works. General Hovey has advanced his left some 200 yards and opened a second parallel. On General Smith's right a new battery (No. 12) was constructed.

June 16, 17, *and* 18.—General Smith's approaches to Fort B were advanced a short distance; the one on the left of the ravine reached the opposite side of the road. The ground is very hard, however. General Smith had details at work farther to the right, finishing up his advanced trenches at that point. In front of General Carr's division the railroad approach was pushed forward some 50 yards. From the left boyaus the second parallel has been commenced, which will run along the ridge near the enemy's line, and join the second parallel of General Smith's across the railroad. General Hovey, in addition to the advances he is making, is preparing furnaces for heating shot for the 24-pounders, to burn the mill.

June 19.—Very little firing to-day. They gave a few rounds from a

gun in a new work they have thrown up behind their main line. All our batteries opened on it, and in a few minutes it was silenced. The approaches of Generals Smith and Carr are closing up. General Hovey a little backward. Three sap-rollers were finished to-day. The ground in front of General Smith is such now that they can be used. The first sap-roller was made of solid cane and of the usual dimensions, but was found too heavy to use. The second was of the usual dimensions, but made with an interior gabion. This was crushed, of its own weight, in being rolled. The third was made by taking two barrels, placing them head-to-head, bracing them well inside, and lashing one row of fascines around the outside by means of wire. This one could be used, but the ground is of such a character that a heavier one cannot be worked with facility. To make the gabion roll easily, the space between the outside fascines, on the circumference, was filled with smaller bundles of cane, and well lashed together with telegraph wire. Major-General McClernand relieved from command of the Thirteenth Army Corps. General Ord takes his place.

June 20.—The approaches in front of General Smith progressing slowly. The enemy's pickets in front of General Carr's division have entered into an agreement with the latter's pickets not to fire on each other at night. They allow our men to work in full view, and make no attempts to stop it. Last night the picket officer was directed to crowd his pickets on the enemy's, to allow the working party to push on the second parallel. The two lines of pickets, the enemy's and ours, were then not more than 7 or 8 yards apart, and in full view of each other. A working party was then stretched out in rear of our line, and the work begun. The enemy's pickets could see it all, but did not offer to molest us. By this means a trench was opened within 60 yards of their salient C. It is a matter of wonder how they allowed us this night to approach so close without offering any resistance. Although it is not customary to allow an enemy's pickets so close to the operations of a siege, it was a great benefit to us, as the ground was such in some places as to have rendered it difficult to have carried on the work in any other way. The enemy do not allow the work to be carried on in this manner at any other point along the line. An advance of about 100 yards was made in General Hovey's front. Other details were employed in the trenches already commenced. Battery No. 13 was begun, in which to mount two 20-pounder Parrotts, taken from the four-gun 20-pounder Parrott battery. It will enfilade one of the faces of the salient D, and also a part of the line to the right. The work D seems to be a redoubt. It appears so from the fact that they have to cross a bridge to enter the work. This battery will destroy the bridge in a short time.

June 21.—On the right, in addition to the sap on the left of the road, another was commenced to the right, to gain the eminence on the flank of the salient B. The want of sappers is now at this point more felt than heretofore. A different detail goes to work every day, who know nothing of what is to be done, and much valuable time is lost in repeating instructions. The enemy caused some annoyance by throwing hand-grenades. The distance, however, was rather too great, and consequently they did little or no damage. In front of General Carr's division the details were employed principally on the second parallel.

June 22 *and* 23.—The second parallel in front of Carr's division reached the railroad. The enemy opened with artillery on the heads of the advanced saps in front of General Smith. Several shells were put through the sap-rollers. They did not damage them materially, each shell pass-

ing through, wedging itself as it were, cutting comparatively few canes. A great many canes have been cut, however, by Minie bullets. The artillery fire caused the workmen all to leave, but they were returned at once. No one was hurt.

June 24.—Battery (No. 14) to the left of the 20-pounder battery, for the purpose of demolishing a bridge across the railroad cut, in the rear of the enemy's works. It is their only means of communication along the front line of works, and in case of an assault it will be of service to destroy it, as it will cause any re-enforcements to either side of the railroad to pass by a much longer and circuitous route. General Hovey has completed his second parallel, and commenced his approaches to Fort D. The enemy's pickets were pushed back some distance and an advance of 90 feet made. Empty barrels are used to revet the interior slope of the trenches. Battery No. 15 was also built.

June 25.—In General Smith's front both saps were advanced a short distance. The one on the right of the road works much easier than the other. The latter passes over ground almost like rock. Other details were employed in arranging loop-holes, with sand-bags along the top of the parapet. Many of the batteries need repairs also. The siege battery (No. 1) has been nicely reveted with sand-bags. In General Carr's front a sap was started from the second parallel, to run to the left face of C. The second parallel is not yet finished, but is being pushed to the railroad, to join the second parallel of General Smith.

June 26, 27, *and* 28.—A battery (No. 16) has been thrown up for two guns, and blinds made to cover the gunners from the enemy's riflemen. The approaches progress slowly; weather very warm. The enemy are mining from the counterscarp of the ditch at B. They are very shy about it, however.

On the 28th, they sprung a small mine in front of the sap-roller, doing no damage whatever.

June 29 *and* 30.—In General Smith's front the saps are now about as close as they can get without first clearing the rebel works in front by means of mortar shells. Cohorn mortars would be invaluable at the present time. We now occupy a portion of the crater made by the explosion of the enemy's mine.

On the 28th (yesterday), the enemy put two more shots through the sap-roller on the right. No damage done, however, to the sap-roller. The sap on the left had some five or six shots put through it, but did not render it useless. We still use it. The left approach of General Smith is now about 15 feet from the ditch. I made a novel reconnaissance of the enemy's ditch this morning, by means of a mirror attached to a pole, being raised above the sap-roller, and a little to the rear, and then inclined forward. A perfect view of the ditch was by this means obtained. The ditch is very narrow, and not more than 6 feet on the bottom. The second parallels have now been joined in front of Generals Smith and Carr, and are now continuous. On this parallel, near the wagon road, I have directed a new battery (No. 17) to be constructed for three guns, two for countering any new batteries the enemy may open in the rear of their line and also to Battery B. The other gun enfilades one of the faces of C. The battery is only about 150 yards from the salient B. Battery No. 18, on the line of the second parallel, was nearly completed. This battery will clear the ditch of C, which is sometimes filled with men, from which they frequently fire. They seem to be at work there, wheeling hand-barrows along the left face, and, from the sounds that are heard, it is highly probable they are running a gallery from the counterscarp of the ditch, for the purpose of

exploding a mine near us. I have directed a listening gallery to be run out in the direction they appear to be, and change the direction of the sap slightly. In General Hovey's front we have approached to within about 20 yards of D. The rebels seem to be at work in this ditch also.

July 1.—General Smith's approaches to B were pushed forward a short distance. The one on the right of the road has nearly reached the top of the hill. I shall at once establish a place of arms just in the rear of it. On the left of the road the crater made by the explosion of the mine has been occupied. The sap-roller has been very much cut up by the enemy's fire, and was of no further use. I had just given directions to have it covered at once with earth, and to establish a trench cavalier at that point, when the enemy threw a fire-ball, which lodged under the edge of the sap-roller. They then threw hand-grenades into the fire made by the spreading of the inflammable fluid which it apparently contained; bursting, threw pieces all around it, tearing it considerably; at the same time they kept up an incessant fire of musketry on it. In about one-half hour it was entirely destroyed, exposing to their view a portion of the trench. The one on the right had been destroyed in a similar manner only an hour before. In front of the salient C the sap was moved forward a few yards, and a short distance made with the listening gallery. The enemy appear to work in a direction from us that leads me to think that they are deceived as to the direction we intend to take.

In front of General Hovey's division a sap has been started from the nearest point of his advanced trench, to reach the counterscarp of the ditch, at a point not apparently enfiladed.

July 2.—In front of B little was done, owing to the burning of the sap-roller, which exposed a portion of the trench to full view. I directed the head of the sap to be filled up to-night with sand-bags, and the cavalier commenced a little to the rear of the point first intended. This will close the head of the sap, but still we will be only about 12 feet from the ditch. I directed a mine to be started to the ditch at the left face. It has been found desirable to use hand-grenades to clear the Fort B altogether, but the distance and height of the parapet are a little too great for 6-pounder shells, though not too great for them to throw at us. In order to have some means of throwing our shells into the fort, I have directed Captain Patterson, of the pioneer corps, to construct spring-boards for this purpose. I learned that General McPherson was using mortars made of trunks of trees (gum trees being the best) to throw 6 and 12 pound shells, and directed him to make some of these also, shrinking about three iron bands around the mortar. These mortars, which are said to work admirably for about 100 rounds, will be finished and stuck in the ground in the advanced trenches, so they will only have to throw the shells about 50 or 75 yards. In compliance with orders, the trenches are being prepared to allow easy passage of troops over them for an assault. In order to cross the ditches of the works at the point of attack, grain sacks are being prepared, filled with cotton, well stuffed. Planks 18 feet long are being prepared to throw across the ditch, to allow the passage of an assaulting column.

July 3.—As the sap-roller in front of General Carr still continued to move forward, the enemy endeavored to stop it by blowing us out; but, as in the other case, the mine was fired too soon, and no damage whatever was done. Nothing was done but the preparation of the trenches for an assault in front of Generals Smith and Hovey. A flag of truce

from the enemy, and cessation of hostilities till 10 p. m., caused all work to stop.

July 4.—All operations ceased; Vicksburg surrendered. The map of the front of the Thirteenth Army Corps will show the position of such batteries as are not mentioned in the report, and the work done in the trenches. In front of the Thirteenth Corps, the nearest approach was only about 10 feet from the ditch; the second about 30 feet, and the third about 35.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. C. HAINS,
First Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers.

[Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 7.

Report of Capt. William L. B. Jenney, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, Acting Engineer Officer Fifteenth Army Corps, including operations since May 9.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Black River, Miss., September 22, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engineer works to which I was assigned during the final campaign against Vicksburg:

On the evening of May 9, received orders from Brigadier-General Sullivan, commanding post of Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, to proceed from Milliken's Bend by steamboat with one regiment of infantry and a small detachment of the pioneer company of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to Young's Point, and rebuild the road across the point to Bowers' Landing, below the Warrenton batteries, a distance of about 8 miles, over which supplies could be taken to the boats on the Mississippi, below the enemy's batteries, and thus greatly shorten the land transportation. (The road previously used from Milliken's Bend to point opposite Grand Gulf was nearly 40 miles in length.)

On the next day, at noon, commenced work on the road. On the following morning Major Tweeddale reported, with three companies of the Engineer Regiment, and also Captain Ashmead with the pioneer company of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to assist in building the road, which was so far completed by 10 o'clock on the 12th that the wagon trains were able to pass. Nearly 1½ miles of this road lay in a swamp from which the water had just run off sufficiently to render the building of the road practicable. It was necessary either to bridge or corduroy the entire distance, in many places the water being 2 feet deep.

Continued work on this road until May 14, when I left with General Ewing's brigade to join the Fifteenth Army Corps, then in the vicinity of Jackson.

Reported to General Sherman on the evening of the 18th.

On the 19th, made reconnaissance for a road to communicate with the Johnston Place Landing, on the Yazoo River, and conducted the pontoon train to head of Chickasaw Bayou, to cross which would require some 300 feet of bridge.

May 20, with Captain Klosterman's pioneer company and the Eighty third Indiana Infantry, commenced a road along Thompson's Lake which, on examination made by Captain Klosterman early in the morn ing, showed to be of far easier construction than the main road along Chickasaw Bayou, which crossed several small bayous, and was ob structed by fallen trees, cut by the enemy since December last. By 1 a. m. the road was so far completed as to admit the passage of the wagons

On the 22d, the main road was ready for use. On this road I had the assistance of Major Tweeddale, with parts of three companies of his battalion.

On the 23d, received orders to report with all the pioneer force at the headquarters of the Fifteenth Army Corps, to assist at the siege o Vicksburg. Afterward detachments from the two companies, with the negro force from that of the Second Division, were returned, to keep in order the roads of communication. Approaches were commenced by each brigade wherever such seemed practicable, as follows:

By General Giles A. Smith (on the extreme left of the corps), Genera Ewing, General Lightburn, and by Captain Young, commanding pionee company of the Third Division, in front of General Buckland. On the right of the corps (General Steele's division) Captain Klosterman, com manding the pioneer company of that division, took charge of a long and somewhat difficult approach in front of General Thayer's brigade, and Captain Ashmead, commanding pioneer company of the Second Divis ion, of the roads of communication between the different brigades o that division. The pioneer companies were also employed in makin siege material for their own work and for the different brigades, and i building numerous batteries, particularly in front of the First Divisio of the corps.

On May 31, Lieut. C. C. Chaffee, U. S. Ordnance, took charge of Gen eral Ewing's approach, on the Graveyard road; he was afterward re lieved by Captain Kossak.

On June 6, finished a bridge some 250 feet long across the Chickasaw Bayou, to give a second road to Johnston's Landing, on the Yazoo River from which the entire army received its supplies.

On the 8th, commenced a third road to the Yazoo River, immediatel to the rear of General Steele's division, crossing Chickasaw Bayou nea its head, where it was but a small creek. As soon as it was practicabl to do so, the pontoon bridge over Chickasaw Bayou, on the main road was replaced by a permanent bridge; nevertheless, the superstructur of the pontoon bridge, over which the entire supplies of the army, to gether with the siege guns, had passed, was so much injured that abou one-half of it was rendered worthless.

When the place surrendered, on the morning of July 4, the differen approaches, with one exception, were within a very few yards of th enemy's ditch—so near that for the last few days the enemy had throw lighted shells from their works upon our heads of sap.

The approach in front of General Buckland, after mounting the hi upon which were the enemy's works, reached impracticable ground, an was finished by a parallel furnished with sand-bag loop-holes for ou sharpshooters; distance about 40 yards from the enemy's line of fire.

Being ordered from Vicksburg on July 5, and engaged in sending fo ward the pontoon train to General Sherman, on Black River, on the 4th I have not been able to take any measurements, or even visit the wor since the surrender.

I would beg leave to state, in explanation of the delay in sending fo ward this report, that immediately after the surrender I was ordered t

accompany General Sherman on the expedition to Jackson, and that on my return, after finishing the maps of that vicinity, I was taken sick, so as to be entirely unable to write, and have but just returned to duty from sick leave.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. B. JENNEY,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, on Engineer Duty.

Capt. C. B. COMSTOCK, *U. S. Engineers, Vicksburg, Miss.*

No. 8.

Report of Capt. William Kossak, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, Acting Engineer Officer.

CAMP AT VICKSBURG, MISS.,
Near City Hospital, July 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report:

According to copy of orders, annexed to this report,* I took charge of the trenches on and along the Graveyard road on the night of June 19.

A part of the pioneer detachment of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, under command of Captain Ashmead, furnished my saps with sap-rollers, gabions, fascines, and sap-faggots. Company I, Thirty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. C. Lochbihler commanding, acted as sappers and miners, and an infantry detail of 50 men, for day and night, constituted the force that I used in the approach against the main bastion in front of Brigadier-General Ewing's brigade.

To my right lay Brigadier-General Lightburn's work, in charge of Colonel Malmborg, commanding Fifty-fifth Illinois, attacking a stockade with advanced rifle-pits, situated in front of the enemy's left; re-entering angle of the main bastion attacked by me.

To my left was Col. Giles A. Smith's work, commanding Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, whose approach was directed to a more retired and smaller bastion on the enemy's right.

When I took charge of the work approaching the main bastion, I found the work advanced within 20 feet of the enemy's counterscarp, with such obstructions in front of the sap-roller as to make it impossible to move the roller one inch without having the party engaged in the moving killed outright. I therefore branched off to the right and left, trying to raise trench cavaliers parallel to enemy's counterscarp and get a plunging fire into his ditch. The sap-roller I left in its position, crowning it with gabions and sand-bags, so as to offer the pickets supporting working party a proper shelter. These trench cavaliers I built during the 20th and 21st of June, when I discovered, by the dull, deep sound of tamping to the left, that the enemy was mining to blow up the head of my sap. Immediately after this discovery I had counter-ditches dug at the reverse slope of the ditch of my trench cavaliers, at right angles to the direction of the mines of the enemy, hoping to strike either their chambers or their powder-hole. This work took up the 23d of June, day and night.

I found now that I could not strike the enemy's mines, having gone already to a depth of 10 feet below the natural surface, where the enemy's mines could not be, his entrances lying much higher. I therefore started two counter-mines—one to the right, the other to the left

* Omitted, as unimportant.

of the sap-roller—in the trench cavaliers. This work took the 24th and 25th and the night of the 26th of June, when, early in the morning of 26th, the enemy sprung two mines near my counter-mines, crushing in the roofs badly. Some gabions in the trench cavaliers were thrown down; but the charge of the mines was too small to throw up any crater which we might have taken advantage of. The mines acted *a la camouflet*, which was probably the enemy's intention. They anyhow filled our mines and disintegrated the soil around to such an extent that further mining at that point was out of the question.

All the time we worked in this sap the working parties were harassed by shells thrown over into our saps, but fortunately nobody lost his life. Even the springing of the enemy's mines did not injure anybody particularly, as nobody was inside the mines at the time. A few men were covered by earth and gabions falling on them from the parapets, but they extricated themselves without material injury. During the time that this work was going on in the immediate front I had constructed small traverses (*a a*) in the main approach, and under their shelter started a new sap-roller into the sap (T^2). The intention was to mislead the enemy, making him believe that we had abandoned the work in his immediate front and retired to start something else. At the same time the sap (T^2) would have increased the facilities of a storming column, it acting as an additional sally-port.

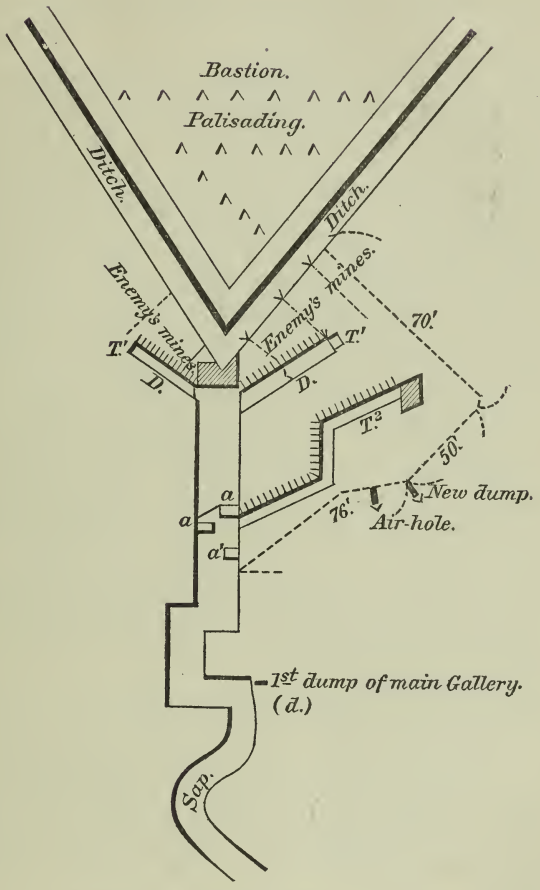
The infantry details I always employed in widening the trenches in my rear, forming communications to the works on my right and left flank, carrying siege material to the front, and making general improvements in the trenches, such as strengthening weak points, &c. All the fire of the enemy during the nights we always returned promptly with hand-grenades from our trench cavaliers, and the howitzer battery in our rear and left, acting in accordance with me, shelled the enemy handsomely in his ditches.

Early on June 26, I received Special Orders, No. 166 (annexed here in copy).* To continue the work in front was out of the question, for reasons previously stated. I therefore started, after constructing traverse a^1 and increasing the height of traverses *a a*, so as not to be looked into from top of enemy's parapet (a main gallery designated in dotted lines on the annexed sketch).†

I knew, from the information drawn from a deserter (an engineer soldier of the enemy, who had worked at the bastion in my front), that the enemy had some more mines ready and charged in my front besides those which he sprung, as previously stated, and I therefore went on a circuitous route, to keep even out of their radius of rupture, away under the main ditch under the enemy's parapet. Proceeding according to the distances laid down in the previous sketch, with a fall of 1 foot in every 3 feet advance, I ran 60 feet right-oblique down to the hollow on the right side, where I had to run out an air-hole obliquely to the rear, the candles being extinguished by the extreme heat and foulness of the air.

After running 16 feet farther, I arrived at the bottom of the hollow, and went out cautiously 17 feet (rise 1 in 3), landing behind a large, heavy log lying across the gully. Here I established a new dump (d^1), the old dump in the sap (at *d*) becoming too inconvenient on account of distance of wheeling. This new dump and air-hole brought plenty of circulation of air into the mine, and, making a direct turn at almost right angles against the enemy's works, I proceeded 70 feet,

* Omitted, as unimportant. † See opposite page.



SKETCH
OF
BASTION IN FRONT OF BRIG. GEN. EWING.

passing the ditch and approaching under the parapet. The shape of this gallery was 4 feet 6 inches high in the clear, 3 feet clear at bottom, 2 feet 6 inches in clear at the top. Mining frames set at 4 feet from center to center, and top-sheeting, our location being so deep that the enemy, who would have had to descend enormously, could only crush our tops.

Here I worked day and night, with six-hour reliefs, up to 10.30 a. m., July 4, the miners suffering much from the extreme heat and want of air, when I received verbal orders from Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant to stop all work, the place having surrendered.

I had 175 feet of powder-hose made and filled, and the proper casings; also the sand-bags ready for tamping, and the necessary cross-braces. The charge of powder, according to the nature of the soil, I had calculated to be 2,200 pounds, as I had to blow 27 or 28 feet of solid ground overhead, at the same time destroying all mining around that front. My main attention being paid to the bastion on Brigadier-General Ewing's front, I was only able to pay one visit daily to Col. Giles A. Smith, on my left, or Colonel Malmborg, on my right. Both of these saps have gone ahead in good manner, particularly that of Colonel Malmborg (General Lightburn's brigade), Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, who was constantly out on his work in person. He approached the enemy's stockade within 25 feet, and was shelled severely by them during the nights of June 30 and July 1 and 2. On the night between July 3 and 4, I advised Colonel Malmborg and Colonel Smith to stop their sap-rollers and go to mining. Both of them could not advance any more very well with their saps. Colonel Smith's sap-roller was faced by a rifled gun (6-pounder) located in the enemy's ditch, and was perforated three times, and Colonel Malmborg was served with hand-grenades so copiously that he had to cover in the head of his sap. As I had no miners to spare for these two points, I called for General Ewing to furnish me 16 men from the Fourth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, whom I knew to be old coal miners. These men started two mines on the night between the 3d and 4th, one at Colonel Smith's, and the other at Colonel Malmborg's sap.

Early in the morning of July 4, Colonel Malmborg sent to me a note, stating that he believed he was countermined by the enemy, and asking my advice. I went out immediately, and ascertained that the enemy was working in gallery on his right flank, 8 feet distant, on the same horizontal plane. I instructed the colonel to head the enemy's countermine by turning and crushing him. I sent the colonel 200 pounds of powder and the necessary safety-fuse. Half an hour later the place was surrendered.

In closing my report, I have to recommend especially First Lieut. C. Lochbihler, commanding Company I, Thirty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, on engineer duty, and also his whole company, for their promptness and the interest they took in all the arduous tasks they had to undergo. Second Sergt. Max Fraude excelled in mining, and generally proved such a good engineer soldier that if any promotions take place in the above-mentioned company he ought to be considered. All the details that have been furnished to me from Major-General Blair's division have done their duty according to orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. KOSSAK,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, on Engineer Duty.

Capt. C. B. COMSTOCK,

Chief of Engineers, Department of the Tennessee.

No. 9.

Report of Capt. Henry C. Freeman, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, Acting Engineer Officer Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS,
Vicksburg, Miss., —— —, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report in relation to the siege of Vicksburg as follows:

By order of Capt. Frederick E. Prime, dated May 25, I was to report in person to Brigadier-General Lauman as early as convenient. I reported the next morning, and immediately commenced a reconnaissance of the ground in front of his position, and toward the enemy as far as his pickets would allow. The division, commanded by General Lauman, then occupied the ground north of Big Bayou, between Hall's Ferry road and the Vicksburg and Warrenton road, extending their pickets to the right of the Hall's Ferry road, but leaving a gap uncovered between them and General Hovey's command of about a mile, and extending on the left into the Mississippi bottom, to a swamp a short distance from the bluff. Positions for three field gun batteries of two guns each were selected, one on the river bluff, one on the Warrenton road, and one in the timber, about 150 yards to the right of the Warrenton road. All of these positions were about 600 yards from the enemy's line of works. The left battery, on the bluff, and the battery on the road were constructed during the night of May 27. The first had a bearing upon the southwest battery of the enemy, and enfiladed part of his river front along the bluff. The battery on the road covered the road, and also bore on the salient to the right. The battery in the timber on the right of the road bore on the same points as the one on the road, and was finished May 29.

By order from department headquarters, on May 30 the division moved to the other side of Big Bayou, crossing the Hall's Ferry road and mostly on the easterly side. The picket guard line was joined with that of General Hovey's division. From this position the advance was made upon the enemy's lines, commencing upon the right and moving up the valley, as a covered way, that leads to Batteries Nos. 6 and 7, upon the accompanying map.*

By May 30, the pioneer corps of the division had opened a good road through the valley of Big Bayou from the Vicksburg and Warrenton road to General Hovey's left, following the route indicated on the map as the Telegraph road; also, a road farther to the east, up another branch, making two direct lines of communication with General Hovey, and affording the Thirteenth Army Corps a direct road to Warrenton for drawing supplies. A road had also been opened to the left of the Telegraph road up another branch.

During the night of the 30th, with the aid of the pioneer corps, a road and covered way was opened from the head of this branch around as far as the position of Battery No. 7, and the terre-plein for the two guns on the right, in that battery, was excavated. The next day two field guns were placed in the battery. The pioneers continued working up the valleys to the left, as advances were made during the siege, always having a road ahead, connecting with the valley roads in the rear, until a complete system of communication was open in front and rear to the right and left.

On May 31, at night the work for the left section of Battery No. 7 was

* Not found.

laid out. The enemy appeared in small force, and obtained cover within 100 yards, causing annoyance and delay. They were driven off about midnight, and the work continued rapidly.

June 1.—Continued surveys in front of the division. At night continued the work on Battery No. 7, and commenced Battery No. 6, 200 yards to the left.

June 2.—Continued surveys of front and enemy's works. Capt. Carl Kostmann, of Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, reported as assistant engineer. At night Batteries Nos. 6 and 7 were finished.

June 3.—At night took possession of the crest of the first ridge in front of Batteries Nos. 6 and 7, and commenced intrenching.

June 4.—At sundown an advance was made from the Hall's Ferry road, near the buildings, to the left and rear of Battery No. 3. The enemy were driven back, and the crest of the ridge gained on the left of Hall's Ferry road. The enemy retired across the valley after a sharp skirmish, in which some of our men were wounded. The advanced line was secured by intrenching in rifle-pits during this and the following night.

June 5.—Being much exposed, little work was done in trenches during the day. At night continued work in the trenches in front of Batteries Nos. 6 and 7, and threw up a battery for one field gun on the Hall's Ferry road, at a position which the enemy had occupied by a barricade of fence-rails, noted on the map as Battery No. 3. Also commenced construction of two-gun battery in front of Battery No. 7, and noted on the map as Battery No. 8.

June 6.—Engaged in taking notes for triangulation, to determine the enemy's line of works. At night was prostrated with fever, and not on duty again until the 15th, Captain Kostmann in the mean time attending to all the work.

June 8.—An advance was made at dusk on the right, the enemy's advance guard driven into their works, and the head of the valley at Battery No. 9 secured. During the night rifle-pits were made between Battery No. 8 and the head of the valley, and to the right of the valley along the crest of the ridges to secure the position. Considerable work was done each night during a week, enlarging and connecting those pits near to Battery No. 8.

June 15.—At night commenced to enlarge the left section of Battery No. 7, to mount two siege guns in place of the field guns.

June 16.—Laid out the work for Battery No. 4, on Hall's Ferry road, and commenced construction.

June 17.—Selected positions for guns on the right, at the head of the ravine, and noted on the map as Battery No. 9. Work commenced at night. In this battery the terre-plein for each gun was cut down through solid earth to a depth of 7 feet, and no revetment used; the dirt thrown to the rear. The embrasures were cut through in a similar manner, and reveted only at the end next the muzzle of the guns with sand-bags. Battery No. 4, on the Hall's Ferry road, nearly completed.

June 18.—Continued triangulation of the enemy's front. At night continued the work on Battery No. 9.

June 19.—Same as 18th, continued.

June 20.—At night laid out work for Battery No. 2 for two guns, and pioneers commenced constructing it. When ready to commence this work the enemy attacked our picket guard at the advanced post on Hall's Ferry road. Being in the line of fire of the musketry, work was suspended for two hours, until the firing ceased, the men being obliged to lie down for safety. There was very lively artillery firing at the same time by the enemy along the whole front of this division, to which our guns responded freely. The enemy seemed to fear an attack.

June 21.—At night completed Battery No. 2, and made covered way from it to valley in the rear, to permit communication during the day. At dusk the line in front of Batteries Nos. 6 and 7 was advanced, and took position for opening the third parallel, to connect with Hall's Ferry road on the left and second parallel on the right. Work was commenced on the spurs of the ridges running down from Hall's Ferry road and enemy's salient. This line crossed the spur on which the enemy's nearest work was situated, at a distance of 85 yards from salient. At 11.30 p. m. enemy made a sortie upon this party. Colonel Moore, commanding working party and the guards, very gallantly met the charge and drove them back, when the work was resumed, after an interruption of two hours, and continued until daylight. It was then sufficiently advanced to afford the men cover during the day. This party, including the guards, numbered 170 men. Two of the men were wounded.

June 22.—At night 125 men at work on trenches right and left of Battery No. 9, and commenced zigzag sap; Lieutenant-Colonel Cam, of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, in command of guards and working party in third parallel, about 350 strong. He received instructions to move immediately at dusk to relieve the men in the trench, and commence enlarging the work already opened, until further orders. At 11.30 p. m. I visited the trench, found no guards in front, in accordance with instructions; the men in the trench; no work going on, and nothing done. Went forward with Lieutenant-Colonel Cam, to show him where and how to extend the work and to dispose his force for enlarging that already opened. In five minutes from the time I came upon the ground the enemy fired a volley and made a sortie, rushing down the ridge in the same place and manner as on the previous night. The troops did not hold the line, but retired hastily and in disorder. Lieutenant-Colonel Cam and 5 men captured, 1 killed, and several wounded. Enemy filled up all our work along that line. About half an hour after this sortie they made another down the Hall's Ferry road upon our advance guard, but were three times repulsed, when they retired inside their works.

June 23.—Pioneers making road to connect Hall's Ferry road with the valley road, on the right. No work done on the third parallel.

June 24.—Excavated terre-plein for one gun in Battery No. 5 at advanced post on Hall's Ferry road, about 300 yards from flank of enemy's salient. During the night before the enemy had opened about 90 yards of trench as a counter-work, running down the ridge from salient to our third parallel. The Forty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry was moved up and encamped in the valley, in rear of Battery No. 9, and the Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry encamped in the head of the ravine on the right of the Hall's Ferry road, in rear of Battery No. 5. The arrangements were made during the afternoon to recover our position on the third parallel and stop the enemy's work. Lieutenant-Colonel Lovell, of the Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, was detailed as field officer of the trenches, and took charge of the organization of the movements for recovering our position. The position was recovered by advancing with a bayonet charge, and the enemy routed from his own trench, in which was captured twelve muskets and some blankets. Several of our men were wounded. The work was reopened and extended that night, and a portion of the enemy's trench filled. The balance was easily guarded. Besides opening the old trench, the working party opened 220 yards of new trench, 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep. Near Battery No. 9 the trenches were further enlarged, to give cover to the men supporting the guards of the working party in the sap.

June 25.—On the right the pioneers were at work at night on the covered way in the valley to the right of Battery No. 7. The working party on the right were enlarging the sap and excavating for Battery No. 9. In the third parallel 40 yards of new trench were opened, 220 yards widened and deepened, and the trench connected with covered way on the Hall's Ferry road. The enemy commenced counter-works from the ditch of their salient. Commenced sap-running from third parallel to the enemy's salient.

June 26.—Pioneers at work on covered way in valley leading to Hall's Ferry road, at junction with third parallel. At night pioneers at work on covered way in valley, to right of Battery No. 7. Working party for the night numbered 500 men, 75 at work on sap near Battery No. 9, and enlarging trenches on each side; 425 men at work in third parallel, which was extended on the right, and the work previously opened enlarged. Pioneers at night constructed the work for right gun in Battery No. 5.

June 27.—Pioneers at work on covered way in valley leading from Hall's Ferry road, at junction with third parallel. Working party 260 men; 50 of these were on the right, working on Battery No. 9, and in the sap during the night. On third parallel 100 men employed during the day, and 110 men at night. Sap from third parallel extended to 40 yards; 3½ feet deep, 4 feet wide.

June 28.—Working party, 267 men. At night 42 men employed on sap near Battery No. 9, and on trenches each side. The third parallel was enlarged in the old work to 7½ feet wide and 3 feet deep; 200 yards new trench opened, 1½ feet wide and 2 feet deep.

June 29.—Pioneers at work on covered way leading to Hall's Ferry road, at junction with third parallel. At night Battery No. 1 commenced by pioneers. Disturbed by shells from the enemy. Continued work most of the night. Working party for the trenches, 315 men. On the right a little work done in the sap approach. The third parallel was extended to the trench on right of Battery No. 8, and that portion before opened was enlarged.

June 30.—Pioneers at work at night on Battery No. 1. On the right work was continued in the sap and on Battery No. 9. Enemy fired several times, as on the three previous nights, compelling the adoption of all precautions to protect the workmen. The work progressed slowly. Third parallel widened and deepened; sap extended from parallel 60 yards, 6 feet deep and 4 feet wide. No interruption. Enemy at work in front. Working party for trenches, 350 men.

July 1.—Pioneers at night finished Battery No. 1. On the right finished embrasure for right gun in Battery No. 9. The sap was extended a little. On the third parallel the state of the work, on closing this night's work, was as follows, commencing at Hall's Ferry road, distances estimated: Thirty yards, 8 feet wide, 6 feet deep; 50 yards, 8 feet wide, 3½ feet deep; 60 yards, 8 feet wide, 4½ feet deep; 85 yards, 8 feet wide, 3½ feet deep; 20 yards, 5½ feet wide, 3 feet deep; 80 yards, 7½ feet wide, 3 feet deep; 90 yards, 3 feet wide, 3 feet deep; 25 yards, 4½ feet wide, 3 feet deep; 300 yards, 2½ feet wide, 3½ feet deep. Working party, 400 men.

July 2.—Pioneers at night finishing covered way leading to Hall's Ferry road, at junction with third parallel, and finishing terre-plein for left gun in Battery No. 5. Work going on in third parallel. No report of amount done or number of working party.

July 3.—Pioneers finished at night the work in Battery No. 5. Some

work done in third parallel. The work was continued all night. No report of men or work done.

Excepting a little of the work on Batteries Nos. 5 and 9, all the batteries were constructed at night, and built by the pioneer corps of the division. In addition to this and the covered ways, most of which were constructed by them, they made all the new roads shown on the map. They also made 350 gabions, 20 fascines, and 2 sap-rollers. The gabions were made chiefly of grape-vines and were heavy. During the last two days the experiment was tried of using cane, and found successful; ordinary light pickets of wood and the cane, of which there was abundance, for wattling. The process was to lay the green cane on a block, and with ax or mallet to crush the joints by a blow on each. This would split the cane without breaking it across. This split cane made a good wattling, and the result was a neat, light, and strong gabion.

This report is necessarily imperfect in some details, for want of sufficient assistance during the progress of the work. Besides Captain Kostmann, who rendered very efficient services as assistant engineer, and also as assistant in the trenches, Lieutenant-Colonel Lovell acted as field officer of the trenches from June 24 until the close of the siege, July 4.

Previous to obtaining the aid of these two officers all the duties devolved upon myself, both in general and in detail.

The skeleton map accompanying this report will exhibit all the batteries, the old roads, and the roads constructed during the siege, and other works.*

The only surveys made were executed with a 2-inch pocket compass, as no other could be obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. FREEMAN,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, on Engineer Duty.

Capt. C. B. COMSTOCK, *Corps of Engineers.*

No. 10.

Report of Capt. Andrew Hickenlooper, Chief Engineer Seventeenth Army Corps, including operations since April 17.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 23, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I most respectfully submit the following journal of my engineering operations from April 17 to July 4, 1863:

April 17.—Arrived at Milliken's Bend with Third Division, the Seventh having arrived about one week previous, and Sixth Division remaining at Lake Providence. In accordance with orders received from major-general commanding, I made a survey of the road from Milliken's Bend to Richmond.

April 18.—Returned from Richmond at 9 a. m. Plat and report submitted to general commanding.

April 19.—In accordance with orders received from the major-general commanding, commenced building a corduroy road from Milliken's Bend to Richmond. One regiment (Thirtieth Illinois Infantry) detailed.

* Not found.

April 20.—Constructing road. Additional regiment (Twentieth Ohio Infantry) detailed.

April 21.—Constructing road. Two additional regiments (Sixty-eighth and Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry) detailed.

April 22 *and* 23.—Constructing road with four regiments.

April 24.—Road completed and corps moving; Third Division encamped at Richmond. The road-bed of above-mentioned road was thrown up 20 feet wide and 1 foot high, covered with rails taken from adjoining fences, upon which was then thrown 3 inches of earth; ditches upon each side 3 by 3½ feet.

April 25.—Returned from Richmond to select landing place for barges and camping ground for Sixth Division, on Bushy Bayou.

April 26 *to* 30.—On march to Hard Times Landing.

May 1.—Crossed the river and disembarked at Bruinsburg; Third Division engaged in battle at Port Gibson.

May 2.—Entered Port Gibson, and in afternoon crossed Bayou Pierre on raft bridge, constructed under personal supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson and Mr. S. R. Tresilian. Arrived at south fork of Bayou Pierre about dark, where we found the suspension bridge in flames. The fire was extinguished and bridge repaired by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, assisted by Lieut. Col. John A. Rawlins and myself.

May 3.—Command commenced moving at daylight. Encamped at Hankinson's Ferry, Big Black River. Here the pontoon bridge, consisting of three floats or barges, had been destroyed or very much damaged.

May 4.—Made a survey of road from Hankinson's Ferry to Rocky Springs. Plat and report submitted.

May 5.—Copying map, repairing bridge, and accompanied Major-General McPherson on reconnaissance 4 miles beyond Big Black, on Warrenton road.

May 6.—Staking out small earthwork at Hankinson's Ferry.

May 7.—Accompanied advance (Third Division) to select camping-ground at or near Rocky Springs.

May 8.—Made survey and examination of lower Utica road from Rocky Springs to Meyer's plantation.

May 9.—Corps moved forward to Meyer's plantation.

May 10.—Made a survey of road from Meyer's plantation to point 3½ miles beyond Utica. Command moved forward to point 4½ miles northeast of Utica.

May 11.—Made survey of Raymond road to point 6½ miles southwest of Raymond and Edwards Depot road (4 miles), as also a thorough examination of all side and connecting roads. Command moved forward a short distance and encamped at Roach's plantation.

May 12.—Battle of Raymond. Skirmishing commenced about 10 a. m. Enemy repulsed and in full retreat at 3 p. m. Encamped in and around Raymond.

May 13.—Accompanied cavalry advance on Clinton road. Confederate cavalry in force on Mississippi Springs road. Occupied Clinton without opposition.

May 14.—In accordance with orders received from the major-general commanding, left camp at 2 a. m. with Seventh Missouri Infantry, for the purpose of destroying railroad track. Moved along the railroad westwardly about 2 miles, tearing up the track, burning cattle-guards, bridges, &c. Returning, arrived in Clinton about 7 a. m., and then moved eastwardly along the railroad toward Jackson, tearing up the track, burning bridges, cattle-guards, &c. About 10 a. m., when about

4 or 5 miles from Jackson, received an order from the major-general commanding to report the Seventh Missouri Regiment to its command and report in person to him, which I did, finding the general in Jackson. Accompanied the Sixth Missouri Cavalry about 4 miles out on Canton road.

May 15.—Commenced retrograde march at daylight, passing through Clinton. Encamped about 3 miles east of Bolton Station, on a branch of Baker's Creek. Made survey and plat of road from Clinton westwardly to this point.

May 16.—Examined roads in vicinity of Bolton Station and from said point westwardly; also reconstructed small bridge about 1½ miles north of Bolton Station, recently burned by General McClernand's command. Commenced survey of the road from Bolton westwardly, but battle of Champion's Hill commenced. I pushed on and arrived upon the field at 10 o'clock. After repulse of Confederate army, accompanied the advance in pursuit, arriving at Edwards Station about 8 p. m.

May 17.—Made a survey of the battle-field, and then accompanied the command to Big Black, arriving there about 2 p. m. Commenced construction of cotton bridge about dark, composed of a frame-work of timber, filled with cotton bales (forty-seven in number), and covered with boards taken from an adjoining cotton-gin. Bridge 110 feet long by 10 feet wide.

May 18.—Bridge completed at 8 a. m. Command commenced moving at same hour. Accompanied the advance. We moved on plantation road due north to Bridgeport road, and then on Bridgeport road westwardly toward Vicksburg. Headquarters about 1 mile from rebel lines.

May 19.—Opening attack on Vicksburg. Engaged all night in selecting and throwing up works for protection of batteries.

May 20.—Moving up slowly. Artillery doing well; dismounted three of the enemy's guns.

May 21.—Engaged all night in throwing up works beyond white house and constructing battery for 30-pounder Parrotts, which were placed in position to-day.

May 22.—General assault ordered at 10 a. m. Artillery opened promptly, under cover of which our troops advanced, but were repulsed at every point.

May 23.—Orders issued for construction of regular approaches.

May 24.—Captain Powell placed in charge of approaches on General Ransom's front, and Captain Sands in charge of construction of batteries on General Quinby's front. I have taken personal charge of central approach along Jackson road.

May 25.—Flag of truce in, in consequence of which we did very little work.

May 26.—Commenced on main sap with 300 men. Same number went on and relieved day detail at 7 p. m.

May 27.—Three hundred and eighty feet under cover. Same number [of men] engaged in deepening and widening trench. Made survey of our front. New battery on General Ransom's front completed, and line of rifle-pits south of Jackson road being pushed rapidly.

May 28.—Engaged in making sketch of our front, in accordance with orders received from the major-general commanding. Detail upon main trench reduced to 200 men. Enemy more active this morning. They placed a 6-pounder in position on Fort Hill, which was silenced by our guns in about 30 minutes.

May 29.—Main trench completed up to a point 750 feet beyond white house, 8 feet wide by 7 feet deep, with beam and parapet.

May 30.—In compliance with orders received from the major-general commanding, left at 3 a. m. for Big Black River, accompanied by 300 detailed men from General Ransom's command and pioneer company of Third Division. Arrived at Bridgeport, on Big Black River, at 11 a. m. At 3 p. m. commenced moving westwardly along Bridgeport road, obstructing the road by felling trees across same. From Tiffin I sent the pioneer company southwest, on Bovina Station road, with orders to return on Hebron road, obstructing said roads in same manner. Burned the bridges across Clear Creek, and small creek next west of Hebron road.

June 1.—Commencing at Clear Creek, obstructed the road westwardly to our rear picket line, and then moved on into Vicksburg, arriving at 3 p. m.

June 2.—Engaged on main trench. Detail reduced to 150 men. The Third Division pioneer company engaged in making gabions, fascines, &c.

June 3.—Detail on main trench reduced to 100 men. Trench finished up to and through advanced battery, with side rifle-pits, &c.

June 4.—Engaged on advanced battery, putting in embrasures, revetments, &c. This work is irregular in shape, of 3,000 square feet, two embrasures on north and one on west face, and open to and covered by batteries in the rear.

June 5.—Advanced battery finished, and main trench carried about 20 feet southwest, with lead-sap down to the road. Detail reduced to 75 men.

June 6.—Two 24-pounder howitzers and one 6-pounder placed in advanced battery, within 100 yards of Fort Hill. Carried the main trench down to and lead-sap across the road.

June 7.—Have a constant detail of 70 men, under immediate charge of General Leggett or staff officer. Work progressing finely.

June 8.—Captain [Adoniram J.] Merritt placed on duty as assistant engineer. Placed traverse over main trench, and built magazine immediately south of advanced battery.

June 9.—Carried lead-sap across the road last night. Am confined to my bed by sickness this morning.

June 10 *to* 13.—Sick and confined to bed.

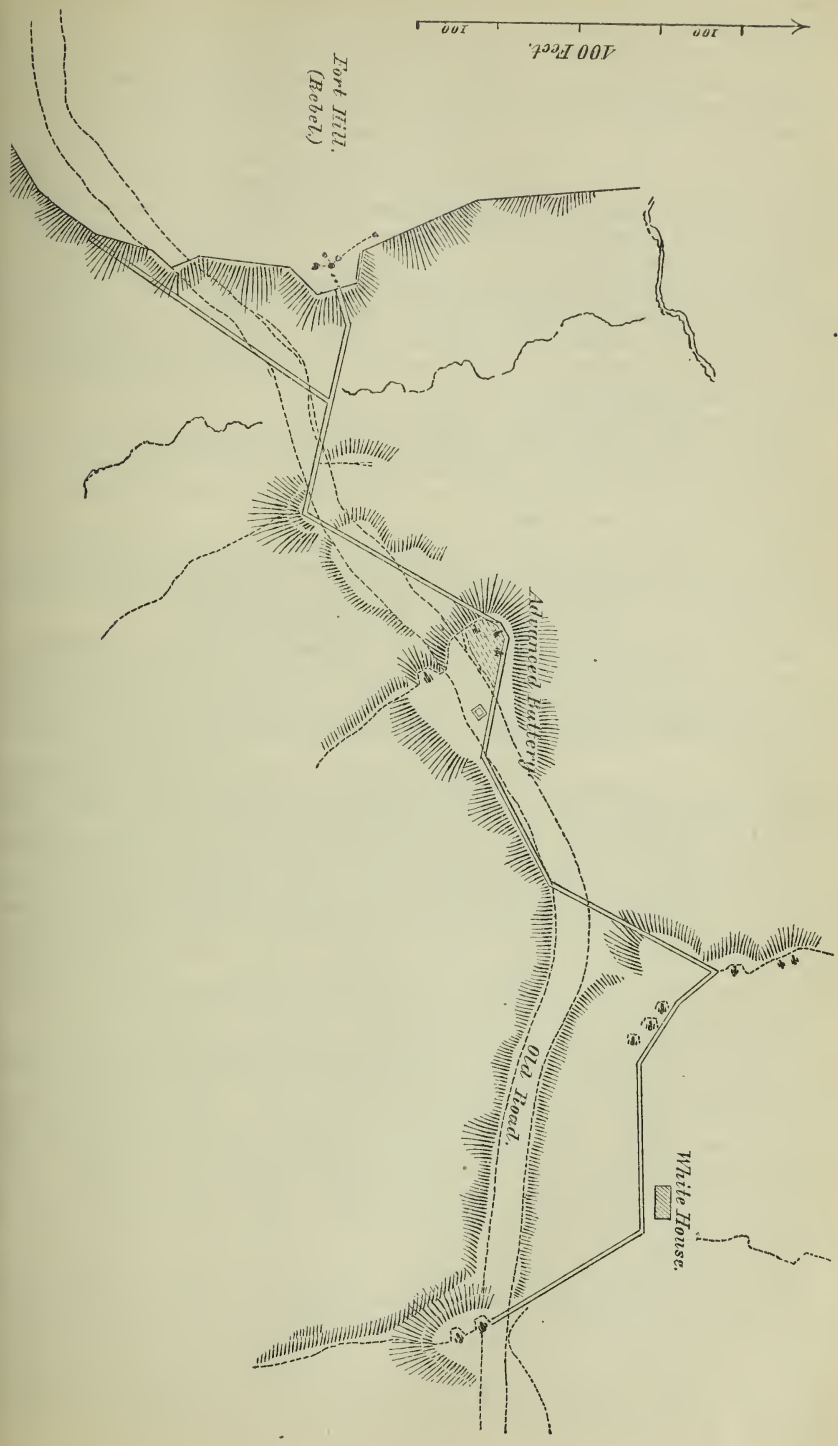
June 14.—Visited the work this morning. I find the trench was not carried far enough across the road before making the turn, and was then run too far to the right. Corrected it by cutting away south side and putting up two traverses.

June 15.—Work progressing as usual. Captain Powell's (General Ransom's front) work being pushed forward. He commenced advance work on hill north of advanced battery.

June 16.—Detail at work on main trench and rifle-pits leading from last angle south along crest of hill. The advanced batteries of General Quinby were completed to-day. Began another trench running south, 32 degrees west, along front of curtain of Fort Hill, commencing at a point on main trench, about 25 yards from ditch of Fort Hill. Constructing battery for 9-inch guns near General Logan's headquarters.

June 17.—Building platforms for 30-pounder Parrotts in advanced battery, the enemy having opened with two 20-pounder Parrotts on Ransom's front. Work on trench and rifle-pits progressing as usual.

June 18.—Sap-roller burned last night. The working party leaving it alongside cotton-bale, the rebels threw over fire-balls, setting cotton on fire, which communicated to sap-roller before it could be removed. Detail increased to 150 men. The night detail was taken off during my


400 Feet.
100
100
Fort Hill.
(Rebel.)
Advanced Battery.
Old Road.
White House.

sickness, and, in consequence of near approach to enemy's works, it is not considered advisable to put it on again.

June 19.—Work progressing as usual. Captain Merritt in charge of working party of left sap, which is a side cut, covered by our guns in the rear, and running almost parallel with parapet of Fort Hill.

June 20.—Work on main trench progressing as usual. Placed new sap-roller on work to-day. In evening commenced work on Navy (9-inch) battery with a detail of 100 men, putting up heavy parapet, with embrasures reveted with gabions. The enemy have opened with a large mortar in hollow south of Fort Hill, with which they are shelling the Navy battery.

June 21.—Work on trenches progressing as usual. The enemy are using hand-grenades (6 and 12 pound shells) with effect. Being within a few feet of the ditch of Fort Hill, I made a call for all the miners in the command to report to me in person. General Ransom has completed his advanced work, and General Quinby has commenced building Battery Archer for Navy guns.

June 22.—We reached the rebel fort to-day at 10 o'clock with main trench, and cleared away a place to commence mining operations. Experienced considerable annoyance to-day from rebel hand-grenades thrown among the workmen.

June 23.—Thirty-five miners having reported, divided them into three reliefs, of eight hours each; and placing them under charge of Lieutenant Russell, of the Seventh Missouri Infantry, went to work at 9 a. m. Had pushed the gallery (3 by 4) 12 feet under Fort Hill.

June 24.—Captain Merritt sick and confined to his tent. Driving the gallery as rapidly as possible. Have penetrated to a distance of 40 feet, and commenced on branch gallery to left. Can hear the rebels at work on counter-mine very distinctly. Appear to be above and to the left of our gallery.

June 25.—Last night during my temporary absence the miners became frightened at noise made in rebel counter-mine and quit work. Had them rush it ahead this a. m., and finished it before 9 o'clock. Deposited 1,500 pounds of powder in three different branch mines (500 in each), and 700 pounds in center; 2,200 pounds in all. Fuses so arranged as to explode them all at the same instant. Mine tamped with cross-timbers, sand-bags, &c., and all ready to explode at 1 p. m. As per order, the mine was fired at 3.30 p. m. Perfect success. Troops rushed in and took possession of crater, and detail of pioneer troops went to work under my direction clearing away entrance to same.

June 26.—Having orders to arrange crater for two guns, with proper protection for infantry support, commenced construction of covered gallery in center of crater, from which to lead mines or counter-mines, as the case might require. Finished it before dark, with a loss of 7 of pioneer company wounded. The rebels' hand-grenades (6 and 12 pound shells) being very destructive, the men were called back and placed behind rifle-pits, thrown up across center of crater, where they were perfectly protected against grenades thrown by the enemy, and still be able to hold the crater.

June 27.—Entire force at work on left trench. Sent the detail of miners over to advanced work of General Ransom. Work progressing lively on Battery Archer, and small work for howitzer in front of rebel mortar.

June 28.—It being impossible to continue work on crater until rebels are driven from outer face of said work, we have concluded to spring another mine under parapet to left of crater, for the purpose of uncov-

ering their work. Commenced work on said gallery, running northwest from covered gallery in crater.

June 29 *to July* 2.—Sick and confined to tent.

July 1.—The mine under left curtain of Fort Hill was fired to-day at 1 o'clock. Perfect success, blowing some 7 or 8 rebels, who were engaged in countermining, within our lines.

July 3.—Flag of truce in; no work done.

July 4.—Vicksburg surrendered at 10 o'clock.

For a more full and complete understanding of engineering operations of corps, I will most respectfully refer to reports and plat of survey of our front by Mr. Tresilian, engineer officer of Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and which have been forwarded direct to chief engineer of the department. The accompanying sketch* will more fully illustrate the operations upon main or central approach.

Very respectfully,

A. HICKENLOOPER,
Captain, and Chief Engineer Seventeenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. JAMES H. WILSON, *Insp. Gen., Dept. of the Tenn.*

No. 11.

Reports of Capt. Stewart R. Tresilian, Engineer Officer Third Division, including operations since April 25.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp in rear of Vicksburg, Miss., June 1, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of work assigned to me as assistant engineer to the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and performed by me since April 25:

I left Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi River, on the morning of April 25 last, with 2 sergeants of the pioneer corps and 30 negroes, and traversed the margin of Bayous Walnut and Roundaway, crossing Roundaway at its junction with Bayou Walnut at the town of Richmond, in the parish of Carroll, Louisiana. Crossing Bayou Vidal twice, and arriving at Hard Times Landing, near the confluence of Bayou Vidal with the Mississippi, at 8 o'clock at night of the 28th, we replenished our rations.

During this part of the march, up to the first crossing of Bayou Vidal, the roads having been newly opened through cultivated fields, and scarcely any material to be found adjacent enough to repair them, we had to work night and day reconstructing almost every drain crossing from Richmond to this point. Here we had to corduroy on both sides of the bayou three-fourths of a mile, and open a new road through the skirt of woodland to the pontoon bridge at the south crossing of Bayou Vidal. The first 24-pounder howitzer of the McAllister Battery, attached to the Third Division, submerging the third pontoon on the south end of the bridge, I had to stop the travel, and, lashing two long beams longitudinally to the ends of the two boats next the weak point, parallel to the roadway, I forced two skiffs under the beams, and, lashing them securely, gave sufficient buoyancy to the bridge to sustain not only the remaining part of the batteries attached to the division, but also the 30-pounder Parrott battery, manned by the First U. S. Infantry.

Leaving Hard Times Landing at 12 o'clock, after four hours' rest, we

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* See p. 201.

traversed the Mississippi River levee, and from thence along the margin of Lake Saint Joseph; halted on Bayou Durossette, having overtaken the Sixth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Brigadier-General Quinby commanding.

At daybreak, when the Third Division was put in motion, Sparrestrom's battery, Company G, Second Illinois Artillery, submerged the bridge over the bayou. I had to take down the adjacent houses and use the weather-boarding, one-half inch thick, laying it down both transverse and longitudinally, layer over layer, until I obtained sufficient buoyancy, and converted the trestle into a floating mass. The bottom of this bayou is a marly quicksand, and very unsafe for any other structure than a flotilla or pontoon bridge.

At about a half mile in advance of this last-named point, Captain Moore, of General Logan's staff, constructed a bridge under similar circumstances and with equal success.

I found all the other bridges to Hard Scrabble, below Grand Gulf, on the Mississippi, sufficiently safe to sustain our division, arriving at said place on the morning of April 30, about 10 o'clock, having marched over 70 miles.

The general features of the country are similar to all the Mississippi bottom which I have seen. The surface soil is a bluish retention clay, underlaid by a strata of hard-pan. Generally speaking, the timber easiest to be found along the bayous is that most valuable for the construction of bridges, stockades, block-houses, &c., and is the cypress, beech, sycamore, cottonwood, holly, and water-oak.

I crossed the Mississippi on the morning of May 1, and, landing at Bruinsburg, advanced on the Port Gibson road, repairing a bridge across one of the tributaries of the Bayou Pierre, and arriving on the battle-field near Port Gibson just before the field was won by our troops.

At 11 a. m. I reached Port Gibson, and meeting you near the burned suspension bridge, across the south fork of Bayou Pierre, I accompanied you, and when you had selected the site for the new bridge you instructed me to try and procure some spikes, &c., in which I succeeded, and the materials were on the ground before the brigade you had ordered from General McClernand's command had reported. Together with Captain Patterson, in charge of the pioneer corps attached to General Carr's division, and my own pioneers, in charge of Sergeant [William] Ross, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteers, we commenced operations, and in less than four hours the whole structure was completed and the entire army crossed with perfect safety. The structure was 166 feet, with not one stick of timber to commence operations with until some houses in the vicinity were torn down and carried by the men over a distance of 100 yards.

From this point we advanced in the direction of Willow Springs, and at dusk arrived at the suspension bridge across the north fork of Bayou Pierre, which we found partly destroyed. The bridge having been reconstructed under your personal supervision, Captain Hickenlooper, chief engineer Seventeenth Army Corps, and myself, the army passed safely over, meeting with but slight resistance from the retreating forces of Generals Bowen and Loring.

When I arrived at Hankinson's Ferry, on the Big Black River, the enemy was in the act of destroying the bridge, under the supervision of General Bowen in person. The skirmishers of the Twentieth Ohio coming up, they fled, leaving the pioneer tools and General Bowen's pistols, which were picked up by a private of the regiment.

On May 4, I reconstructed the bridge, which was badly scuttled, and constructed a small earthwork overlooking the crossing.

The next work from this point was at Rocky Springs, where I reconstructed a bridge 30 feet span, and another at Sandy Creek, 50 feet span. I had to crib to strengthen the stringers.

At Rocky Springs I was joined by Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Wiles, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the mechanics of the corps and the negroes left at Milliken's Bend, making the number of my effective men 208.

At the battle of Raymond, on the 12th, Captain Wiles drew up his mechanics in line and went into the fight; afterward he buried the dead.

The next work of importance was the strengthening and reconstructing in part of the bridge over Baker's Creek.

Our division arriving safely in Clinton on the evening of the 15th, that night Captain Hickenlooper and myself, with the Seventh Missouri Infantry, destroyed the railroad from a point 2 miles south of Clinton and toward Jackson, which we completed on the 16th to the State capital.

Leaving Jackson on the 17th, and passing through Clinton, we arrived within a short distance of Edwards Depot.

Next morning I was ordered to build a bridge on the road leading from the depot to Bridgeport (80 feet span). The bridge was built in six hours, and by order destroyed by fire, and reconstructed again by myself.

From this point I advanced to Big Black River, where I received an order from you to construct a bridge north of the Ransom Bridge, and Captain Hickenlooper, chief engineer, and myself, succeeded in building the cotton bridge, over which the Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, advanced.

In building the cotton bridge, the following method of construction was observed, the span being 102 feet, the water 30 feet deep:

A small raft was first built of sufficient bouyancy to sustain two men, who carried the end of the shear line across and anchored it. The span was then accurately measured on the shear line. Two longitudinal stringers, 12 by 16, and 34 feet long, were laid on the shore 10 feet apart and parallel to the current of the river, and strips of sheeting 1 inch thick were spiked on the stringers 2 feet 6 inches from center to center, thus tying the stringers together. An end piece, the depth of the string-pieces, was then spiked on the shore end of the structure, and the whole was turned upside down, presenting the appearance of a large scow. Two cotton bales were then rolled in on the flat, and a piece of sheeting nailed in front of them transversely, pressing them tightly against the end piece. The same was repeated until the section was filled with cotton. Upright posts of scantling, 2 by 4, were now spiked to the stringers at the end of each cotton bale, and sawed off about 1 inch scant of the height of the cotton. After this, pieces of sheeting were spiked from upright to upright, passing over the center of the cotton bales. Five pieces of scantling, 2 by 4, were then spiked longitudinally, resting on the sheeting crossing the bales of cotton, and on these were nailed the flooring. The sections were then floated into the stream and spiked together. Finally, the whole structure was lashed to the shear line and two small abutments, constructed of rails and bush. I witnessed the crossing of the division, and found that the 20-pounder Parrott sunk the structure only 14 inches, leaving an excess of buoyancy of 16 inches.

I am of the opinion that the cotton bridge is equal, if not superior, to the pontoon, being much steadier and easily constructed.

Leaving this point, I arrived in rear of Vicksburg, and will report at a future time.

I am under many obligations to Captain Wiles, while he was connected with the pioneers. He is one of the most efficient and practical men I ever met with. To Lieutenant [Alexander] Scales, his successor, and Sergeant Ross, who had charge of the negroes, I am indebted for their indomitable energy and perseverance in the construction of work.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

S. R. TRESILIAN,

Division Engineer Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. JAMES H. WILSON,

First Lieutenant of Engineers, Department of the Tennessee.

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HDQRS. CHIEF ENGINEER, THIRD DIV., SEVENTEENTH A. C.,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by me during the late siege of Vicksburg, resulting in its capitulation.

On May 19, I arrived at the junction of the main Jackson and Warrenton roads, with Major-General Logan. By his orders, about 3 p. m. I made a reconnaissance of the front, and communicated with Brig. Gens. John E. Smith and Stevenson. I found General Stevenson's command under the crest of the first ridge, on the left of the Jackson road, in line of battle, himself in advance, near the cotton-gin, which stood on the left of the ridge, afterward known as Logan's headquarters, or Siege Battery Logan. At this time, to the rear of his left and in advance of the Warrenton road, a battery was being put into position.

I found Brigadier-General Smith's command in line in the ravine to the left of the point afterward occupied by General Ransom's first battery, with Brigadier-General Ransom's command on his right. General Smith I found in front, taking a sketch of the enemy's position. From these two points of observation I obtained a pretty accurate general outline sketch of the entire front of the Third Division. This was the first position occupied by the division.

On the morning of May 20, with a portion of the division pioneer corps, I constructed a sunken battery and platforms for two 30-pounder Parrott guns, which were put into position the afternoon following, and manned by a detachment of the First U. S. Infantry, under the command of Captain Offley. At the same time, farther to the left, on the same ridge, the First Missouri Battery of 10 pounder Parrott guns, commanded by Lieutenant MacMurray, was put in position.

The following night the First and Third Brigades, of the Third Division, were advanced to the ravine in front of this position, on the right and left, respectively, while Major Stolbrand, chief of artillery, brought a portion of the artillery forward proportionately. This was the second position of the division.

On the morning of the 21st, I made a reconnaissance of our left front. In the afternoon, according to orders received from Major-General McPherson, I procured suitable lumber from a cotton-gin and the palings about the Sherman Hospital, put the mechanics of the pioneer corps at work, and before daylight had ready for use forty scaling-ladders, varying in length from 16 to 22 feet, light enough for one man to carry,

and strong enough to support two men, when used in a horizontal position, across a 10-foot ditch. To one end of each of these ladders was attached a rope three-fourths of its length, so as to enable the men to lay them on the ground and pull them after them; thus the enemy could not perceive them until the assault was made.

On the 22d, I had the pioneer corps ready, in case we succeeded in the assault, to advance immediately and open a way for the artillery. During the assault, the Forty-fifth and Twentieth Illinois Infantry, having failed to storm the works, retired to a point about 30 yards in front of the redan, to the left of the redoubt, on the Jackson road, holding that position, and lying down under a little ridge.

At dusk I advanced half of the pioneer corps to that point, and, intrenching them in that position, commenced to sap the redan. I succeeded in opening the sap 60 feet and the mine 4 feet, but was the next day driven from the position by the enemy's hand-grenades.

The next night I attempted to resume the work, but was compelled to abandon it.

In justice to the above-mentioned regiments, I must say that they held the position twenty-four hours when it was instant death to show even the top of the head above the intrenchments.

On the night of May 25, under the direction of Captain Hickenlooper, he having ordered a detail of 300 men for this purpose, the works at the white house were commenced, and at daylight on the 26th the battery of 24-pounder howitzers, known as McAllister's, was in position. This battery, together with a section of a captured battery (3-inch rifled guns), was afterward designated, by order, "White House Battery." The First and Third Brigades in the mean time having taken positions in the ravines on the right and left of the road, respectively, and Battery L, First Illinois Light Artillery, the Third Ohio Battery, the Eighth Michigan Battery, and the second section of the above-mentioned captured battery, taking positions on the left of the Third Brigade, formed the third and final position held by the division during the siege.

Within the two following days I had the whole line intrenched on the right and left of the white house.

June 19, the sap then having been constructed to the point where Coonskins Tower stood and the redoubt completed, the 30-pounder Parrott guns were removed to this position and placed under the command of Lieutenant Branigan, First U. S. Infantry, Battery Logan being occupied by two 9-inch. Dahlgren guns, under the command of Captain Offley, First U. S. Infantry. From this date the work progressed daily, nothing of interest occurring until the explosion of the mine under the main redoubt on the Jackson road on June 25. This mine was driven by Lieutenant Russell, Company D, Seventh Missouri Infantry. Having the pioneer corps in readiness, I immediately repaired to the crater and began to fill up the opening through which the enemy were firing volley after volley. I was supported while personally superintending this work by a company of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, under the command of Colonel Maltby, his lieutenant-colonel having been mortally wounded and his major killed a few moments before by the first volley.

Having succeeded in putting up a timber, loopholed for riflemen, the enemy seemed disposed to come over. Perceiving their intentions, I ran to the nearest battery, and bringing back three 10-pounder Parrott shells, put in five-second fuses, and threw them over one after the other, compelling the enemy to retire. Our men and the enemy were then bayonet to bayonet.

July 1, the second mine was exploded. Previous to this time I had constructed three wooden mortars, one 6-pounder and two 12-pounders, and put two of them into position about 100 yards from the main redoubt. Immediately after the explosion I commenced shelling the crater, dropping nearly every shell into the proper place. This fire I kept up at intervals for forty-eight hours, varying the direction from the small redan on the left of the main redoubt, with telling effect. The enemy's engineer in charge of these works, Captain Kelly, of General Hébert's staff, assured me that 21 men were killed and 72 wounded by these shells. During these forty-eight hours I fired 102 rounds of 6-pounder and 366 of 12-pounder shells.

To [Corpl.] S. W. Dunning, One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, my assistant, I am under many obligations for his cool determination and gallant courage on June 25 and throughout the siege; also to Captain Moore and Lieutenant Hoover, of Major-General Logan's staff, for their valuable assistance in superintending the construction of rifle-pits and roads. During the siege my pioneer corps obtained and used 370 wagon loads of lumber, built three magazines, put in platforms for all the heavy batteries, made 1,200 fascines, 650 gabions, 4 sap-rollers, and kept in repair all the broken trails and gun-carriages of the division.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

S. R. TRESILIAN,
Division Engineer Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. JAMES H. WILSON,
Chief Engineer Department of the Tennessee.

No. 12.

*Reports of Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.**

ORD'S HEADQUARTERS, *June* 23, 1863.

Pretty lively firing on my left, as if a sally.

I have sent to Lauman and Hovey, if an attack occurs on either side of them, to re-enforce the point attacked.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

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ORD'S, *June* 24, 1863.

The firing last night was a sortie on Lauman's front, resulting in the loss of 1 man killed and 4 slightly [wounded]. The enemy was driven back and the work continued.

Report just come in.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

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* See also McClernand's report, Part I, pp. 137–186.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
June 24, 1863.

Colonel Bush, Second Illinois Cavalry, reports, "Our pickets report that the rebels were at work at Baldwin's Ferry last night." I shall ascertain whether it is true or not. If they are preparing to cross, I will send notice.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

ORD'S, *July* 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I have positive intelligence, from cavalry just in and from the report of Major Wilson, that the enemy have crossed at and near Hankinson's Ferry. I have ordered Lawler, with a brigade, to move down east of Warrenton, and occupy the ground between Warrenton and Hankinson's Ferry. He will be off in half an hour, if you do not direct otherwise.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

ORD'S, *July* 1, 1863.

Nothing further than the dispatch from Herron, which came from Logan and Major Wilson, via Warrenton. Wilson was stationed near Hankinson's Ferry. I think it is likely the enemy has shown some force there, perhaps as a feint. I have two brigades ordered to be ready to march for the country between Warrenton and Hall's Ferry. Shall I send them off?

E. O. C. ORD.

General GRANT.

[Indorsement.]

A cavalry picket, to give notice if crossing is attempted, will be sufficient. Only move troops after it is known there is a force to oppose.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

No. 13.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Division.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH DIVISION,
Big Black River Railroad Bridge, May 25, 1863.

COLONEL: I arrived with the First Brigade (two sections of the Second Light Artillery) at this place yesterday morning, and relieved Colonel Slack, as per instructions. Of Colonel Wright's command I only found two companies, numbering to 50 men in the aggregate. Whether the colonel himself and the balance of his command will report here or not, I am unable to state; but from the fact that he sent yesterday night for the above 50 men only three days' rations, I am inclined to infer that the colonel will not join me soon, nor the balance of his command either.

You will see readily that with the above very small force it is utterly impossible to do a great deal of good. I posted vedettes at Bovina and the Bridgeport, Hall's, and Baldwin's Ferry roads; also a picket on the Edwards Station road; had all these roads patrolled, and in such manner disposed of the whole number of cavalry here without any men left to relieve to-day.

If Colonel Wright comes up to-day, I will make such arrangements as to keep thoroughly informed of all movements of the enemy in our rear.

The town of Raymond was taken yesterday morning by the Eighth Kentucky and Twentieth Mississippi Regiments. The sick, wounded, and nurses were paroled. From the statements of the paroled men, the enemy is trying to collect a large force at or near Jackson, to operate against us in a very few days. I do not put much credence in such reports; but the fact that the above-named regiments are in the immediate vicinity of our lines makes it necessary that a considerable cavalry force be concentrated here to stop and prevent raids as that into Raymond. There are some Confederate troops at Clinton, and they will undoubtedly visit our hospitals in every direction, in order to swell their numbers of prisoners, by paroling the sick and attendants. In connection with this matter, I beg leave to inquire where the Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry is stationed now. They were left at Raymond with the One hundred and twentieth Ohio. The latter regiment came up since, but the whereabouts of the former is not known to me. The regiment is not in Raymond any more, but I would like very much to have it rejoin my command if such be possible. Only two sections (6-pounder brass guns) of the Second Ohio Battery are with me, and they are without any ammunition at all except canister, which cannot be used. The section of 12-pounder howitzers, which is the most effective in the present position, is, I believe, with General McArthur's division. Please have them ordered forward, and also cause Colonel Mather to send us the ammunition for the pieces.

I inclose a letter to Lieut. A. Beach. This officer was left at your headquarters to await the arrival of the ammunition for that battery. Could you hasten his return?

I send an order to Colonel Wright at once to join me, but not being in possession of an official order assigning him to my division temporarily, I am in doubt whether he will respect my order or not, and you would be very kind by giving this important matter your attention; also, from a man just in, I learn that all negroes are to be collected and sent to Jackson, which place is to be fortified by the enemy.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. Walter B. Scates,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

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Headquarters Ninth Division,
Big Black River Bridge, Mississippi, May 27, 1863.

Colonel: Colonel Wright, with 200 men, has reported this a. m., and I have commenced executing the instructions received from Generals McClernand and Grant. I have destroyed all the railroad bridges from Big Black to Bolton Station; burned all Confederate stores, railroad cars, &c.; collected about 300 bales of cotton, 100 head of Confederate

States beef-cattle, and 100 sheep. The cotton I forwarded, per instructions from General Grant, to the river landing; the beef and sheep will be turned over to the commissary of subsistence of the Thirteenth Army Corps in the morning.

There are several reports of Morgan's [?] cavalry approaching. Captain [Greene] Durbin, assistant quartermaster, who, under a flag of truce, came within 2 miles from Jackson, met there Generals Loring and Morgan [?] with a large force, not less than 7,000, in his estimation. The captain could not ascertain in which direction the column was moving.

A rebel officer, under a flag of truce, bearing General Loring's reply to General Grant's letter by Captain Durbin, is at my pickets at this time. Not desiring that he enter my lines, I sent an officer of my staff to receive the rebel dispatches, and leave to the officer bearing them the choice to either stay outside my picket until General Grant's answer arrived, or return and leave it to a flag of truce from our side to carry that answer to General Loring. I hope this course may meet the general's approval.

The large number of wounded at Champion's Hill expressed the desire to be removed into our lines. I would be very glad to respond to their wishes, if adequate means of transportation were at my disposal. Could you not cause General Hovey to send his ambulances and ambulance corps over for the purpose, if the transfer is approved by General McClernand? Be so kind and give me your opinion in regard to this matter by return messenger.

I am, colonel, your most obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black River Railroad Bridge, May 29, 1863.

GENERAL: Your order of to-day to burn the railroad bridges and track east of here is just received, and I take immediate steps to execute them most effectually.

I had the honor before to report that I had almost every bushel of corn destroyed along the railroad line and the public road as far as Bolton. Since then I did the same thing as far north and south of the railroad as my limited means allowed it, and Colonel Wright, with the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, is out at present to look around at and near Bridgeport. . .

The following articles of contraband were collected on these raids and shipped: To Major Garber, assistant quartermaster Thirteenth Army Corps, 53 mules, 14 horses, and 152 bales of cotton; to commissary of subsistence Thirteenth Army Corps, 118 head of beef-cattle. There are now on this side ready for shipment 330 bales of cotton, and a lot of beef-cattle will come in this afternoon. Cotton and beef will be forwarded to the river with all dispatch.

My scouts from Edwards Station, Champion's Hill, Hall's Ferry, and Bridgeport Ferry report everything quiet. No enemy has been seen since the *soi-disant* paroling of the wounded at Champion's Hill. The paroling officer there only took a list of the men, without their giving or signing the parole. Can such proceedings stand for a parole?

All the wounded are anxious to get away, but my means of transportation are not adequate, and, besides, I do not consider myself authorized to cause the transfer.

I hope to be able to report to you by to-morrow how I succeeded in the work of laying waste, and remain, with great esteem, your most obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH DIVISION,
Big Black River Railroad Bridge, Miss., May 30, 1863.

COLONEL: In pursuance of my letter of yesterday evening, addressed to Major-General Grant, I have the honor to report that the long railroad bridge is burned and down since 11 o'clock last night. I keep a strong detail at work to destroy the railroad beyond the bayou (east of the fortifications), but, having but very insufficient tools, they could only take up the rails and ties for a little over a mile beyond the bayou bridge. The ties and rails are most effectually destroyed. Another party is detailed to continue the work to-day, and if I can manage to gather cavalry enough to protect them beyond my line of pickets, I hope to have the gap extended from the river to Edwards Station by to-morrow.

This morning I sent, through Quartermaster [Absalom] Finch, of the Second Brigade, Ninth Division, 200 bales of cotton and 60 head of beef-cattle. The cattle are some of the best stock I have seen. About 100 more bales of cotton are awaiting shipment on return of my trains. Most of the cotton was taken 5 miles southeast from here, beyond the river. When my men were loading the last wagons yesterday night, the covering cavalry patrols reported a rebel picket in sight. My men dashed on them, and ascertaining the fact that there was a superior force within 1 mile of them, I immediately sent out from Colonel Wright's (Sixth Missouri) cavalry several patrols to feel the enemy and collect all information about him. These patrol parties just returned and report as follows:

Patrol No. 1 went on the road where the rebels were seen in the afternoon, leading from our Big Black River hospital (Smith's plantation) into the Raymond road. On the arrival at the point in question, the enemy had changed his position and had moved in a northern direction. They were about 300 strong, under a Colonel or Major [H. B.] Lyon, and all of the Eighth Kentucky. This regiment left Vicksburg 600 strong on May 19, and marched, by way of Cayuga and Crystal Springs, to Meridian, where it was mounted and marched back by Jackson, and is now on a patroling and cotton-burning tour. The regiment does not number over 300 now, and is by no means anxious for a fight.

Patrol No. 2 started for Edwards Station, and thence north to Green's Hill Church, where they learned that Hall's cavalry (three companies) and 300 infantry were between Brownsville and Birdsong Ferry. The latter seems to be of importance to the rebels.

Patrol No. 3 marched to Bolton, where they burned two railroad cars and a depot, which were not destroyed before, and in going out north to Brownsville set fire to about 1,500 bushels of corn. In coming

back, they heard of the Eighth Kentucky passing in the immediate vicinity, but saw no rebels whatever.

The above detachments appear to constitute all the enemy's force in our immediate vicinity; but from corroborating information gleaned from different parties, it is pretty certain that General Loring was night before last, with 5,000 or 6,000 men, at Jackson, while General Johnston is at Canton 18,000 strong, and expecting re-enforcements within eight days, which would swell his army to about 40,000. He would not commence hostilities until these troops have arrived, and his attack would be directed against Haynes' Bluff, crossing Big Black at Morris' Bluff. I give this rumor because it was spread among the knowing ones to some extent, either for keeping up the sinking hopes of the true Southerners or because it is founded on some truth and probability.

Allow me, colonel, to direct your attention to the very weak number of cavalry at this point, not over 200 effective, and this number, by the very hard service, is pretty much run down. If compatible with other necessities, I would like to have the force strengthened, not only to give to the overworked men and horses a chance to rest, but to look a little closer after these mounted infantry lurking around me. On this occasion let me remember the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, a splendid regiment, now at Columbus, Ky.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department Headquarters.

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH DIVISION,
Big Black River Railroad Bridge, June 1, 1863.

COLONEL: Since my last letter I am at work in destroying the railroad track east, but the absence of the proper, or, in fact, of all, tools, retards the job considerably. For about 4 miles the ties and iron are destroyed by fire, besides the burning of all wooden structures as far out as Bolton. The last patrols coming in report all quiet. They only heard of some forces beyond Brownsville. The various parties out yesterday burned 825 bales of (Confederate States of America) cotton and 8,000 bushels of corn. They only found a few horses and mules; they are getting scarce.

A negro just in from Jackson, which he left yesterday morning, saw no troops anywhere this side along the railroad, but reports General Johnston with a large force at Jackson, in camp on both sides of the river. He calls the force three divisions.

On Saturday last five trains with troops arrived at Jackson, the troops coming from Virginia and Carolina. They had some field artillery with them. The negro heard nothing indicative of General Johnston's intentions, except that he would re-enforce Pemberton and give us a severe "whopping." They are still throwing up fortifications at Jackson.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH DIVISION,
Big Black River Railroad Bridge, Mississippi, June 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, with orders and instructions relative to a rebel force at Grant's house. I immediately sent all the available cavalry force (three companies Sixth Missouri) in that direction, with orders to proceed, as far as practicable, with a view to make a connection with Colonel Johnson's column, and to gather all the information in regard to ferries and fords across Big Black, and, further, in regard to any attempt of the enemy's advance.

The party has just returned, and reports that the rebel Major [W. A.] Rorer, with the Twentieth Regiment Mississippi Infantry (mounted), 600 strong, had been encamped on the Benton road from Vicksburg, at the bridge across Bear Creek, about 1 mile east of where General Blair was encamped, at Major Hains' place.

From Capt. Tom Jones (a dangerous rebel, who is my prisoner, and whom I will forward to the headquarters) we learn that the above force was the only one in the immediate vicinity, and that it was the same which was at Grant's house.

There are several fords north of the Bridgeport Ferry which are now practicable; one ford is between the latter and the Birdsong Ferry, the other below Bush Ferry. From the description of the location of the above-mentioned secesh camp and the situation of these fords, I am inclined to think that the Twentieth Mississippi, which figured a few days ago considerably below Raymond, Bolton, and Brownsville, crossed at these fords, and it would be very desirable to have a flying column established between Bush's Ferry (Oak Ridge) and Bridgeport Ferry to interrupt such raids.

I am also informed that the rebel General Walker was crossing his division yesterday at Kibby's Ferry (I believe it the same as Cox's Ferry), to make a reconnaissance, but that Joe Johnston was not yet prepared to advance. The party sent out yesterday night did not learn anything of Colonel Johnson. There seem to be a number of rebel squads running all over the country in my front and on my right (across the river).

Yesterday a patrol of the Third Illinois fell in with about a dozen men. My men were returning from Champion's Hill, and found the rebels on the road east of Edwards. They fired, and the rebels turned north, giving my men the road.

Another patrol, under Captain Millert, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, ordered to go by Edwards to Bridgeport, met about 25 rebels mounted on mules. They attacked them and unsaddled one, bringing in mule and saddle.

From contraband source I heard yesterday that a regiment of Tennesseeans were marching toward Baker's, or Fourteen-Mile Creek. I at once sent a company of cavalry to Baldwin's Ferry, but, on returning, the commander reported everything quiet in that direction.

The Eighth Kentucky (rebel), under Lyon, marched yesterday morning at 3 o'clock through Edwards, taking some of the paroled prisoners (rebel) away.

I am, general, with the highest esteem, your very obedient servant,
P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee.

HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black River Railroad Bridge, Miss., June 6, 1863—10.30 p. m.

COLONEL: My pickets on the east side of Big Black have been attacked this evening, and after a pretty lively fire compelled to fall back behind the bayou bridge. I made the necessary preparations to repel any attack the enemy may intend, at the same time increasing the cavalry detachments on the Bridgeport and Hall's Ferry roads.

In order to ascertain whether there is any force in my front, I ordered a strong patrol to go to Edwards by 3 a. m., and feel the enemy at all hazards.

Since this morning I heard different contraband rumors of the approach of several regiments; but, in spite of all vigilance, I could not get any reliable information, though I feel confident that there is something about to happen. You will kindly remember that I have five regiments, in the average not over 250 men each, and not a very formidable force against a real attempt on the part of the enemy to cross the river. I learn that the Second Brigade (Colonel Lindsey) is also withdrawn from the front. Would it be feasible to have him join me here? For many reasons it would be very desirable.

The ambulances you sent yesterday to bring over Hovey's wounded from Champion's Hill are still here, as I considered it very unsafe to let them go over without an understanding with the Confederate States commander in that region. I dispatched a flag of truce to get the consent; the officer bearing it left here yesterday after dinner, and has not yet returned. I ordered him to go until he found the proper officer, and I am expecting the flag back since noon. The decision in the matter I will report at once.

Very respectfully, I am, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black River Railroad Bridge, Miss., June 7, 1863.

COLONEL: Yesterday night, by 9.30 o'clock, my pickets beyond the river, on the Edwards Station road, were attacked by some rebel force. There was quite lively firing for some time, and the commander of my picket considered it prudent to fall back on the infantry picket at bayou bridge, in the line of the rifle-pits on the other side. The enemy, which I found out since was the Eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, did not follow up, and this morning at 4 o'clock my cavalry was at Edwards, and report that they were in camp 3 miles beyond.

Under instructions of Major-General McClernand, I sent, on Friday last, a flag of truce into the enemy's lines, in order to procure from the Confederate States commander his consent to remove General Hovey's wounded from Champion's Hill into our lines. Lieutenant Foster, the bearer of the flag, returned at this moment. He was within 6 miles of Jackson when his letter was taken from him, to be taken to Jackson. The lieutenant was then escorted back, and an early reply to my request promised.

Lieutenant Foster states that he met no other troops this side of the point where he was halted, except the Eighth Kentucky (mounted); but, from all information collected, there seems to be a considerable force at

Jackson, under General Breckinridge, who either superseded General Loring or is his superior in rank.

The people seem to be in high glee, and sanguine that the rebels will soon be in number strong enough to raise the siege. Of General Johnston, I hear that he is still at Canton, preparing for an attempt to break off our river communications north of Vicksburg.

I inclose three letters. They are rather sweet, but at least No. 3 is of some interest. They were intercepted by an orderly of my staff, and opened. I believe they were smuggled out by some member of the Eighth Kentucky, and, as appears from one envelope inclosed, directed to Yazoo City.

There was a rumor near Jackson yesterday that an official telegram from Richmond had arrived, stating that General Lee had crossed the Rappahannock.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black River Railroad Bridge, Miss., June 7, 1863.

GENERAL: Your favor of this morning is received. You will please excuse if the description is not definite enough as to the ground where the attack was made yesterday night. Bayou bridge is across the bayou, in front of the rebel breastworks beyond Big Black, and the bridge burned on the 17th when the enemy evacuated the works was reconstructed by our pioneers, and is situated in the line of the works. From information collected since, it was the Eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry which ran against my cavalry pickets, who fell back on the infantry grand guard at the above bridge, which post was at once re-enforced by two companies of reserves. The rebels, finding us prepared for them, retired, and my cavalry followed them up.

At 3 a. m. this day my patrol was at Edwards Station again, and report the Eighth Kentucky still falling back, probably for their place of rendezvous near Bolton. This information is substantiated by Lieutenant Foster, the bearer of the flag of truce which I mentioned yesterday.

The lieutenant met on his return trip the Eighth Kentucky 3 miles east of Edwards.

In regard to the result of the expedition of Lieutenant Foster, I have to say that he came within 6 miles of Jackson, where his dispatch was taken from him and forwarded to headquarters of General Breckinridge, who now commands, and is at Jackson in lieu of General Loring. After some time, Lieutenant Foster got answer that the general commanding division, as to my request (the removal of the wounded), would be made known to me very soon, and then he was escorted back to our lines, where he arrived a short time ago. Lieutenant Foster met only the Eighth Kentucky this side of Jackson. He found the people sanguine as to the result of the threatened attack of General Johnston on our army. The latter general is still at Canton, evidently having and collecting a large force. His intention is said to be to break off our river connection north of Vicksburg. There was a rumor at Jackson of an official telegram having been received there yesterday to the effect that General Lee had

crossed the Rappahannock. I keep up the most stringent system of guards and patrols all along the river up and down, and I can say that there is no vestige of any other enemy than the Eighth Kentucky.

You will permit me to repeat my opinion, that the cavalry force at my disposal is utterly inadequate to guard against and repel any attack the enemy might attempt. There ought to be a strong force established at Bridgeport, to watch and defend the very exposed ferry there and three practicable fords north of it. I consider an attack in that direction more likely than here, because all roads for and from Vicksburg converge there, and from the bend in the river its left flank well secured, and its lines of retreat both northeast and east open, there being several very good parallel roads, and the river passable by the three practicable fords.

I am, general, with great esteem, your most obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black River, Miss., June 7, 1863.

GENERAL: Since writing you by your return orderly, Major [Samuel] Montgomery, with a detachment of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, which I had sent out to Edwards to feel the enemy, has returned. He found six companies of the rebel Twentieth Mississippi (mounted) on the place indicated, *i. e.*, 3 miles beyond Edwards Station, on the Raymond road. On the approach of the Sixth Missouri, the rebels left in a southern direction, and Major Montgomery, learning from some contrabands that they in all probability would take the Hall's Ferry road, immediately returned to Edwards and made for the same ferry. This being a shorter cut, our men soon came up with the rebels, and, after some firing, charged them, breaking their line, one part running by a by-road toward Hall's Ferry, the other toward Utica.

Two prisoners fell into our hands, whom I will forward to your headquarters to-morrow morning. The major (Montgomery) says that he could not secure more, these fellows being better mounted than he expected.

You remember my statement a few days since that some rebel cavalry had crossed the Big Black somewhere north near General Blair's command. This is substantiated by the prisoners, who say that four companies of their regiment, under Major Rorer, are in that region. If nothing happens, I go to Bridgeport to-morrow morning in order to collect some information.

With great respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black, Miss., June 7, 1863.

COLONEL: A short time after my dispatch of this morning had left, I received reliable information that the Eighth Kentucky Mounted In-

fantry, which attacked us last night, had been re-enforced by the Twentieth and Twenty-second Mississippi Mounted Infantry, and that they were encamped at the creek, 3 miles beyond Edwards Station. Large bodies of negroes appeared at my lines, affirming the above report and speaking of more troops appearing.

To come to the fact in these informations, I ordered so much of the cavalry as I could make available, about 100 men and one section of mounted howitzers, to march to Edwards and beyond, and feel the enemy.

They left here by noon, under Major [Samuel] Montgomery, and found at the place indicated a rebel camp. On the approach of my troops, the rebels left in a southern direction. Contrabands thought they would go to Baker's or Fourteen-Mile Creek, toward Hall's Ferry. The major (Montgomery) at once returned to Edwards Station, and took then a more direct road for Hall's Ferry. He soon came up with the rebel force, and ordered the attack. After some firing, during which the rebels tried to form, the Sixth Missouri charged, and ran their force 4 miles, when the Confederates dispersed in two parties, one taking a by-road for Hall's Ferry, the other the Utica road. Finding that the fellows were better mounted than anticipated, the major halted and returned.

He arrived here at 6.30 p. m., with 2 prisoners. They say that there were six companies (in the aggregate, at least 300 strong) of the Twentieth Mississippi Mounted Infantry in to-day's skirmish on their side, which were dispersed by 100 of the Sixth Missouri. They further state that the Twenty-second Mississippi and Eighth Kentucky Infantry were in their vicinity, but that the four companies belonging to the Twentieth Mississippi were detached under Major Rorer, and operating west of the Big Black. They had left Canton some time ago for Benton and the Yazoo. You will remember that this statement corroborates the information transmitted in my letter of June 4. The prisoners could or would not tell anything relative to the movements of other rebel troops, but I will try again to-morrow morning to pump them.

If I had a little more cavalry, I have no doubt that the surprise and capture of a number of these mounted troops were feasible.

Awaiting your orders, I am, with great esteem, your very obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH DIVISION,
Big Black, Miss., June 7, 1863—6 p. m.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 1.45 o'clock has just come to hand. I sent you by orderly this forenoon all the news since yesterday night's attack. The orderly must have tarried somewhere, as the letter ought to have been at your headquarters by dinner time. By this time he has, no doubt, delivered my letter.

Colonel Wright, with about 200 men, is with me, and I had the honor to report his arrival some ten days since.

Since I wrote you this a. m. I received further and reliable news from

the front. Besides the Eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, which I reported this morning 3 miles beyond Edwards Station, the Twentieth and Twenty-second Mississippi Mounted Infantry have made their appearance also in that direction, encamping on Baker's Creek. One detachment of them (five companies) came within 3 miles of my headquarters. They proclaim themselves loudly the advance guard of large bodies of infantry on their march for this point.

To ascertain everything more perfectly, I detailed Colonel Wright's command, with two howitzers, to proceed at once to Edwards and feel the enemy. I only learned since he left that he got as far as Edwards, and am expecting further intelligence momentarily. I shall not fail to inform you of anything I learn. The large number of pickets which is necessary to guard this avenue make the increase of my infantry and cavalry most desirable; the duties are very hard on the command here now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black, Miss., June 8, 1863.

COLONEL: After the hard ride which the Twentieth Mississippi was compelled to take yesterday afternoon, the Eighth Kentucky made its appearance this morning. They formed in sight of my pickets on the Edwards Station road, and opened fire; but being unable to make my vedettes fall back, they retired on their part again, leaving 1 man in our hands. He gives almost verbatim the same story of re-enforcements arriving to General Johnston's army, in the vicinity of Canton, as the prisoners of yesterday—in fact, as everybody does coming from beyond the Big Black; the people are undoubtedly fed upon that hopeful prospect.

The present informant adds that an attack would be made simultaneously by Johnston on Snyder's Bluff, and by Breckinridge on the position here, and that it was to be looked for soon.

This morning I visited the Bridgeport Ferry and the Macon Ford, and I can say that an access from that direction is rather difficult; the roads are very effectually blocked. There is no ferry and no chance to cross the Big Black between the railroad and Bridgeport, no landing and no roads leading to the river between those two points. Macon Ford is about 1½ miles north of Bridgeport. I found several boats and ropes there, which I had destroyed and taken off. The road leading to the ford, being beyond my *rayon*, is pretty good, but a working party will be sent out this night to destroy it.

With great respect, I am, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

(Copy sent to Lieut. Col. W. B. Scates, assistant adjutant-general Thirteenth Army Corps.)

HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black, Miss., June 9, 1863—1 p. m.

COLONEL: Major [Samuel] Montgomery, who is in command of the detachment of cavalry and mountain howitzers sent out to the ford north of Bridgeport (as stated in my dispatch of this morning), reports that he fell in with a pretty large force of rebel mounted troops, and that he took a position where he thought he could hold his own. About 150 rebels attempted to flank, but the major succeeded in repelling them. He sent through for all the cavalry left here, and I complied with his request, which gives him not over 150 men, besides his two mountain howitzers.

At the same time I forwarded one regiment of infantry to the Bovina Bridgeport road, and took the necessary steps to guard against an attack on my left flank.

My patrols to Edwards just returned. Found no sign of any enemy there, and it strikes me that the concentration of the mounted rebel forces, which were in my front yesterday, is very likely at the fords, where they can cross the river without molestation.

A force sent out from Haynes' Bluff could cut off the retreat of any rebels on this side of the river.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,
P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH DIVISION,
Big Black, Miss., June 9, 1863.

COLONEL: Since writing you this morning, I received information that a number of rebels were crossing and had crossed Big Black at Messinger's or Macon Fords, some miles north of Bridgeport Ferry, where my *rayon* terminates north. I at once started Major Montgomery with two companies of cavalry and one section of artillery (mountain howitzers) to re-enforce my pickets in that direction, and just now he informs me that he fell in with several hundred rebel mounted troops. The major took a position, which the enemy tried to flank, but he succeeded in driving him back, and thinks he can hold his position if re-enforced by all available cavalry. Without any delay I started the last man of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, at the same time taking such measures to receive the cavalry, if forced to fall back, and to secure my left flank.

It is of the highest importance to have a permanent, light, and very available column established between Bridgeport and Oak Ridge Ferries, where the river is fordable at many places. To protect these points from here with the cavalry at my disposal is impossible. A cavalry force moving down to the Messinger's Ford from Haynes' Bluff would cut off every rebel on this side of the Big Black.

I am, colonel, with high esteem, your very obedient servant,
P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH DIVISION,
Big Black River Bridge, Miss., June 10, 1863.

COLONEL: Your dispatch of yesterday was received in due time, and I feel very much obliged for your kind and immediate attention to my request.

A small detachment of the Third Illinois and one company of the First Indiana (escort companies) arrived in the night, and the Second Illinois Cavalry is reported in the vicinity; they will be here this evening.

Major [Samuel] Montgomery, in command of the Sixth Missouri, sent out in pursuit of a rebel force, returned just now (2 p. m.), and reports that they were the same companies of the Twentieth Mississippi which were at Grant's house and in the Oak Ridge region for some time. After having received the re-enforcements, Major Montgomery advanced and followed up the enemy as far as Birdsong Ferry, at which crossing, or by the fords near by, he lost sight of them. The major is most positive that there is no rebel left on the west side of the river between Birdsong and this point.

Of course, I ordered the escort companies mentioned above to return to their respective headquarters, and I feel very certain that, with the addition of the Second Illinois to my cavalry force, and with the detachment of General Washburn's cavalry north of Bridgeport, we are perfectly able to keep the rebels on the other side of the Big Black.

The information brought in by Major Montgomery is that General Johnston is not moving, and not even expected to move forward soon; that, on the contrary, some of his forces had been withdrawn. I believe, though, that this news ought to be received *cum grano salis.*

I inclose a letter brought in by flag of truce.* The request seems to me an extraordinary one, and I refused to grant it, promising, though, to lay it before the major-general commanding the department, for his action. In doing so, I request him to give me his decision for communication to Colonel [H. B.] Lyon, if the general should not approve of my denial.

By the way, I have to state that this Colonel Lyon is described as overbearing, and toward our wounded at Champion's Hill a very rude character.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

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HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Big Black River Bridge, Miss., June 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I ordered the commander of my picket at Bridgeport this morning to communicate with the cavalry stationed above Bridgeport, in order to perfect the guarding of the river. Captain Morris, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, who is in command of the post there, just now reports as follows:

Sergeant [Theodore B.] Robinson, in charge of the patrol, went to the Widow Hill's, 9 miles from this point (Bridgeport picket station). He heard from all that Colonel Swan was there last night, blockading the road, and left about dark, intending to go to camp at Haynes' Bluff. He has not come back to-day.

* Not found.

On the sergeant's return he ran into a squad of about 15 rebels at Birdsong Ferry; they exchanged shots, and the rebels retired across the river, where there are larger forces. The sergeant had one of his (9) men slightly wounded and took 2 prisoners. I will send them to your headquarters to-morrow morning, as they are very talkative. They say that General Forrest, with his rebel cavalry, is at Mechanicsburg, and that another part of his force was expected to-day to form a junction with him at or near the said town. The whole command is estimated at 4,000 men.

The prisoners, of course, report the story that Johnston, with 30,000, is moving on Yazoo River. Big Black, in consequence of the late rains, was swollen considerably, but is receding rapidly again—so much so that, in the opinion of Captain Morris, the fords at Messinger's and near Birdsong Ferries are practicable again. Therefore, I re-enforced the captain by another company, in the expectation, though, that some of General Washburn's cavalry will relieve my men there to-morrow.

I hear from my Edwards Station patrol that two new mounted regiments, the Sixteenth and Third Mississippi, are in the vicinity of Bolton and Raymond. This seems to corroborate the above statement that the rebel cavalry force had been increased.

To meet emergencies, I am constructing some breastworks defending the crossing of the river here. I shall lay the plan before you in a day or two. Having but a very limited number of contrabands here for that kind of work, I would be very glad to have about 100 more negroes from the organizing regiments temporarily detached to assist my working party. If such a detail could be granted, the men would have to bring tools along.

I am, colonel, with great esteem, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

—

HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black River, Miss., June 14, 1863.

COLONEL: Your favor of yesterday was received. The men reported to have been found in the swamps between Mr. Hines' and Mrs. Stower's, on the Hall's Ferry (Vicksburg) road, are, in my opinion, the same men whom my patrols had seen some days ago. There are only three or four of them, and they are disconnected from any rebel command.

Though the present stage of the river is such that the greatest vigilance is necessary to protect against a sudden attack of the enemy, it becomes fordable almost at any place. The Hall's Ferry (Mount Alban and Vicksburg) road does not belong to my beat. If I understood your instructions correctly, it is in Lauman's care. The distance from here to Baldwin's Ferry is fully 12 miles, and to the indicated place near Hall's Ferry is 12 more. For the small force of cavalry the duty is most severe, as I have still to send my pickets north far beyond Bridgeport Ferry, being in that direction not yet supported by any of Washburn's cavalry.

On the 12th, a patrol went as far as Birdsong Ferry, and on its return ran into a secesh squad. They exchanged shots. One of my men was slightly wounded, and then my patrol drove the rebels into the river, taking 2 prisoners.

We heard that increased numbers were on the east side of Big Black A party sent out yesterday, under one of my aides, went 10 miles beyond Bridgeport Ferry, and found the above statement correct. The regular patrol had quite a lively skirmish with some rebel force across the river, and killed 1 man.

The prisoners say that General Forrest, with 4,000 men, is in command across the river; their intended point of assembly in Mechanicsburg. At present (*i. e.*, on the 12th) the cavalry was partly stationed at Bolton, Clinton, and on the Canton and Bridgeport road. Some were said to be at the above villages already.

You undoubtedly admit that this complexion of things makes the cavalry duty very hard indeed. The arrival of three small companies of the Second Illinois, under Major Marsh, did not bring much relief, and the early arrival of the remainder of Lieutenant-Colonel Bush's command is, therefore, anxiously expected.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black River Railroad Bridge, Miss., June 17, 1863.

COLONEL: Since my last the complexion of things on my front has not changed. Rebel cavalry is appearing at every point permitting access on the eastern river bank, occasionally exchanging shots with my pickets. Yesterday a large force attempted to drive in the vedettes on the Edwards Station road, but was readily repulsed by the reserve pickets. In general, there is no menacing attempt made as yet. This morning a very intelligent contraband, George McCloud, came into our lines, who had left Demopolis, Ala., on the 14th, Meridian on the 15th, and arrived in Jackson that same day. Yesterday morning he left Jackson for our lines. The negro was employed in the arsenal at Demopolis, and understands the making of all wood work connected with the ordnance department. He can read and write. This man states that the whole force at Jackson does not exceed 3,000 men, and the army collected and collecting by Johnston at Canton he heard estimated by leading officers at 15,000 effective men at the outside, with no prospect to swell it beyond 20,000. He describes the people and soldiers, including officers, in very low spirits as to the success of the Southern cause. The theme of raising the siege of Vicksburg is freely discussed on all sides, but no hopes are entertained that their forces will be in condition or in number equal to meet the Federal army. Notwithstanding these doubts, the negro says that great preparations are made for the relief of General Pemberton. Large quantities of ammunition and ordnance stores were forwarded from Demopolis to General Johnston, and from the general run of conversation he thinks that an attack will be made within a very few days on the right flank of our lines, with a view to give Pemberton a chance to break through the investing army.

I will send the negro to your headquarters to-morrow morning, deeming him an interesting, perhaps a useful, man—perhaps a rogue. I had telegraphic communication with the wires to your headquarters and everything ready for the expected operator, when this morning some officer of another corps, passing Mount Alban with a squad of cavalry,

cut down the wire and the poles. The citizens informed the officer that the telegraph was put up only the day before by our soldiers, but he would not listen to any such stuff. I hope to have the line up again by to-morrow night. The railroad track between here and Vicksburg is also repaired again, and a flat car constructed from the ruins on the east side of the river is put on the track. Four mules, in lieu of locomotive, form an essential addition to my transportation.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH DIVISION,
Big Black River Railroad Bridge, Miss., June 21, 1863.

GENERAL: Favored by your dispatch of yesterday, I ordered a strong patrol to scour all the country from this place to Hall's Ferry, on Big Black River, in co-operation with Lieutenant-Colonel Bush's party, which, under your instructions, will search the lowlands from Hall's Ferry down Big Black, and up the Mississippi to Warrenton. My patrol will visit all points where the river is accessible and affords any chance of crossing. Immediately on its return I will report the result. I keep constant pickets at Baldwin's Ferry, and maintain a system of patrols from the bridge here to that ferry, and thence to Hall's Ferry, where Lieutenant-Colonel Bush's battalion is ordinarily stationed. From the information I regularly receive from these points, I dare say that there are only a very few straggling rebels on the Mississippi side of Big Black, if any. There is a force somewhere on Fourteen-Mile Creek, to watch the southern avenues to Vicksburg, and the river being fordable in many places, a few men may venture over, but no force of any consequence will appear on the west side of the stream.

All the forces of the enemy in my front are mounted infantry, of the Third, Sixteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Mississippi, and Eighth Kentucky, under Acting Brigadier-[General] Lyon, exceeding, altogether, not 2,500 men. They are of no desperate description, but they make their appearance at almost any point from Bridgeport Ferry to Baldwin's Ferry, and are busily engaged, besides so watching our movements, in collecting negroes and articles of subsistence.

Prisoners taken in several skirmishes my men had with them pretend a large regular cavalry force (4,000 or 5,000 men) had arrived from Bragg's army, and was encamped near Brownsville or Clinton, but scouts sent out in these directions do not confirm the prisoners' statement. In relation to other rebel forces, I have no news worthy of notice since the 17th instant. General Johnston was then still at and near Canton, his force numbering 15,000 effective men at the outside. He was making great efforts to swell his numbers, ordering all available troops to join him. At Jackson he left not over 3,000 men, but there are serious doubts if he can collect over 20,000. The cavalry was compelled to disperse, and take up such quarters where they can find forage. The intention of General Johnston's army to attempt an attack on our Vicksburg army is proclaimed by everybody, but even the most decided rebels do not appear to be sanguine of his success.

I shall take great pleasure, general, to inform you instantly of anything which may happen on my front. I embrace this opportunity to

repeat a request made some time ago, namely, to order the Forty-second Ohio and Twenty-second Kentucky, now in the rear of Vicksburg, and the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry, now at Warrenton, all belonging to the Ninth Division, to join me at this point. From the long line to be guarded, and from the nature of the terrain, the duties for the infantry here are very severe. The regiments, being in themselves very small, are daily reduced in number by sickness, and an addition to the effective strength now with me would be very desirable.

I have the honor, general, to be, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, Vicksburg, Miss.

—

BIG BLACK, *June* 22, 1863.

A dispatch from Bridgeport, come in at this moment, reports that 125 men of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, stationed near Messinger's, were attacked by 500 rebel cavalry and badly cut up, and about 40 men of the Iowa cavalry were either killed, wounded, or captured; also one small gun was taken by the enemy. Our cavalry were blockading the road when they were surprised.

OSTERHAUS.

General GRANT.

—

BLACK RIVER, *June* 22, 1863.

The commanders of the different pickets have just reported all quiet on the Jackson road. My patrol found a rebel cavalry squad near Edwards Station; fired at it and drove it to Baker's Creek, where the officer considered it prudent to desist the chase, the woods being reported full of rebels. There is no regular camp this side of Champion's Hill.

Yesterday a regiment of rebels passed Edwards Station, going south. It has not yet returned. It is undoubtedly the same troops which were observed by my patrols on the Baldwin's Ferry road, on east side of river. Nobody living any more between here and Champion's Hill who could give any information; even negroes are secesh.

P. J. OSTERHAUS.

Major-General GRANT,
(Through General Ord.)

—

BIG BLACK, *June* 22, 1863.

Colonel Wright, commanding the Missouri cavalry now opposite Bridgeport, [reports] in relation to the fight this p. m. as follows:

The fight of the Fourth Iowa was near the junction of Bridgeport and Vicksburg and Jones' Ferry roads. Four companies of Fourth Iowa were blockading Vicksburg and Jones' Ferry road when some 600 or 800 rebels charged on them. The rebels crossed the river at Jones' or Birdsong crossing. My men have reconnoitered 2 miles up the river, and found all quiet at present. My impression is that the rebels have recrossed the river. I anticipate no trouble to-night, but may have to-morrow. I shall be on the alert.

The Forty-second Ohio and four companies of Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, under Colonel Lindsey, have just arrived.

OSTERHAUS.

Major-General GRANT,
(Through General Ord.)

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HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
June 22, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Your favor of this p. m., including duplicate telegram from General Grant, is just received (5.20). My telegram in relation to a rebel attack on some four companies of Iowa cavalry north of Bridgeport is undoubtedly received by you. I sent the whole of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry (200 strong) to Bridgeport Ferry, with orders to re-establish connection with the forces north of that point and with the advancing column of General Sherman.

Big Black is fordable now at many places between Bridgeport and Birdsong Ferries, and there is no doubt that the above-mentioned rebel force availed itself of these practicable crossings and dashed on our small force, which, perhaps, had not taken all the precautionary measures to guard against such surprise.

It will be very important to have the now broken-up station re-established by another stronger force. The cavalry at Bridgeport and here is too small to withstand an energetic attack or to extend still more the line of guard assigned to me, *i. e.*, from Bridgeport to Baldwin's Ferry.

The patrol sent out yesterday to connect with Colonel Bush have returned. They had to go as far as Hankinson's Ferry before they found the colonel. They did not meet any signs of an enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. S. S. SEWARD,
Aide-de-Camp, Thirteenth Army Corps.

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BIG BLACK, *June* 23, 1863.

A large body of cavalry appeared in front of position across Big Black, on and near Smith's plantation.

OSTERHAUS.

General GRANT.

—

BIG BLACK, *June* 25, 1863.

All quiet. Scouts from the east side of river report a picket (60 men) near Bridgeport, and a camp 2 miles back of Messinger's. Other cavalry is stationed at Queen's Hill Church, and north and south of Bolton. This statement is corroborated by that of a deserter of the Sixth Texas Cavalry, who came into my line yesterday, and gives the cavalry force in this vicinity as follows: First Texas Legion, 160 strong; Third Texas Cavalry, 300 strong; Sixth Texas Cavalry, 250 strong; Ninth Texas Cavalry, 250 strong; total 960 men, under General [J. W.] Whitfield. There is another cavalry brigade (Mississippians), about 2,000 strong, stationed near Big Black, on the direct road from Canton to Haynes' Bluff. Vernon east [north?] of this. Two brigades, one rifled

6-pounder gun and one 12-pounder howitzer with it. I don't anticipate attack at present. The section of artillery has reported, and is stationed at Bovina.

OSTERHAUS.

General GRANT,
(Through General Ord.)

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HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Keigwin, June 26, 1863.

GENERAL: In receipt of your favor of to-day. I fully appreciate your opinion relative to the intentions of General Johnston, and, notwithstanding there is no sign of an immediate attack, my guards and precautions will be kept up as strictly as possible, to give me timely warning of any change that may take place.

A few minutes ago I returned from Baldwin's Ferry and from the picket beyond, connecting my vedettes there with those at Hall's Ferry. I found everything quiet, and the arrangements there satisfactory. The standing pickets and vedettes are regularly, and at least three times a day and night, visited by a system of patrols along the river bank and the public road.

There are three stationary vedettes north of the bridge here to Bridgeport Ferry—at Brooks', Crooker's, and Hooker's plantations, and besides a patrol, under a very energetic officer. All these points, and all others on the river, are visited several times in twenty-four hours.

The blockade is getting as perfect as it can be made. I instructed Colonel Wright, at Bridgeport Ferry, to make the closest connection with the Fourth Iowa, and gave him a copy of such parts of your kind letter as will enable him to render the fullest co-operation to execute your instructions.

If you have a draughtsman with your headquarters, and would be kind enough to have me a copy made of a map exhibiting the roads and principal points in the section north of Bridgeport, it would be a very great help to me, and in an emergency would render my command more effective.

With great respect, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

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JUNE 29, 1863.

General McArthur's [troops] are exchanging shots with rebels across the river at Messinger's Ford, and my pickets at Bridgeport have been also fighting since 10 a. m. No attempt made, as yet, by enemy to cross the river. My pickets are still on the river bank.

OSTERHAUS.

Major-General GRANT,
(Through General Ord.)

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BIG BLACK, *July* 1, 1863.

A mounted infantry patrol, sent out this morning on Edwards Station road, was fired into near that place. Men dismounted and attacked (the enemy was about 50 strong, infantry and some mounted

men), and drove them beyond Edwards Station. Lieutenant Sample of the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, was severely, and two men, wounded. The enemy's loss not known.

OSTERHAUS.

General GRANT,
(Through General Ord.)

BIG BLACK RIVER, *July* 3, 1863.

Colonel Wright reports the following:

I caught one of Breckinridge's men to-day, and learn from him that Breckinridge arrived at Bolton last night, with 7,000 troops and large supply train. Johnston is moving from above to form junction with B., the prisoner thinks, in my front, and will arrive at or near the river to-night. Whitfield's cavalry moved from Bolton last night as Breckinridge arrived. The prisoner thinks they moved to the right, but does not know.

P. J. OSTERHAUS.

General GRANT.

HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black, Miss., July 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I send you the prisoner whom I mentioned in my telegraphic dispatch of this p. m. He was a lieutenant in a Louisiana regiment, and was to be mustered out in consequence of the consolidation of his regiment, and be drafted again as a private. Such is the story he gives for the cause of his desertion.

He reports Breckinridge 7,000 strong (five brigades, each with one six-gun battery). Of the whereabouts and strength of Johnston's army he knew nothing reliable. Of the contemplated attack he is also ignorant.

With great respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg.

HDQRS. NINTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black, Miss., July 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I give you, in this inclosure, copy of a dispatch just received from Colonel Wright.* I ordered a picket to remain for this night on the river opposite Crooker's Ferry. There may be a probability that it was that picket which was heard, but I have no means to ascertain as yet. Your command being in the immediate vicinity of Colonel Wright's position, I beg leave to request, in case of an emergency, your kind support. I ordered Colonel Wright to apprise you of anything that may transpire on his front, and I will do the same from here. I think Vicksburg will be ours to-morrow morning.

With great respect, I am, your most obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR,
Commanding Sixth Division.

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* See Wright's dispatch, above.

No. 14.

Report of Capt. Charles H. Lanphere, Seventh Michigan Battery, including operations May 16 and 17.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *Miss.*, *May* 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the battles of May 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23:

At the battle of Champion's Hill, on the 16th instant, not being able to get a position for my guns, my battery remained in the rear. I therefore have no report to make.

At the battle of Big Black River, at 9.30 a. m., May 17, I put right and left sections on the right of the road, about 800 yards in front of the enemy's works, where the guns were worked at intervals until the enemy's works were carried. The center section I advanced 300 yards to the front and 50 yards to the left of the right and left sections, where the guns were worked with good effect until the enemy were driven from their works, when I advanced the entire battery to the lagoons in front of the rifle-pits, where for about one and one-half hours we shelled the opposite side of the river. No casualties.

May 19.—Moved forward at 9 a. m. At 11 a. m. arrived within sight of the enemy's works in the rear of Vicksburg. At 2 p. m. put my battery into position upon a bluff 1 mile in front of the enemy's forts, from which position worked two hours, when I advanced one gun within 800 yards of the enemy, where it was worked with effect until dark, the remaining five guns being worked at the same time from the first position.

May 20.—Had a small breastwork thrown up during the night upon the position occupied by the gun advanced to the front last evening, in which I placed four guns. Here I have the range of twelve of the enemy's forts; worked these guns here to-day with good effect. The right section remained in the position occupied yesterday. One man wounded to-day, a flesh wound through the thigh; not serious. My battery worked to-day in position occupied yesterday, firing briskly all day.

May 22.—Enlarged the work upon the hill last night and placed the right section with the balance of the battery. My guns were worked briskly until 12 m., and slowly during the afternoon.

May 23.—Position not changed to-day; guns worked slowly. Up to the present time the enemy's artillery has subjected me to but little inconvenience. No casualties, except the 1 man wounded on the 20th.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. LANPHERE,
Captain, Commanding Seventh Michigan Battery.

Capt. J. W. THOMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Division.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting, First Wisconsin Battery.

CAMP IN REAR OF VICKSBURG, MISS.,
May 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Below I have the honor to report the part taken by the First Wisconsin Battery in the engagements of May 19–23.

About 11 a. m. on the 19th, the battery, under the command of Lieut.

Oscar F. Nutting, was ordered into position on the extreme left of the line, coming into battery and opening fire immediately on the works of the enemy, about 1½ miles to the west of us. At 5 p. m. the right section of the battery, under charge of First Sergt. Edward P. Aylmer, was ordered to move to the right and three-quarters of a mile to the front, where it again opened fire, the other two sections remaining on the ground they had occupied during the day.

On the 20th, the right section moved again to the front, the center and left sections of the battery moving up also to their front about three-quarters of a mile, keeping up a brisk fire until dark.

On the 21st, the center and left sections moved up half a mile and opened fire, the right section remaining in position on the ground it had occupied the previous night, and fired almost without intermission all day.

Each of the sections remained in these positions on the 22d and 23d instant. The firing was kept up constantly and with great precision, doing fearful execution on the enemy's works.

On the 22d, the right section succeeded in blowing up one of the enemy's caissons, and on the 23d the center and left sections blew up two more. These explosions, taking place within their fortifications, must have caused fearful havoc among their men. We are fortunate enough, I am happy to say, to have no casualties to report.

During these five successive days both officers and men behaved nobly. Some of our ammunition was very poor, and worked badly, exploding in the guns; but our present supply appears to be much better.

I remain, captain, your most obedient servant,

O. F. NUTTING,
Lieutenant, Commanding First Wisconsin Battery.

Capt. J. W. THOMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 16.

Report of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Lee, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., NINTH DIV., THIRTEENTH A. C.,
May 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have respectfully to report that on the morning of the 19th instant, in accordance with directions from the commanding officer of the division, I deployed my brigade in line of battle, facing and distant from the enemy's works near Vicksburg about three-fourths of a mile. A section of the First Wisconsin Battery was planted on my left, and opened on a fort in plain view. Our line of skirmishers advanced and met with no opposition. I then advanced the line about one-half mile, over a country very much broken in character and difficult for the passage of troops. As our lines passed through a slight fringe of wood that had hitherto concealed us, the enemy opened his guns with shell and canister. Sheltered by the many ravines, we escaped much damage, and rested in a deep ravine. At this time (1 p. m.) I received an official copy of order from the corps commander, directing that at 2 p. m. a simultaneous charge be made along our whole line on the enemy's works. At that hour my men were formed in line

of battle and advanced in splendid order. As our line appeared on the brow of the hill and in full view of the enemy, he opened upon us a most murderous and raking fire from his many batteries on our front and flanks. The line steadily advanced, however, but only to find their way anew impeded by steep gorges and almost impassable ravines.

So far as possible I sheltered the different regiments behind these irregularities of ground, and continued the advance, always under a galling fire. Arrived by slow approaches within 300 or 400 yards of the line of forts, our advance could no longer be regular, but rather in small bodies of skirmishers.

At this point I was, unfortunately, struck by a musket-ball, the ball entering my right cheek and passing out at the back of my neck. This wound disabled me and I left the field, turning over the command of the brigade to Colonel Keigwin, of the Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment.

In conclusion, I can only say that the behavior of the troops of this brigade was fine, and the commanders of regiments particularly deserve from me the highest praise and commendation.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Brigade, Ninth Division.

Capt. J. W. THOMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Division.

No. 17.

Report of Col. James Keigwin, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
May 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part taken by the First Brigade in the late engagements in the rear of Vicksburg, on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d instant:

On the 19th, we were formed in line of battle by General Lee, who at that time was commanding the brigade, in the following order: The Forty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Indiana, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois, One hundred and twentieth Ohio, and Seventh Kentucky. Each regiment was ordered to deploy one company forward as skirmishers, with instructions to get as near the enemy's works as possible. Our skirmishers advanced about 500 yards, when the line was ordered forward. We moved on and came out into an open piece of ground, when the enemy opened fire on us from his batteries. We were halted at this point, and remained here for about one hour, when we were ordered to charge the enemy's works, which were about 800 yards in front of us, and the ground between us so rough that it was almost impossible to move with any order.

Our line moved forward as rapidly as possible, the nature of the ground leading us all into one ravine, which brought all five of the regiments into such a mass that General Lee ordered the regiments on the right of the brigade to move by the right flank, in order once more to get our lines in order.

During this move the enemy poured grape and canister into our front and shell into our flanks, which disabled quite a number of our officers and men.

At this point General Lee was wounded, while gallantly leading his brigade in the charge. The Forty-ninth Indiana moved on as ordered by General Lee, and arrived at the ravine immediately in front of the large work, and the other regiments were moved back or remained where they were at the time the general was wounded. As soon as I got to the point in front of the fort, I ordered the Forty-ninth Indiana to open fire on the enemy, which resulted in the silencing of the guns from the work.

I remained at this point until after dark, when I posted a company from each regiment to hold the ground already gained during the night, and had the Forty-ninth to retire to the rear for rest.

Agreeably to orders, I moved the brigade forward before daylight next morning to our line of pickets, and remained during the day at this point, skirmishing with the enemy. I ordered a strong picket to remain, and had the brigade to retire for the night for rest and rations.

On the 21st, we were again in line before daylight, and skirmished with the Confederates all day. In the evening left a strong picket; retired, and bivouacked for the night.

On the 22d, we were ordered to prepare our columns for an assault, which was done in the following order: Colonel Lindsey, with the Second Brigade, formed the right column. Immediately on his left I formed the Forty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Indiana in column, doubled on the center, which formed the center column of the division. The left column was composed of the Seventh Kentucky Infantry and One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry, doubled on the center, with the One hundred and twentieth Ohio as a reserve.

At the signal the three columns moved, and, judging from their appearance, every officer and soldier seemed confident of success; but as we neared the enemy we found obstacles which were more in our way than the balls of the enemy. The abatis in the ravines between us and the enemy's works were almost impassable. The Forty-ninth Indiana passed the first abatis and found cover behind a small hill under the works of the enemy. The Sixty-ninth Indiana, on the left, I ordered to open fire on the enemy, who were concentrating a fire on us from three different points. They opened their fire with telling effect, which materially assisted the Forty-ninth in crossing the first abatis.

The Seventh Kentucky suffered more severely than any of the rest of the regiments in the command. They were leading the charge on the left, and had to pass over a bare hill, when the enemy poured such a heavy and destructive fire into them that part were forced to retire, and those that did get over the point were forced to remain there prisoners until dark, when most of them succeeded in making good their escape.

The One hundred and eighteenth Illinois charged over the hill on the right of the Seventh Kentucky, but were forced to retire, as the fire of the enemy was too hot for them to remain, it also being evident that the abatis could not be passed. We remained at the points gained until after nightfall, when I left a strong picket, and retired to our former bivouac.

On the 23d, I ordered two companies from each regiment to skirmish with the enemy in the front, relieving them regularly during the day.

Inclosed I send you a list of the casualties in the brigade from the 16th instant to the 23d.*

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* Embodied in revised statements.

In conclusion, I will say that every officer and soldier in the command was ever prompt in obeying all orders that were given by me during the time I was in command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES KEIGWIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. W. THOMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Division.

No. 18.

Report of Col. John G. Fonda, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry, including operations May 16 and 17.

BIG BLACK RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE, MISS.,
May 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 94, I have the honor to report a statement of the part the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry took in the engagements of the 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d.

On the morning of the 16th, the regiment marched in rear of Lanphere's battery. On arriving near where the line of battle was formed, an order was given by General Osterhaus to form line in the road on the hill. Afterward an order was received through an aide to move down the hill and form in the timber, on the left of the Sixty-ninth Indiana, with orders to govern my movements by those of that regiment.

At about 11 a. m. a forward movement was made. My regiment was thrown into a very unfavorable position, and received a heavy fire from the enemy. The company of skirmishers, who steadily advanced, had its captain killed and first lieutenant mortally wounded; the orderly sergeant and one private were also wounded. At the time it was thought the sergeant was mortally wounded, but there is now some hope of his recovery. I secured a more favorable position as speedily as possible, and shortly after the brigade moved forward again. The enemy attacked us here, and seemed to make an effort to break through our lines. They were repulsed and the position held. Shortly there was a movement of the regiments on my right, which, as I afterward learned, was caused by an attack on the extreme right of the brigade. Fearing that it might cause some excitement among my men, I kept them in line until the other regiments had changed front, when I moved my men by companies to the new position, where we remained until 3 o'clock.

The total loss was 2 commissioned officers killed and 3 enlisted men severely wounded. We encamped that night at Edwards Station.

On the 17th, we moved toward Black River, and at 8 o'clock a. m. formed line on the right of the Seventh Kentucky, and moved steadily forward toward the fortifications. At 12 m. we entered the intrenchments.

On the 19th, the regiment was formed in line in sight of the fortifications at Vicksburg, with the Sixty-ninth Indiana on the right and One hundred and twentieth Ohio on the left, with one company of skirmishers in advance. In this order we moved forward in the direction of the fortifications, and took position in a ravine, and had 5 men wounded. The regiment encamped here for the night.

On the afternoon of the 20th, a forward movement was again made,

which secured the last height in front of the rebel works. One man was here killed. At night the regiment was moved back to the camp of the 19th instant.

On the morning of the 21st, moved out to the front and remained there all day, and returned to the same camp at night.

On the 22d, an order was received to charge the works of the enemy. My regiment was formed in column by division in the rear of the Seventh Kentucky, with orders to follow it over the hill. That regiment advanced until about two-thirds of it had reached the top of the hill, when the enemy's fire became so severe that those who had not passed broke back and did not pass. No further attempt was made to pass the hill, for the reason that the ground beyond was so cut up with ravines and covered with brush that it was impossible for troops to pass over it.

I remained at the top of the hill with my regiment during the day, skirmishing with the enemy all the time. Near night they opened a heavy fire upon us as though they intended to drive us from the hill. A company of the Twenty-second Indiana came promptly to my aid, and they were repulsed. At dark I was ordered to withdraw. The men were much exhausted, having been on constant duty since the morning of the 19th.

The following casualties occurred:*

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN G. FONDA,

Col., Comdg. One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry Vols.

Capt. W. H. PECKINPAUGH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 19.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Lucas, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, First Brigade, Tenth Division, including operations since April 13.

CAMP IN FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS.,
May 24, 1863.

SIR: On April 13, we received orders to cook two days' rations and prepare to march at a moment's notice. The day passed and no further orders until, next morning, the 14th instant, we were ordered to strike tents and be ready to fall in. My command was formed at 4 o'clock, and took up our line of march on the road leading from Milliken's Bend to Richmond, La. We marched out 4 miles, and encamped for the night at a place called Oak Hill.

Next morning, 15th instant, we took up our line of march. Traveled all day until we arrived at Holmes' plantation, a distance of about 15 miles, where we remained in camp until Saturday evening, April 21, when we again took up our line of march, and arrived at Smith's plantation about 11 p. m., where we remained until 2 p. m. next day, April 22, when we embarked on transports in Bayou ——— and ran into the Mississippi River opposite New Carthage. We then ran down as far as Perkins' plantation, where we disembarked and encamped for the night, remaining there until Tuesday, April 26, when we received orders to embark on transports and barges and prepare for the attack on Grand

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 2 officers and 3 enlisted men killed and 15 men wounded.

Gulf, which was opened upon by the gunboats early on Wednesday morning, lasting six hours, when we received orders to disembark and take up our line of march for a plantation 4 miles below. Encamped for the night.

The next day, April 28, about noon, we re-embarked on the gunboat General Price, and ran down the river to a plantation 10 miles below, on the Mississippi shore, where we disembarked. About midnight we took up our line of march for Port Gibson, and arrived within 4 miles of Port Gibson on the morning of May 1, when we found the advance of our army had engaged the enemy. We were immediately ordered into position, which was the reserve of the Thirteenth Army Corps. We had not been long in position until we took a prisoner, he being the first that had been taken. The day was excessively hot, but, notwithstanding, our men stood it bravely. In the afternoon we advanced farther than any other command, but were ordered back to our old position, having 2 men wounded. Night came on, and we were ordered to lie on our arms.

Next morning before daylight we were called up and ordered to fall in line of battle, which we did, and remained so until 7 o'clock of the morning of May 2, when the First Brigade was ordered in the advance, the Sixteenth Regiment on the right. We marched through the woods for about 2 miles, when we found the enemy had evacuated the town. Orders were given to march the command by the right flank, but owing to some misunderstanding were not carried out. However, our brigade was first in the town, and planted the first American flag on the court-house. We found the enemy had destroyed the bridge across the Bayou ———. A detail was made, and before four hours had elapsed our troops were crossing.

Next morning, May 3, about 7 o'clock, we received orders to take up our line of march, which we did, and arrived at the bridge over Bayou Pierre, which the enemy had tried to destroy, but failed. We went into camp about 7 o'clock the same evening, and remained until the morning of May 6, when we again took up our line of march, and arrived at Rocky Springs on the afternoon of the 6th, where we remained until the afternoon of the 9th. We again took up our line of march, and arrived at Big Sandy, encamping for the night.

The morning of the 10th, we started for Cayuga, where we arrived at about 8 p. m., and remained until the morning of the 12th, when we took up our line of march for Edwards Depot, and arrived within 5 miles of it, when we drove in the enemy's pickets and encamped for the night.

Next morning, 13th instant, we were ordered back, and marched to Auburn, where we remained until the morning of the 15th instant, when we again took up our line of march for Raymond, and arrived there about 9 p. m. Encamped for the night.

Next morning, 16th instant, we took up our line of march, and came in contact with the enemy's pickets about 6 miles from Raymond. We immediately got into position and opened fire on them with the artillery, driving them before us. A general engagement ensued, which resulted in driving back the enemy.

On the morning of the 17th instant, we were ordered to advance. We had not gone far when we found the enemy had fallen back on Big Black. We passed through Edwards Depot, and marched on to Big Black, where we arrived at about 12 m. Formed line of battle this side, and was ordered to advance; we did so. Had not proceeded far when 400 prisoners surrendered to this brigade. The enemy crossed

Big Black, destroyed the railroad bridge, and fell back to within 3 miles of Vicksburg, where their works commenced.

On the morning of the 19th, our skirmishers were ordered to the front, where they remained all night. We had 1 man killed.

On the morning of May 20, the Sixteenth Regiment was ordered out as skirmishers. We advanced within 300 yards of the enemy's works. At night we were relieved by General Benton's brigade, General Carr's division.

On the 21st, we were ordered to rest.

On the morning of the 22d, a circular was received from General Burbridge, stating that a simultaneous charge would be made around the whole line; that General Benton was to charge the enemy's works at 10 o'clock the same morning, and his brigade was to support mine. Ten o'clock arrived. The troops started according to orders; drove the enemy inside of the fort, and held them there in check until 6 o'clock in the evening, when General Quinby's division came up to relieve us. We were ordered to fall back. In doing so the enemy came out of their works and tried to flank General Quinby's division, which caused some little excitement. Their works could not be crossed. We fell back to our old position held in the morning, and remained for the night.

Our loss in killed and wounded I sent to your headquarters, which amounted to 31 men in all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. LUCAS,
Colonel, Commanding Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers.

Lieut. R. CONOVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 20.

Report of Col. Peter J. Sullivan, Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, Second Brigade, including operations since December 20, 1862.

HDQRS. FORTY-EIGHTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 4, 1863.

SIR: Pursuant to circular dated July 19, 1863, from Major-General Ord, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the ever-memorable and eventful campaign just closed with the fall of Vicksburg and Jackson:

This regiment, formerly in the command of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, was attached to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith's division by Special Orders, No. 21, from Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, dated Fort Pickering, Tenn., December 19, 1862, and by him assigned to said Second Brigade, commanded by Col. W. J. Landram.

About this time, consequent on wounds received in the battle of Shiloh, and a severe fall from my horse near Memphis, fracturing my right arm and wrist, while I was in command of Fort Pickering, Tenn., I was placed on detached service by order of Maj. Gen W. T. Sherman, and was continued on said service by a subsequent order (No. 25) from Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, dated January 25, 1863; consequently the command devolved on Lieut. Col. Job R. Parker.

On the 20th of December, 1862, in pursuance of orders, this regiment, numbering 379 enlisted men and 23 commissioned officers for duty, under command of said Lieut. Col. Parker, embarked on board a trans-

port at Fort Pickering, Tenn., and accompanied the expedition down the Mississippi River, under command of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman.

On December 27, 1862, we landed at the mouth of the Yazoo River, and were immediately advanced with the rest of the troops some 6 miles toward Vicksburg, where we had a successful skirmish with the enemy, without loss to this regiment. For several days succeeding, our brigade was placed in reserve, and on January 2, 1863, received orders to re-embark at 2 a. m., which was duly effected and without loss to the regiment. From the Yazoo River we were conveyed in transports to White River, thence into the Arkansas, and on January 10 were landed at Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman), which was by our forces immediately closely invested by land and water.

January 11, 1863.—The forenoon was occupied in making dispositions of the United States troops preparatory to an attack on the enemy. This regiment was placed in reserve, and we were informed by the brigade commander that he did not much expect to need it. Half an hour after the commencement of the action it became evident that the whole force would be required.

The Forty-eighth Ohio was then ordered to the right of this brigade, to support Brigadier-General Burbridge's line, which it did with promptness and in good order. On reaching the point designated, Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, our division commander, in bold and commanding language, ordered us forward, saying, "Forty-eighth Ohio, go right in!" The regiment then marched forward under a galling fire, through tangled brush and fallen tree-tops, to the top of a ridge; thence over a fence to an open field; thence by the right flank about 200 yards; thence by the left flank in line of battle, until we came within 150 yards of the main fort and directly in front of it. Here we were ordered to halt and lie down, and immediately afterward to rise up and "forward," which we did until we came within a very short distance of the fort, keeping up all the time a most severe and destructive fire on the enemy until about 5 p. m., when he hauled down his colors and hoisted the white flag in token of surrender. We then rushed in, took possession of the fort, and ours was the second flag planted on the main fort.

Colonel Landram, our brigade commander, who had fought gallantly by our side, complimented us on the spot, saying the Forty-eighth Ohio was the best old regiment out. Lieut. Col. J. H. Hammond, chief of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman's staff, also complimented the regiment for its usual dashing bravery.

Our loss in this engagement was but 2 killed and 14 wounded; there were no casualties among the commissioned officers, except a slight flesh-wound which Lieut. Col. Job R. Parker, of said regiment, received at long range in his left forearm, just as the regiment was marching up to its position and before it was engaged in the action. He immediately retired from the field, and Captain Peterson, of Company K, then took command and led the regiment into the action. A few days after he was so wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Parker went home on a twenty days' leave of absence, and did not again rejoin his regiment until the 27th of April, 1863. Soon after this engagement, Captain Peterson resigned, and Captain Lindsey, of Company B, took command of the regiment.

We remained at Arkansas Post until January 17, when we again embarked on board our transports, and the expedition steamed down into the Mississippi River, landing at Young's Point, La., January 23. Here the regiment was engaged for some time in digging the canal. The weather became so wet that our camps were in many places overflowed,

and the privations and sickness of our troops in many regiments [became] so serious that the Thirteenth Army Corps was ordered to Milliken's Bend, La., a more healthy and drier locality, where we landed March 9.

Here the troops rapidly recovered their health. That of this regiment, I am happy to say, however, had been invariably good since we left Fort Pickering, but one or two deaths from disease having occurred during this time, and the regimental hospital, under the charge of Dr. Willis, never having more than three or four patients in it at a time, notwithstanding the extremely severe privations undergone by the men. This is owing in a great degree to the care which was paid to the cleanliness of the men and the fine sanitary condition of the camp. The credit of this is mainly due to Captain Lindsey, who was then in command of the regiment; to Adjutant McGill and to Dr. Willis, who were indefatigable in their efforts to maintain a proper police and sanitary condition. The company commandants, too, cheerfully aided in this good work.

April 15, in pursuance of orders, we moved from Milliken's Bend to the lower landing below Hard Times, where we arrived April 29, encamping on the way at Richmond, Roundaway Bayou, Holmes', Smith's, and Rossel's plantations, Reddel's Bayou, Perkins' and Elliot's plantations, and Hard Times, a distance of 62 miles.

April 30, we crossed the Mississippi River, landing at Bruinsburg, Miss., and next morning, after a march of 15 miles, we met and engaged the enemy at Magnolia Hills, and kept driving him back all day.

Next day (May 2) we marched into Port Gibson, a distance of about 2 miles, without meeting the enemy, he having retreated during the night.

From Port Gibson we marched, via Bayou Pierre, Willow Springs, Rocky Springs, Big Sandy, Cayuga, Old Auburn, New Auburn, and Raymond, to Champion's Hill, near Edwards Station, Miss.

Here there was a severe and bloody engagement with the enemy. During this engagement our regiment was detailed to act in reserve and guard the trains, and, after the enemy was defeated, we moved on the 17th to Black River; crossed it the next day, and marched to within 5 miles of Vicksburg, a distance of 65 miles from Port Gibson and from Milliken's Bend 123 miles.

On the 19th, we advanced and drove the enemy's pickets out of their rifle-pits into their fortifications.

May 22, we engaged in the charge on the enemy's fortifications in rear of Vicksburg, and, after a most sanguinary and bloody engagement, succeeded in planting our bullet-riddled flag on the enemy's fort nearly in front of us, where it remained till evening, when the enemy massed his forces in vastly superior numbers to ours, and regained possession of the fort. Perceiving his intention, we saved our flag before the charge was made.

At 10 p. m. we were ordered to fall back. The Forty-eighth was never driven back from its position near this fort until ordered to fall back, as above stated. There were none with our flag while planted on this fort save the color-guard, the regiment being a little to the left of the fort during the time.

Our casualties in this engagement were, so far as I have been able to ascertain, 32 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing; also Major Moats, one of the bravest and truest of men, was mortally wounded, and has since died. Captain Gunsaullus, of Company F, a gallant and deserving officer, was severely wounded, but is, I am happy to say, fast recovering. Lieut. Col. Job R. Parker, by some means or other, received a very slight flesh wound on the cheek-bone, merely breaking the skin.

He shortly after retired from the field, and on May 31 went home on a twenty days' leave of absence. He has never since returned to his regiment nor reported to these headquarters.

Fired with the determination of aiding in the reduction and capture of Vicksburg, at my own special request I was released from detached service at Memphis, and on the evening of June 22 last I rejoined my regiment, then in rear of Vicksburg, and on the next day resumed command.

Our troops in the mean time were digging their zigzag way up to the enemy's breastworks. Gradually we closed in upon him till July 3, when General Pemberton opened negotiations with Major-General Grant, which ended in the surrender of this great stronghold to the United States forces on July 4. This, indeed, was a glorious triumph for liberty and humanity.

Early the next morning we marched, among 50,000 chosen troops, under command of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, in hot pursuit of General Joe Johnston and his forces, and after four days' march, hungry, thirsty, and sunburned, we came up to him at Jackson, Miss., where we found him strongly intrenched, with formidable breastworks and forts in his front and flanks, and the Pearl River and an impassable swamp in his rear.

During the siege, which lasted eight days, we were almost continually on the alert, and gradually and steadily advancing upon the enemy until the night of July 16, when, after severe fighting, he stole away and fled from the veteran Sherman and his gallant and well-disciplined troops, who love him as a child would a fond father. Our casualties here were but 2 men wounded.

In the memorable campaign just closed with the fall of Vicksburg and Jackson, the Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry has had but 11 men killed, 38 wounded, and 1 missing; in all, 50, including officers and men.

By the circular above alluded to, I am ordered to mention the weak-kneed and chicken-hearted as well as the brave and true officers and men of the regiment. This regiment, with but a very few exceptions, has been celebrated for its good order and discipline, as well as for its dashing and gallant bravery on the field of battle.

The accompanying paper, marked A,* contains the names of those gallant officers and men who deserve to be kindly remembered and rewarded by their country.

Adjt. R. C. McGill, who has just resigned, on account of bad health; Drs. Willis and Wiles, surgeons of the regiment, and Captain Lindsey, deserve special mention for their untiring efforts to preserve the good health of the men, and to enforce good order and discipline on all occasions. Those are tried and true men. Lieutenant Lynch, acting quartermaster of the regiment, is also entitled to credit for the execution of his duties.

Those brave fellows, the color-guard, who were in the charge on the enemy in rear of Vicksburg on May 22, ought to be remembered and held up as true heroes by the brave and the true. Their names are David L. Vore, Company E, color sergeant; Isaac H. Carmin, corporal Company A; Isaac Scott, corporal Company B; Metcalf Bell, corporal Company F; Jesse Ellis, private Company D; Allen Pierce, corporal Company D; Albert N. Shumard, corporal Company G; James D. Wolf, private Company K.

* Not found.

The health of the regiment, with but a few exceptions, is good. The strength of the regiment is, present and absent, 362 enlisted men and 27 commissioned officers. Of this number there are present for duty 269 enlisted men and 17 commissioned officers.

Should time, health, and circumstances permit, I will make a more extended and minute report of the part which my regiment has taken in this struggle between liberty and anarchy since its action in the battle of Shiloh up to the fall of Vicksburg and Jackson. My feeble health compels me to abridge this report, yet I trust I have fulfilled all the requirements of the said circular.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER J. SULLIVAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

First Lieut. C. C. TRACY,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Tenth Div., Thirteenth A. C.

No. 21.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, U. S. Army, commanding Twelfth Division.

HDQRS. TWELFTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 5, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the forces under my command before Vicksburg:

My first brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General McGinnis, arrived before the outer works of Vicksburg on the 20th day of May. On the 22d, that brigade was ordered by Major-General McClernand to support General Osterhaus' division on the extreme left, in an attack upon the city, which was to be simultaneous along the whole line. I was personally ordered to take charge of the batteries in front of Osterhaus' and my own command. Those placed in battery were Captain Foster's 20-pounder Parrotts (First Wisconsin), Lanphere's 10-pounder Rodmans (Seventh Michigan), and the Second Ohio, under command of First Lieut. Augustus Beach, and Sixteenth Ohio Battery, under command of First Lieutenant Twist. During the attack these batteries did admirable execution, and fully sustained their part of the charge. The position of the defenses, with abatis filling the approaches, prevented General Osterhaus' forces from making a successful charge, and my brigade, supporting his forces, was not seriously engaged. The brigade at this time, owing to the sickness of General McGinnis, was commanded by Col. William T. Spicely.

On the 24th of May, my second brigade, under command of Col. James R. Slack, arrived from Black River Bridge, having been relieved by Brigadier-General Osterhaus. Colonel Lindsey, of the Ninth Division, with his brigade, was temporarily assigned to my command. At that date I commanded the extreme left of the continuous line of our forces, Colonel Lindsey's brigade on my right, Colonel Slack's in the center, and General McGinnis's brigade on the extreme left.

Receiving orders on the 23d to prepare for a siege, my forces commenced the work with spirit, and during the whole period prosecuted their labors with success, pressing our rifle-pits to within a few yards of the enemy's fortifications. During this period, Capt. George W.

Schofield placed his battery (First Missouri) in position, and with much labor succeeded in procuring four 24-pounder siege guns from Haynes' Bluff, which did great execution during the siege. The strain upon my forces was extreme. For more than forty days they were under constant fire, casualties happening daily in the midst of their camps; men were killed and wounded in their beds, at the table, in the rifle-pits, and yet, during all this long period, there was no murmur, no complaint. They were veterans and determined to succeed.

On the 4th day of July, 1863, the city surrendered, and on the 5th, without time for a glimpse at the prize, my division was ordered by Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, who had succeeded to the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps, to pursue the retreating forces of General Johnston.

Officers and men displayed great firmness, coolness, and bravery during this ever-memorable siege, and I cannot discriminate among them.

* * * * * * *

Killed, 19; wounded, 76; total, 95.

No report having been received from Colonel Lindsey, I am unable to report his casualties.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 22.

Report of Maj. Salue G. Van Anda, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division.

BATTLE-FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS.,
May 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the action taken by the Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteers in the battle on the 22d of May, 1863, in the rear of Vicksburg.

The Twenty-first Regiment received orders to be ready to charge on the enemy's works at 10 a. m. At the hour precisely, I formed the regiment in the rear of the gallant Twenty-second Iowa, within 20 rods of the enemy's rifle-pits. In this position we were partially covered from the enemy's fire by the hill immediately in front of their works. I then gave orders to fix bayonets, and charge by the left flank over the hill and into the enemy's rifle-pits. During this charge, the fire of the enemy from both flanks, as well as the front, was terrific. Many of our officers and men fell on every side, but with a determination that knew no fear, the enemy's works were gained, and they were routed from their stronghold. This position we held till after dark, pouring continually a destructive fire into their ranks. Being unable to hold our position longer, we withdrew under cover of darkness, carrying with us many of our killed and wounded. The loss of our regiment in this terrible struggle was severe; many of our officers were either killed or wounded. An official report is herewith furnished you.*

Lieut. Col. C. W. Dunlap was shot through the head and instantly killed. He was wounded at the battle of Port Gibson and was unable

* See revised statement, p. 161.

to keep up with the regiment, but came up after the charge. In the death of this brave soldier and gallant officer the regiment has sustained an irreparable loss. Our total loss is 12 killed, 80 wounded, and 13 missing—supposed to be killed or taken prisoners. Of the officers and men of my command in this terrible charge, I can only say that every man did his duty. Capt. J. M. Harrison, of Company C, was seriously wounded while at the head of his company, cheering on his men. Lieut. W. A. Roberts, acting adjutant, was dangerously wounded while driving the enemy from their works. Lieut. S. Bates, Company I, was left on the field, and has since been taken prisoner. Capt. D. Greaves was seriously wounded while leading his company over the brow of the hill in the face of the enemy's fire. Lieut. G. H. Childs, jr., was wounded in the breast at the head of the regiment, his company being on the right. Many other officers were wounded. How any man ever returned alive from that terrible fire I cannot imagine.

Company A, Captain Jones, and Company B, Captain Crooke, were sent out as sharpshooters, and did effective service.

Hoping the conduct of the Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteers in this battle will meet the approbation of the general commanding the brigade, I remain, captain, your obedient servant,

S. G. VAN ANDA,
Major, Commanding Twenty-first Regiment.

Capt. B. WILSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division.

No. 23.

Report of Maj. Joseph B. Atherton, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS.,
May 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the action of the Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteers in the memorable contest with the enemy upon their defenses in the rear of Vicksburg on the 22d instant.

At 4 a. m. the regiment took position opposite the enemy's works preparatory to the charge, where we were sheltered by the crest of a hill, and Companies A and B deployed as skirmishers. We lay upon our arms until 10 a. m., the appointed hour for the charge, when we formed in line of battle on the summit of the hill and immediately pressed forward.

From our first appearance upon the hill we were exposed to a terrible fire from the enemy, concealed within their forts and rifle-pits. The men maintained their line and advanced like veterans to the ravine in front of the enemy's works, and made a charge upon the fort situated to our right.

While here, we were exposed to a murderous fire from the front and an enfilading fire from the right and left, the enemy's works being so constructed as to effect this result. The column pressed forward, stormed the fort, took possession of the same and its inmates, and held it until dark.

We maintained our position during the day, receiving and returning the fire, they concealed in their forts and other defenses, we in a great measure without any shelter. A continuance of the contest was deemed unadvisable, and we retired under cover of the night.

All the officers and men engaged behaved like true American patriots, and displayed so much gallantry that it might seem invidious for me to mention any in particular; yet I cannot refrain from mentioning the daring exploit of Sergt. J. E. Griffith, of Company I, who, with 12 men, scaled the enemy's works, entered the fort, and killed or captured all the enemy within, and then escaped, the only survivor of the daring feat. I present his conduct for your consideration, and earnestly recommend his promotion as a reward for his valor.

Our loss in killed is severe, and I have to regret the loss of Capt. James Robertson and Lieut. M. A. Robb, who fell while gallantly leading their men to the charge.

All discharged their duty well and proved themselves worthy of being called defenders of our Union, and entitled to the gratitude of the country. Unsuccessful through no fault of theirs, they showed themselves patriots, obeyed orders with alacrity, and rushed into the storm of deadly missiles without faltering.

Col. W. M. Stone was wounded in the early part of the charge, and Lieutenant-Colonel Graham taken prisoner about dark, when the enemy retook the fort. I have, therefore, the honor of making this report.

A list of the killed and wounded is hereto attached.*

Very respectfully,

J. B. ATHERTON,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 24.

Report of Capt. Charles N. Lee, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, including operations since May 1.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND IOWA,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 3, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Infantry in the late campaign in this State:

In the battle of Port Gibson, on May 1, the Twenty-second Iowa played a conspicuous part throughout the entire engagement, and retired from the field on the evening of the same day, after a hard-fought battle of twenty hours under a burning sun, throughout which time they were exposed to the fire of the enemy; and notwithstanding the fatigues to which the men were subjected the day previous, and the loss of sleep during the whole night, they unflinchingly bore the hardships, and gave true evidence to the world of their gallantry, endurance, and bravery on the field of duty. When it was announced that the enemy were retreating and falling back in the direction of Vicksburg, the Twenty-second Iowa was among the first to march forward in pursuit. After a long and tedious march through dust, mud, rain, and the extreme heat, for several days in rapid succession, we came in contact with the enemy, posted in a strong position on Champion's Hill, where on that memorable day was fought the bloodiest battle of the war, ending in the most dis-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 161.

astrous defeat of the rebel army under General Pemberton. In this bloody engagement General Carr's division, of which the Twenty-second Iowa formed a part, was in the reserve. In maneuvering to outflank the enemy and cut off their retreat, we captured nearly 200 prisoners, who were compelled to fall into our hands, being unable to follow their comrades, who, terror-striken and demoralized, were fleeing in every direction.

On the next day we came in contact with the enemy, posted in a well-fortified position near Black River Bridge. The Second Brigade, commanded by General Lawler, made an assault upon their works, and at the point of the bayonet drove them from their position, completely routing the flower of the rebel army and putting them to flight.

In this charge the Twenty-second Iowa held a prominent position, the brigade taking nearly 3,000 prisoners, and ending the most decisive battle of the campaign. As soon as it was ascertained that the main army were falling on to Vicksburg, we crossed the river and advanced toward the city.

The next day we came in contact with the rebel pickets, drove them into their works, and, after a stubborn artillery fight of several hours, we laid siege to the rebel stronghold.

On May 22, in accordance with an order issued by General Grant, the whole line made an assault upon the enemy's works. The position to be gained by the Second Brigade was a strong one—a fort surrounded by a ditch 10 feet deep, 6 feet wide, the walls being 20 feet high; the front subject to an enfilading fire of musketry and artillery from almost every direction. Taking our position on the night of May 21, we lay on our arms and patiently awaited the hour to come.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, when the appointed time had arrived, the Twenty-second Iowa deployed two companies (A and B) as skirmishers and advanced, followed by the other regiments of the brigade, to the front, determined to dislodge the enemy or die in the attempt. Onward they went through the most galling fire of musketry, grape, and canister, until retarded by an almost impassable abatis. This obstacle overcome, they gained the top of the hill, gathered around, driving the enemy from the rifle-pits in front, and planting the Stars and Stripes on the ramparts. About fifty men of the Twenty-second scaled the walls and entered the fort, driving the enemy before them and taking 15 prisoners. There being a series of rifle-pits in the rear, it was impossible to hold it with such an inadequate force under a terribly destructive fire, and they withdrew, with a loss of nearly half their number killed, wounded, or captured. Knowing unless we would be supported properly by re-enforcements we would have to fall back, we held our position until nightfall, when, failing to receive re-enforcements, we retired under cover of the night, with a loss of 164 killed, wounded, and missing.

In this desperate charge the Twenty-second Iowa had the advance, and won new laurels to add to those already won by the brave soldiers of Iowa. It would be with seeming injustice that I would attempt to make any distinctions among men who on that memorable day behaved so nobly, advancing apparently to certain destruction or death. None faltered in their duty, but exhibited a degree of gallantry unprecedented in the history of American soldiery. To particularize among those brave men would be invidious.

Again we took our position in front, and began the work of intrenching and throwing up siege-works. For forty-seven days and nights we lay in the rifle-pits, during which time we had approached the distance

of half a mile, to within 20 feet of the rebel works, and began mining. We could not advance much farther without bringing on a general engagement, which the rebel army avoided by an unconditional surrender to General Grant on July 4.

In this siege the Twenty-second Iowa, by their great endurance and undaunted courage, have won the brightest name on record. Their works in the rear of the Gibraltar of the Southern Confederacy will stand not as the monument of human ambition, but of never-dying fame, to the brave soldiers of Iowa.

On July 5, we marched in pursuit of Johnston's army, at Jackson, Miss., and, after a siege of nearly two weeks of that place, the enemy evacuated, and we returned to Vicksburg.

Thus ended the most brilliant campaign in modern times; the most important in its results. The opening of the Mississippi—the Father of Waters—from its source to the Balize to the commerce of the world will infuse confidence and strength in the American people that will one day hurl like a mighty avalanche against the abettors of this cursed rebellion, and their hated emblem of treason will trail in the dust.

Respectfully submitted.

C. N. LEE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Col. W. M. STONE.

No. 25.

*Reports of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.**

AT MCCALL'S, *June* 23, 1863—11 a. m.

DEAR GENERAL: Parke, with Smith's division and one brigade of his Yankee troops, is on the river road from Neily's to Post Oak Ridge, with orders to feel forward to the bridge across Bear Creek, 6 miles beyond Post Oak Ridge. My cavalry is now down at Little Bear Creek, on the Birdsong road. Tuttle's division is close up to the cavalry, and McArthur's is near here, and we are waiting for his troops to come up. I will put them on the Birdsong road. Parke and I can communicate by the ridge from McCall's to Neily's. After nooning, I propose to go forward to the Big Black. I hear nothing of Johnston at all; no trace of him or signs of his approach. The country is ill-adapted to large masses. It is cut up by impracticable ravines, and all the roads are on narrow ridges, where a regiment will find difficulty in forming a front. A small force can oppose a large one, and as to getting at Johnston unless he crosses to this side of Big Black, I think it cannot be done. If he crosses Big Black and comes by any road, I shall, of course, meet him and oppose him, calling for all the help I may deem necessary. If he crosses Big Black, I think this is the place to fight him. Order Osterhaus to be certain to blockade all roads from Big Black toward Vicksburg, between Clear Creek and this road. After satisfying myself that there is, or is not, a purpose on his part to cross over, I will communicate the fact; but, no matter what his strength, he must come by narrow roads, and I have as many men as can be handled on such grounds. If I conclude he does not design to come in

* See also the Jackson campaign, Sherman's report of July 28, pp. 532–542.

by Birdsong Ferry or the ford above, I will blockade it, so as to force him to come on the main ridge within striking distance of Haynes' Bluff, so that we won't care if he comes or not.

Yesterday four companies of my cavalry (Fourth Iowa) had gone to Big Black River on the road to obstruct it. They had felled many trees, and must have been off their guard when their pickets came in from three directions, giving notice of the approach of the enemy. Quite a fight ensued, in which our men got the worst, and were forced to fly. As soon as the news reached camp, Colonel Swan went to the ground with his regiment, and found 8 dead, 12 wounded, and about 20 missing. From the people he heard the attack came from Wirt Adams' cavalry, which had gone off in the direction of Mechanicsburg. Colonel Swan buried the dead, and brought off all the wounded except one, who was left well cared for at a house. He could hear of but about 12 prisoners in the hands of the enemy, so that he expects some 8 more will have gone down to Osterhaus, and will come in to-day.

The party lost that 2-pounder gun we captured at Jackson, but before abandoning it they disabled it by taking out the breech-pin. The fact of our coming out to-day is attributed by the secesh to our purpose to punish the perpetrators of this action.

I will send you positive intelligence to-night if Johnston be coming or not this side of Big Black River. On the best evidence now procurable, he is not coming this way, or at this time.

I take it for granted you do not want me to attempt to follow him across that river unless after a defeat. If he comes to this side, I can hold him till re-enforced, and then I know we can whip him. In the mean time look out toward Baldwin's and Hankinson's, though I do not believe he will put himself in such a pocket.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Expedition.

General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bear Creek, June 24.

Not the sign of an enemy from Post Oak Ridge Post-office to Birdsong Ferry. Every point has been examined to-day, and nothing seen. No sign of an intention to cross anywhere near Bear Creek. I hear Port Hudson is taken; please telegraph me the whole truth. The bearer of this note will wait an answer at the Bluff. I am now with General Parke, at Post Oak Post-office, but will return to my extreme right, near Young's.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Bear Creek, June 27, 1863.

SIR: It was my purpose to have come to headquarters yesterday, but the importance of knowing the ground in this quarter, so broken and complicated, induced me to continue what I had begun, and I continued my exploration. Big Black River is so easily passable at many points

that I am forced to extend my lines to watch all, and the result of my personal observations is contained in an order made last night, which is now being carried into effect. I found the enemy watching with cavalry an easy ford at Messinger's house. The family consisting of many women, whose husbands and brothers were evidently serving an easy purpose of keeping up communications, so I moved them all by force, leaving a fine house filled with elegant furniture and costly paintings to the chances of war. Also the family of Hill, with other war widows, at a place on the Birdsong road, is removed to a harmless place within our lines. These may appeal to the tender heart of our commanding general, but he will not reverse my decision when he knows a family accessible to the enemy—keen scouts—can collect and impart more information than the most expert spies. Our volunteer pickets and patrols reveal names and facts in their innocence which, if repeated by these women, give the key to our points.

As a general thing, the valley of Big Black River above the bridge has a wide fertile valley on this side, the hill coming down rather abrupt from the other. The ground slopes easily and gradually from the ridge, marked on Wilson's map from Oak Ridge, Neily's, McCall's, Wixon's, and Tiffintown. Innumerable roads and cross-roads intersect the country, which cannot be obstructed, but which, running on narrow ridges, with narrow corn-fields, admit of easy defense. It is only by familiarity with the country, its ugly ravines, its open, narrow ridges all coming to a common spur, that a comparatively small force can hold in check a large one.

If the enemy crosses at one point, he must take some days to get over his men and *matériel*, and then would have to feel his way, as he knows full well that many of them have been made impassable to his wagons and artillery. This will give us time to fall on him or await his attack. Should he cross at several points, our tactics would be to hold small forces in obstruction at the several points named in my order, and a heavy force fall on one or other of his detachments. If the enemy forces us back, Wixon's will be the grand battle-field, or somewhere on Clear Creek.

I think, unless General Grant thinks my services more useful elsewhere, I had better remain, as naturally all look to me for orders. Please ask the general to read the inclosed order* carefully, and, if any part is open to objection, to state it, that I may modify in time. I sent 800 cavalry, under Colonel Bussey, up the Ridge road toward Mechanicsville, last night, to sweep back by the lower Benton road. They went to Post Oak Ridge, and have not yet reported.

Yesterday our pickets skirmished a little at Messinger's. I was there, and did not see more than 15 or 20 men, on horseback, as curious to watch us as we them. One man, near Hill's, was shot through the head by a scamp from the bushes, who could not be found. As usual, my cavalry are not bold, but the infantry go in without any hesitation.

Not a sound, syllable, or sign to indicate a purpose of crossing Big Black River toward us, but I still enjoin on all that our enemy is too wary to give us notice a minute too soon. Every possible motive exists for them to come to the relief of Vicksburg, and we should act on that supposition rather than the mere signs of movements which are known only to Johnston, and will not be revealed, even to his own troops, till the last moment.

In order that you may understand any future communication, mark

* See General Orders, No. 49, June 29, Part III, p. 449.

your map as follows: One and a half miles east of Young's, where the road comes in from Markham, mark Hill's; 1½ miles southeast of Hill's, Jones' plantation; 2 miles below Birdsong Ferry, Jones' Ford; 1½ miles southeast of Cameron, Messinger's plantation and Ford; 1 mile east of Fox, mark Parson Fox; 3 miles east of Tiffin, on the Bridgeport road, Brook. All these points may become of note. I still regard the country at Tiffin, Brant, Cowan, W. Wixon, and Hardaway as the key-points of this region.

I still have my headquarters by the roadside, in front of Tribbs', where the road forks to Young's and Markham's.

When this letter is read, please send it to my adjutant, to be copied in my letter-book, and returned to you for file.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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BIG BLACK, *June* 30, 1863.

I am at General Osterhaus', on a visit. All quiet along the Big Black River. A cavalry force, under Colonel Bussey, went yesterday 15 miles up the ridge, and returned along Big Black River, down as far as mouth of Bear Creek. Saw nothing of interest. The cavalry of the enemy can be seen opposite Messinger's, but quit immediately on a few rounds of Parrott shell. All the troops are now in position. Please telegraph me if anything new. I feel uneasy about the affairs about Washington. Have seen the Saint Louis papers of the 24th. Have you anything later?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
July 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I am just in from a circuit. All is absolutely silent along Big Black River.

One of your best scouts, Tuttle, is just in from Bolton, where I sent him to see if he could learn if any part of Johnston's army had passed south of the railroad; especially to watch the course of army wagons. He could see or hear nothing to show that a movement south was in progress. I will send him out to Auburn to-night.

Osterhaus watches Baldwin's and Hall's Ferries.

It might be well to send a small force to the red church, between Warrenton and Hankinson's, to make a show. My troops are in such a position that they could reach Noland or Whitaker in five hours. Big Bayou should be made impassable.

I am at one bridge, as high up as possible, shortening the neck between it and the branch (see your map), and I have a good road to run between the railroad, via Tiffin, Bovina, and Noland. I think Johnston may feint to the south, but do not think he will risk chances in the pocket of Black River. Still, we must watch him close. I will have a scout out on an old road from Rocky Springs and Auburn, and can tell quickly if anything is afloat.

Everybody still reports a few rebel force at Mechanicsburg, Vernon, Brownsville, and Bolton. Militia collecting at Jackson. Johnston vibrating between Jackson and Canton.

All well.

SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

OAK RIDGE, *July* 2, 1863.

I do not believe Johnston will come in by Hankinson's, but will be ready to move in that direction on short notice. My scout to Auburn will develop the truth, and I had him make speed.

SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

OAK RIDGE, [*July*] 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I have your dispatch. I have sent forces to make a bridge at Messinger's as soon as the surrender is certain. Order my corps to march by the Bridgeport road to Griffin [Tiffin?], Ord's corps to the railroad crossing at railroad bridge, and I will order Parke's corps to cross at Birdsong, all to concentrate north of Bolton, to move direct on Johnston, wherever he may be. The railroad should be broken east to Meridian and north to Grenada. Order all troops to move light, with ten days' rations of bread, salt, sugar, and coffee. If Rawlins will send J. Condit Smith an approximate return of the troops, I think he will have the rations provided and hauled. I will concentrate at Bolton and strike from there.

Pemberton will probably have advised Johnston of his purpose to surrender. The enemy's pickets on the other side are shy, but are there. I propose to bridge at once to-night. The move will only be made in force when I know my own corps and Ord's are crossing.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

No. 26.

Report of Lieut. Col. Simeon D. Swan, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Fifteenth Army Corps.

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 22, 1863.

GENERAL: Agreeably to your orders, I proceeded with my command, on the afternoon of the 19th instant, toward and within 3 miles of Haynes' Bluff, and sent forward Capt. J. H. Peters, with 25 men, to reconnoiter.

Arriving there at 4 p. m., found the position evacuated, with the exception of 7 men, who were posted as guards over a magazine. He took them prisoners, with their arms, and signaled the gunboat De Kalb, which was about 2 miles below the Bluff; she came up, and he placed the prisoners aboard. On arriving at the Bluff, Lieutenant Clark, Company B, was dispatched below the Bluff to signal the gunboat. His signal was not observed by those on board. On his return

to the Bluff, Captain Peters hoisted a signal, and the boat moved up the river. He also proceeded to Snyder's Bluff, and found the place evacuated. The enemy left nine large guns, all of them dismounted, and a considerable amount of fixed ammunition. The magazines were not disturbed. He also found a hospital this side the Bluff, containing about 50 sick. Most of the enemy's tents were left on the ground.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SIMEON D. SWAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 27.

Report of Col. Charles R. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, including operations since May 2.

WALNUT HILLS, MISS.,
Near Vicksburg, May 25, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the brigade under my command left Grand Gulf, Miss., on the 8th instant, and marched with the rest of the division to Hankinson's Ferry, a distance of 18 miles, where we took position to cover the ferry, and remained until 12 m. on the 10th instant, during which time the pioneer corps of the division destroyed the boat bridge across Big Black. Encamped on the night of the 10th instant on Big Sandy.

About 10 o'clock on the 11th, reached the crossing of Fourteen-Mile Creek, where the cavalry ran into an ambuscade, and lost several men, killed and wounded. Immediately, by order of Major-General Sherman, moved up with my brigade, five regiments of infantry and the First Missouri Flying Battery, and took position in front of the cavalry. After throwing five or six shells into the woods, I ordered the Seventeenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Maj. Francis Romer commanding, to cross the creek in line of battle, preceded by two companies as skirmishers, on the right of the road, and the Third Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Meumann commanding, and Thirty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteers, Col. William Smyth commanding, on the left of the road. About twenty minutes were consumed in getting the regiment over the creek, owing to the difficulty of crossing. By this time the skirmishers of the Seventeenth Missouri were hotly engaged with the enemy, who were concealed in the dense underbrush. The Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Col. Hugo Wangelin commanding, was ordered across on the right of the Seventeenth Missouri, to support it.

The skirmish lasted about half an hour, only the skirmishers of the Seventeenth Missouri being engaged.

Loss of the Seventeenth Missouri, 4 killed and 5 wounded, as per inclosed list; Thirty-first Iowa, Christian Jehl, wounded; Landgraeber's Flying Battery, John Bower killed, making 5 killed and 6 wounded. Of the enemy, 2 killed and 1 wounded were left on the field. Encamped about 2 miles from the crossing of Fourteen-Mile Creek.

On the 13th, passed 4 or 5 miles beyond Raymond, and encamped on the Jackson road.

On the 14th, entered Jackson, Miss., and encamped on the edge of the city.

On the 15th, my whole brigade was engaged in destroying the Southern Railroad, by tearing up the track and burning the iron on piles of ties. Some 5 miles of track were destroyed, including the large bridge across Pearl River, twenty barrels of tar being placed upon it and fired. Several hundred yards of trestle-work and a large wooden bridge across a ravine were also destroyed on the west side of Pearl River; also a cotton factory, two foundries, and an extensive work-shop, used by the rebels in the manufacture of caissons and gun-carriages, together with twelve new caissons, and a large amount of Confederate cotton.

Left Jackson at 9 a. m. on the 16th instant, and encamped at Bolton Station, on Vicksburg Railroad.

On the 17th instant, moved forward and crossed Big Black at 11 p. m.

On the 18th, moved forward and arrived at Walnut Hills, near Vicksburg, about 4 p. m., and found the enemy (five or six regiments, with artillery) strongly posted. My brigade was deployed on the right of the Third Brigade, General Thayer, and skirmishers thrown forward, who engaged the enemy until dark, without loss.

On the morning of the 19th, found that the enemy had evacuated their position in our front, and fallen back toward Vicksburg, leaving their camps and camp equipage, which fell into our hands. I immediately moved forward my brigade, and occupied a hill 500 or 600 yards from the enemy, a deep and broken valley intervening. Found the enemy strongly posted, with from twelve to seventeen siege guns in position, covered by strong earthworks, and commanding our position. I ordered the Twenty-fifth Iowa on to the brow of the hill, to silence the enemy's guns, and ordered Landgraeber's flying battery (four guns) to move forward on the Ridge road, no other road being practicable at the time. The battery came over in most gallant style, the horses at their utmost speed, a distance of more than half a mile, under a tremendous fire from the enemy's batteries on our left, and a galling fire from their sharpshooters in the rifle-pits, with a loss of only 4 horses killed. The battery being placed in position behind the crest of the hill, together with the sharpshooters, soon drove the enemy from their guns. On the night of the 20th, having procured a few spades and shovels, I ordered the Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Woods commanding, to throw up rifle-pits on the brow of the hill, to protect his men, which was done, and the men have been constantly employed in extending and strengthening them. The Twelfth Missouri also moved forward and took possession of extensive rifle-pits on the low ground on our right, extending to the Mississippi River, driving the enemy out, with 1 officer killed and several enlisted men wounded.

On the 21st, continued to strengthen my position on the hill, the First Brigade relieving me in the occupation of the rifle-pits on the extreme right.

On the 22d, was ordered to the left, near the position of the Third Brigade, for the purpose of making a charge on the enemy's work, leaving one regiment to occupy the position.

Owing to the difficulty of moving my brigade so as to prevent the enemy from seeing our movements, several hours were consumed in reaching our position, and having reached the rear of the position where the charge was to be made, it was necessary to press over several pieces of open ground within close range of the enemy's rifle-pits, part of the road being swept by artillery. Fifty or sixty men and officers were killed and wounded in gaining our position. The Twenty-fifth Iowa,

Colonel Stone commanding, being in the advance, suffered severely, but as soon as it gained the ravine one wing was thrown forward as skirmishers, and succeeded in a great measure in keeping down the fire of the enemy.

In the mean time, however, the Twelfth Missouri crossed into the ravine, and lost heavily in killed and wounded. The other regiments lost but few. So soon as the troops could be got in position, the charge was ordered, the Twelfth Missouri leading, preceded by the Third Brigade in line. The ground being broken and obstructed by ravines, brush, and logs, it was impossible to move forward with any regularity. The Twelfth Missouri, Col. Hugo Wangelin commanding, moved forward over the crest of the hill in gallant style, exposed to a withering fire, but were repulsed before the other regiments of the brigade could reach the top of the hill. The four right companies, having more favorable ground to move upon, reached a covered position near the foot of the enemy's breastworks, and were obliged to remain until dark before they could be recalled. Company F, on the left wing, had all but 9 men killed and wounded. The regiment went into the charge about 360 strong, and lost 11 officers and 97 men killed and wounded during the day. The Twenty-fifth Iowa, deployed as skirmishers, did good execution and lost severely. Inclosed I send a consolidated list of killed and wounded, taken from the regimental reports up to the 25th instant.* It is due to the men of this brigade to say that during all the hardships of the long and tedious march from Grand Gulf to Jackson, and thence to our position in rear of Vicksburg, they were cheerful, and did their duty well, although a great portion of the time they were without rations, and had to live on meat alone, as a considerable portion of the hard bread issued on the road proved to be moldy and unfit to eat. The officers and men, during all the skirmishes on which they have been engaged, have done their duty well and faithfully, and deserve the highest praise.

I have to regret the loss of Major Lightfoot, Twelfth Missouri, killed in the charge of the 22d, whilst gallantly leading his men into action. Major Lightfoot was a gentleman of high attainments, and a brave, gallant, and faithful officer. Captain Denny, Captain Andel, Adjutant Kasten, and Lieutenant Eggart, of the same regiment, all brave and gallant men, fell whilst in the discharge of their duty.

Left Milliken's Bend, May 2, and reached Hard Times Landing, 1 p. m. on the 6th instant. Crossed over to Grand Gulf, Miss., on same evening, where we remained during the 7th, and left for Jackson and Vicksburg as above stated. Nothing of importance occurred on the march from Milliken's Bend to Grand Gulf.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. J. W. PADDOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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WALNUT HILLS, MISS., *June* 15, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that about 11 o'clock last night a fleet of skiffs passed up from Vicksburg around the point. Owing to the darkness, it was impossible to tell how many there were. As soon as it was reported to me, I sent 50 additional men over to the

* Embodied in revised statements.

gunboat Cincinnati, and opened with a 12-pounder howitzer on the point opposite, with spherical case and shell, supposing that those on watch at the gunboat and mortars, seeing the direction of my fire, would be on the lookout. After firing five shots, I ordered the fire to cease. After waiting about ten minutes, a working party of the Twenty-fifth Iowa, near the river, commenced firing with musketry. I then ordered the entire battery of Landgraeber to fire, Colonel Stone from near the river directing the fire, which was kept up until the boats got out of reach in the direction of Vicksburg.

Whatever the enemy's intention was, they were foiled, as they evidently turned round as soon as I commenced firing. I think the object of the expedition was to blow up the Cincinnati, as the enemy kept up a continuous fire from one heavy gun on the Cincinnati from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until about 11 o'clock, at which time the skiffs left Vicksburg, and then turned their fire on the mortar-boats. Hereafter I will throw shell in the direction of the point of land, as a signal for the Navy to be on the lookout.

Since the foregoing was written, a lieutenant of the 50 men sent to the Cincinnati last night reports that the officer of the guard there informed him that three large boats came up near the gunboat, when, being hailed, the reply was that "they belonged to the mortar-boats"; that the boats thereupon kept the gunboat between them and the guard, and struck out into the middle of the river and in the direction of Vicksburg. The tug had been near the gunboat earlier in the evening, but had some time before the approach of these three boats gone up the river.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Maj. J. W. PADDOCK.

P. S.—I shall order the guards at the Cincinnati to fire hereafter at all boats approaching at night, except the tug.

No. 28.

Report of Col. David Carskaddon, Ninth Iowa Infantry, Third Brigade, including operations since December 29, 1862.

BIG BLACK RIVER BRIDGE, MISS.,
August 11, 1863.

I have the honor, in compliance with General Orders, No. 64, dated Headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, August 1, 1863, to report:

That since the first attack upon the defenses of Vicksburg by this army in December, 1862, the Ninth Iowa Infantry has participated in but three of its many hard-fought battles, viz, Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., December 29, 1862; Arkansas Post, Ark., January 11, 1863, and Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 3, 1863. If by official proof to substantiate these is meant complimentary orders issued by immediate commanders, none, so far as I know, have been received in either case.

Official reports of these battles, by brigade and division commanders (Generals Thayer and Steele), have never been seen. To these, if they are attainable, I would respectfully refer.

Further, at Vicksburg, between the 18th of May, when the regiment

was first engaged, till July 3, our loss was: Officers killed, 5; severely wounded, 4; enlisted men killed, 35; wounded, 75; total killed and wounded, 119. Out of less than 300 engaged, 78 of this number fell in the terrible charge upon the enemy's works May 22, 1863. Our flag failed to wave from the enemy's fort only after the last one of the four color-guards had fallen, either killed or severely wounded, in the heroic attempt to plant and maintain it there.

At Chickasaw Bayou, December 29, 1862, the regiment was ordered by General Thayer, commanding the brigade, to advance and take position to the left of the line which had just charged the enemy's works and were falling slowly back. My regiment moved up, passing them until considerably in advance of the other troops, entirely unsupported, and suffering from a severe and raking fire from the enemy's artillery. Finding it certain annihilation to advance farther alone, or to remain, we retired a few rods, under cover of some logs and trees, where we continued picking off the enemy's guards and sharpshooters whenever they appeared, until ordered back to bivouac for the night, the assault having been given up. Our loss, fortunately, in the engagement was inconsiderable, there being but 9 wounded.

At Arkansas Post, the regiment was placed in very much the same circumstances. Being held in reserve at first, it was afterward moved up near the enemy's intrenchments, formed in line, together with several other regiments, in rear of skirmishers, preparatory to a final and determined assault, the regiment having been ordered for this purpose to fix bayonets and reserve its fire; but, before the word "forward" was given, the white flag from the enemy's fort proclaimed that the battle was won. Here also our loss was not heavy, though larger than before.

Such I deem to be, in brief, the facts. My report must necessarily be meager and destitute of evidence, not having been in command of the regiment at either of these battles, though each time present. Of those who were in command, one was mortally wounded while leading the regiment in the assault of May 22, 1863, and the other is now beyond the limits of the department. This much I know, that the officers and men of the regiment have always, on every occasion, to the best of their knowledge and abilities, obeyed every order and done their whole duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID CARSKADDON,
Colonel, Commanding Ninth Iowa.

The PRESIDENT BOARD OF OFFICERS, &c.

No. 29.

Report of Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, including operations since May 7.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, Miss., May 24, 1863.

GENERAL: On the return of my division from the Yazoo River, on May 2, after making the feigned attack upon Haynes' Bluff, I was ordered to remain at Milliken's Bend, to guard that post, and to construct a new road across the peninsula for the transportation of supplies to Grand Gulf, until relieved by other troops from Memphis. I remained

at Milliken's Bend with my division, performing the duties assigned me, until the morning of May 7, when I received your orders to march with two brigades of my division to Grand Gulf, and join your corps, then marching against Jackson, Miss.

I commenced the march on the morning of the 7th, with the First and Second Brigades, commanded by Col. Giles A. Smith, of the Eighth Missouri, and Col. Thomas Kilby Smith, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, and left the Third Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, to garrison Milliken's Bend and to complete the new road from Young's Point across the peninsula to a point on the river below Warrenton.

I arrived at Hard Times, opposite Grand Gulf, at 1 o'clock on May 10, a distance, by the road, of 63 miles. I had great difficulty in procuring transportation across the river, but succeeded in crossing both brigades by 10 o'clock on the night of the 11th, and took up my line of march on the morning of the 12th for Jackson.

I was ordered to escort a large supply train, consisting of 200 wagons, and this, with my own train, delayed my march, and I did not reach Raymond until the evening of the 15th. I marched, under your instructions, from Grand Gulf, by the road to Willow Springs, Rocky Springs, Commissioner's Creek, and Auburn, to Raymond.

On the evening of my arrival at Raymond, I received orders from General Grant to move, with General A. J. Smith, commanding a division in General McClernand's corps, on the lower road to Edwards Depot, on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, where it was expected that we should meet the enemy in force. General McClernand ordered General Smith to take the advance.

On the morning of the 16th, I moved with my division, at the hour named, on the line indicated, and, when a short distance from Raymond, heard the report of General Smith's guns, who had come in contact with the enemy. I immediately pressed forward to his support. Both divisions then pushed forward against the enemy, who was in considerable force in our front and on the right, from which point he opened on us with a battery of heavy guns, to which we replied from a section of 10-pounder Parrott guns, belonging to General Smith's command.

At this moment an order reached me from General McClernand to the effect that we should not bring on a general engagement until we received further orders, and that we should open communications with Generals Osterhaus and Carr, commanding divisions in the Thirteenth Army Corps, who were marching by the road to Edwards Depot, on my immediate right. On receiving this order, my own division and that of General Smith were immediately disposed on high and commanding ground on the right and left of the road; but this disposition was hardly completed before we heard the report of musketry and heavy guns on the right, indicating a severe engagement, and, upon consultation with General A. J. Smith, it was resolved to move forward to the support of the divisions engaged.

As the troops were being put in motion, a staff officer arrived from General McClernand, informing me that General Hovey, on his extreme right, was heavily engaged with the enemy, and ordering me to throw out one brigade to the right to connect with General Osterhaus' left, and to move forward the other brigade in supporting distance of General A. J. Smith, who was ordered to move forward by the road. This order was executed by throwing out the First Brigade, Col. Giles A. Smith, to the right, while the Second Brigade, Col. Thomas Kilby Smith, moved with the column of General A. J. Smith.

As soon as the right of my First Brigade reached the left of General

Osterhaus', we moved forward in the direction of Edwards Depot, and soon ascertained that General Hovey was driving the enemy before him. A portion of his flying columns endeavored to make good their retreat by crossing my front and that of General A. J. Smith, the rear guard making a stand at different points to check our advance and enable the main body to escape with the artillery, ammunition, and baggage. General A. J. Smith pressed forward and attacked vigorously by the road, and my First Brigade, under Col. Giles A. Smith, moved rapidly in line of battle, driving the enemy's skirmishers through the thick forests and over very broken and difficult ground.

About dark the enemy planted a battery in front of my First Brigade, and made a stand. He had previously opened fire from a battery in front of General A. J. Smith. Col. Giles A. Smith then ordered Maj. Dennis T. Kirby, of the Eighth Missouri, with two companies of infantry, to make a detour to the left and endeavor to flank the enemy's battery, which movement was soon discovered, and the enemy fled precipitately, leaving his caissons, filled with ammunition, and five or six wagons, also filled with cannon ammunition, and throwing away their small-arms, and a short distance beyond he abandoned two six-gun batteries, which fell into our hands the next morning, having been found by Capt. D. W. Ballou, of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, in a swamp or morass through which the enemy attempted to escape. I immediately turned over these guns, consisting of five 6-pounder brass guns, five 12-pounder brass howitzers, two 12-pounder iron guns, with their caissons, and five wagon loads of cannon ammunition and two wagon loads of small-arms, to Capt. E. M. Joel, quartermaster of my division, with orders to impress teams and bring them up, which order, I am happy to say, was promptly executed, and the guns, cannon ammunition, and small-arms turned over to Col. J. Condit Smith, chief quartermaster of the Fifteenth Army Corps, who now has them in his possession.

We captured during the day and the morning of the 17th about 300 prisoners, a number of whom surrendered themselves and expressed great satisfaction at having an opportunity to escape from the brutal tyranny of the rebel service, into which they had been conscripted.

Early in the morning of the 17th, I was ordered by General McClernand to move forward by Edwards Depot to the Black River Railroad Bridge, where the enemy had made a stand; but upon reaching Edwards Depot I received an order from General Grant to proceed to Bridgeport and join the other two divisions of your corps which were expected to arrive there at 10 o'clock, taking with me a pontoon train for the purpose of bridging the Black River at that point.

I reached that point soon after 10 a. m., found that the bridge of boats had been destroyed by the enemy, who had left a small party, strongly intrenched, to dispute our passage. Captain Wood's battery, First Illinois Artillery, was placed in position, by your order, and opened fire, when the enemy displayed a white flag and surrendered themselves. The pontoon bridge was then laid across the river, and my division crossed over and bivouacked for the night 2 miles from the river.

On the morning of the 18th, I took the advance and marched to the intersection of the Jackson and Benton roads, which was regarded as an important point, and held it until the other two divisions of your command closed up with my rear, and then, by your order, I again moved forward, and after slight skirmishing brought up to the enemy's works on the right and left of the Graveyard road. The pickets of the First Brigade, under command of Capt. Charles Ewing, Thirteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry, pressed forward during the night to within 100

yards of the enemy's intrenchments, driving those of the enemy within the line of his fortifications.

About midnight of the 18th, the Third Brigade of my division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, joined me before the works of Vicksburg, having marched from Grand Gulf (by Raymond) to this place, a distance of 85 miles, in three days. General Ewing's brigade was assigned position on the right of my division, his right resting on the left of General Steele's division (First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps). His left connected closely with the right of my First Brigade, commanded by Col. Giles A. Smith, who held the center of my line and occupied the ground in front of the stockade near the bastion, which commands the Graveyard road. The Second Brigade, Col. Thomas Kilby Smith commanding, held the left of my line, the right resting on the left of the First Brigade, and its line of battle extending across the Graveyard road.

During the morning of the 19th, the entire line of skirmishers of my division was pushed forward, with a view of obtaining a closer position and of reconnoitering the ground.

At 2 p. m. the signal was given for an assault, and my whole division dashed forward, and, wherever the nature of the ground was not insuperable, reached the enemy's intrenchments, and in several instances planted our flags upon his works. Two regiments of General Ewing's brigade, the Fourth Virginia and Forty-seventh Ohio, succeeded in approaching very near the enemy's works. The Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, Capt. E. C. Washington, and One hundred and sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. N. W. Tupper, of the First Brigade, Col. Giles A. Smith commanding, pushed forward to the bastion. The One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Hamilton N. Eldridge, and Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. Benjamin J. Spooner, of the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Thomas Kilby Smith, also succeeded in reaching the same ground, but the heavy fire of the enemy, who, not being pressed in any other quarter, were strongly re-enforced in our front, made it utterly impossible for them to make a lodgment in the works. They held their positions, however, with the utmost tenacity until night, when they withdrew.

The 20th and 21st were employed in skirmishing with the enemy, reconnoitering the ground, and improving our position.

On the 22d, I received an order to renew the assault at 10 o'clock in the morning. I massed my division in the ravine to the left of the Graveyard road, where it debouches upon that road as it passes across the valley immediately in front of the bastion. A volunteer storming party, consisting of 2 officers and 50 men from each brigade of the division, was to lead the assault. General Ewing's brigade and the brigades of Cols. Giles A. Smith and Thomas Kilby Smith were to follow in the order in which they are named, and to charge across the road by the flank.

At the signal the volunteer storming party, led by Capt. John H. Groce, of General Ewing's brigade, dashed forward in gallant style, and planted the flag of the Union, which was borne by Private Howell G. Trogden, of the Eighth Missouri, upon the bastion of the enemy. The leading regiment of General Ewing's brigade, the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers, went forward with equal impetuosity and gallantry, but the next regiment, the Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, faltered and gave way under the fire of the enemy, which was far from being severe on this regiment, and was, in fact, directed upon the head of the column. The men lay down in the road and behind

every inequality of ground which afforded them shelter, and every effort of General Ewing and Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh to rally them and urge them forward proved of no avail. Both of these officers exposed themselves very much in the effort to encourage this regiment, and they were seconded in their efforts by the officers of the regiment.

Lieut. A. C. Fisk, aide-de-camp to General Hugh Ewing, was conspicuous in his efforts to encourage and animate them to go forward to the assistance of their gallant comrades, who could be seen already upon the very intrenchments of the enemy, and Sergt. Maj. Louis Sebastian, Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, went along the whole line of the regiment, exposing himself to the heaviest fire of the enemy, exhorting and remonstrating with the men and urging them forward; but it was all in vain. They refused to move, and remained in the road, blocking the way to the other regiments behind, and I was finally compelled to order the Forty-seventh Ohio and Fourth West Virginia forward by another route, to the left of the road. These regiments advanced with commendable spirit and alacrity, and reached a position to which most of the Thirtieth Ohio, so long unsupported, had been compelled to recoil and shelter themselves, and which was less than 150 yards from the bastion. I then ordered the brigade of Col. Giles A. Smith forward by the same route, to the left of the road, as that taken by the last two regiments of General Ewing, and as soon as this brigade went forward it was followed up by the brigade of Col. Thomas Kilby Smith; but this route, while it was better covered from the fire of the enemy, led through ravines made almost impassable with abatis of fallen timber, and did not admit of anything like a charge. I therefore directed Col. Giles A. Smith to go forward as rapidly as the nature of the ground would admit, and to assault whenever he found it practicable to do so, and directed Col. Thomas Kilby Smith to follow close up and support any movement Col. Giles A. Smith should make. Col. Giles A. Smith pushed forward, following the ravine to the left of the position of General Ewing, and reached a ridge about 100 yards from the enemy's intrenchments.

At this point he found General Ransom, commanding a brigade of the division of General McPherson's corps, who had approached by a ravine from the left of my position, and who, from the nature of the ground, was able to advance his brigade under cover still nearer to the enemy's works than that of Colonel Smith. General Ransom and Colonel Smith communicated with each other, and determined to make a simultaneous assault. It was late in the afternoon before these brigades were able to reach the positions which I have referred to, so difficult and toilsome was the nature of the ground over which they moved, rendered still more so by the abatis and artificial entanglement thrown across it by the enemy. Both brigades went forward with a cheer when the signal was given to advance, and the sharpshooters from Ewing's brigade and our artillery opened upon the enemy at the same time with considerable effect; but, after reaching the face of the works of the enemy, they encountered a most fatal and deadly enfilading fire from the enemy's guns on the left, which came crashing through the ranks, while in front they were met by an obstinate resistance from an intrenched foe, and it was found impossible to advance. Both brigades, however, maintained pertinaciously the ground they had won, and Col. Giles A. Smith's brigade still retains it, having fortified the position, and, under orders since given by you, the position has been materially strengthened and advanced.

I cannot speak too highly of the courage and conduct of the officers and men of the First Brigade in this desperate assault, which, however, was fully equaled by that of General Ransom's brigade, of which I think it proper to speak, as the brigade was co-operating with one of my own, and was separated by the character of the ground from the corps to which it belonged. The officers and men of both brigades displayed a courage and coolness which could not have failed to win success in a less unequal struggle.

The active operations of the day were closed by an impetuous assault of the brigade of General Mower, of General Tuttle's division, in your army corps, which rushed forward by the flank on the same road which had been attempted in the morning by the brigade of General H. Ewing. The attack was made with the greatest bravery and impetuosity, and was covered by a tremendous fire from our batteries, and by the sharpshooters of Ewing's and Giles A. Smith's brigades, and its failure only served to prove that it is impossible to carry this position by storm.

I have omitted to mention that one regiment, the Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from the brigade of Col. Thomas Kilby Smith, participated in the charge made by the brigades of Col. Giles A. Smith and General Ransom, and that the balance of that brigade gave as efficient a support to the movement as the nature of the ground admitted.

I desire to mention in terms of the highest commendation the conduct of the three officers commanding the brigades of my division throughout the two affairs of the 19th and 22d, and the almost continuous fighting which intervened. Col. Giles A. Smith deserves to be especially distinguished, and his thorough soldiership brought to the notice of the Government in order that he may receive promotion for his distinguished gallantry and meritorious conduct. In the affair of the 19th, Col. Giles A. Smith received a slight wound in the hip from a musket-ball. He remained, however, at his post at the head of his brigade throughout that day and the ensuing days of combat up to this time, leading his brigade to the assault, and attending to every detail of duty under circumstances which you know to have been most trying. I understand that Col. Giles A. Smith has heretofore been recommended for promotion by his commanding officers on account of his gallantry and good conduct in the field. I take this occasion to renew the recommendation in the strongest terms, and trust that you will do this officer the justice to bring his conduct to the notice of the Government.

I refer also, with the greatest pleasure, to the notices which have been made to the gallantry and good conduct of the following-named officers and men of the First and Third Brigades of my division by the commanding officers of those brigades, and have to express my regret that I have received no detailed report from the commanding officer of the Second Brigade, Col. Thomas Kilby Smith, which would enable me to do similar justice to the brave officers and men of that brigade: Col. George B. Hoge, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois; Col. N. W. Tupper, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois; Lieut. Col. David C. Coleman, Eighth Missouri; Lieut. Col. James P. Boyd, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois; Maj. Dennis T. Kirby, Eighth Missouri, who also deserves especial mention for his gallantry and efficient services at the battle of Champion's Hill, on the 16th instant; Col. Augustus C. Parry, Forty-seventh Ohio; Col. James H. Dayton, Fourth West Virginia; Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh, Thirty-seventh Ohio; Lieut. Col. George H. Hildt, Thirtieth Ohio; Lieut. Col. Ira Boutell, Sixth Missouri; Maj. George R. Clarke, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois; Maj. A. Fro-

man, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois; Maj. Charles Hipp, Thirty-seventh Ohio; Capts. E. C. Washington and Charles Ewing, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; Lieut. George H. Stockman, Sixth Missouri; Lieutenant Geschwind, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois; Lieut. Isaac B. Halsey, acting assistant quartermaster of the First Brigade; Capt. John H. Groce and Lieut. George E. O'Neal, of the storming party; Sergeants [Joseph] Brooks [5th] and Davis, Thirtieth Ohio; Capts. Gordon Lofland, Theodore Voges, J. W. Cornyn, and Lieuts. A. C. Fisk, Henry McIntyre, James H. Odell, and Emmett Headington, of General Ewing's staff, and Corporals [Francis M.] Clendenin and [John W.] Boley, Fourth West Virginia, and Sergeant Hilton and Private Trogden, of the Eighth Missouri.

Of the bravery and efficient services of the above-named officers and men I can speak in the highest terms, as many of them came under my personal observation, and I cordially indorse the recommendation of their respective commanding officers, hoping they will speedily receive the promotions which are so well merited; and I would recommend that the medal of honor voted by Congress be presented to all the enlisted men mentioned, also to all the non-commissioned officers and privates composing the storming party on the 22d.

I append a recapitulation of the casualties in my command to date, full lists, giving name, company, and regiments of officers and men, having been forwarded to your headquarters.

I inclose herewith reports of brigade and regimental commanders as far as received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General, Commanding Second Division.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

P. S.—I will forward a supplemental report as soon as I have received a detailed report from the commanding officer of the Second Brigade of my division.

Recapitulation of the Casualties in the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, in the assault on the works near Vicksburg, Miss., May 19 and 22, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Staff	------	------	1	------	------	------	1
First Brigade	1	53	28	210	------	2	294
Second Brigade	4	37	10	149	------	1	201
Third Brigade	5	69	24	282	------	6	386
Company A, 1st Illinois Light Artillery	------	1	------	1	------	------	2
Company B, 1st Illinois Light Artillery	------	2	------	1	------	------	3
Company H, 1st Illinois Light Artillery	------	1	------	------	------	------	1
8th Ohio Battery (section)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Theilemann's [Illinois] cavalry	------	------	1	------	------	------	1
Company C, 10th Missouri Cavalry Volunteers	------	------	1	------	------	------	1
Total	10	163	65	643	------	9	890

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, Walnut Hills, Miss., June 6, 1863.

In reviewing and submitting the report of General Blair, I can only say the facts are so fully and clearly stated that nothing can be added. I take great pleasure in indorsing all he says of the conduct of his men and officers during both assaults of May 19 and 22, for, from my position on both days, I had this division in full view. If any troops could have carried and held the intrenchments of Vicksburg, these would.

I recommend to the notice of the President the names enumerated by General Blair as worthy of promotion in their line of profession; and the storming party that volunteered to scale the works, and did do so, and remain on the exterior slope amid that fierce conflict, merit not only the medal of honor, but more substantial reward.

In justice to Col. T. Kilby Smith, who commanded the Second Brigade, the absence of whose report is noticed by General Blair, I explain that I know he prepared a report, and showed it to me about May 24, at the time General Blair was absent, detached toward Yazoo City, and, now that General Blair has returned, Colonel Smith happens on detached duty at Milliken's Bend, by order of General Grant. His report will be sent in to department headquarters with this, if Colonel Smith can be heard from, and the officers and men named by him as worthy of special notice will be entitled to the same honors as are accorded to those of the other brigades.

In making special mention of Col. Giles A. Smith, commanding First Brigade, I but repeat former expressions of praise. An officer who is always present with his command, who carries a severe wound without a flinch or the loss of a minute's duty, and who takes a pride in studying his chosen profession, deserves the special notice of his commanders, without a just cause for the envy of any other. Being in command of a brigade, and worthy of it, he should have the rank.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 30.

Report of Capt. Samuel E. Barrett, Battery B, First Illinois Light Artillery.

HDQRS. COMPANY B, FIRST ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Walnut Hills, Miss., May 25, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I herewith respectfully submit to you the part taken by my command in the series of engagements lately undertaken for the reduction of Vicksburg.

My battery left Milliken's Bend, La. (marching with the Second Brigade, Second Division), on the 7th instant, arriving at Hard Times Landing, La., on the 11th, and crossing the same afternoon to Grand Gulf, Miss.

On the 12th instant, we took up a line of march, making Raymond, Miss., on the 15th, and, proceeding toward the Big Black River, on the 16th were in position on the left of the line of battle, engaged in action at or near Chapel [Champion's] Hill. Toward evening of this day, I

was ordered by Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, jr., commanding division, to report to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, with my battery, but was not brought into action.

On the 17th, the pursuit of the enemy was commenced at an early hour, and we crossed the Big Black at dusk, encamping about 2 miles west of that stream that night.

Marching early on the morning of the 18th, we came in sight of the enemy's works about Vicksburg at 4 p. m., and immediately opened upon them with three guns, firing but a few rounds.

On the 19th, I took a new position near the rebel intrenchments, and at 11 a. m. commenced firing, expending 200 rounds of fixed ammunition during the day.

On the 20th, I was ordered to put two of my pieces in position on the right of the Vicksburg road, the rest of the battery (four pieces) remaining in the position occupied on the previous day. Firing was kept up at intervals during the day, mostly directed at the enemy's fort opposite us. My loss on this day was 1 man killed and 1 wounded.

May 21.—During the forenoon my pieces remained in same position as on the 20th, at noon the two pieces on the right of the Vicksburg road rejoining the balance of the battery to the left, firing during a part of the day. Casualties, 3 horses wounded.

At 3 a. m. of the 22d, in obedience to orders from Major-General Sherman, I moved my battery to the next ridge in our front, distant from the enemy's works about 400 yards. We intrenched ourselves as well as possible, and during the day were engaged in action for a large portion of the time. Twice during this day the works of the enemy were unsuccessfully stormed by our infantry, and my practice was in a great measure directed by its movements. My loss this day was 1 man killed by the enemy's sharpshooters.

May 23 and 24, remaining in same position, improving our defenses, and firing a few rounds at nightfall of each day.

During the series of engagements before Vicksburg, my battery expended 1,400 rounds of fixed ammunition. My casualties thus far are 2 men killed, 1 wounded, and 3 artillery horses disabled by the enemy's fire. The behavior of my officers and men under fire and during the fatiguing labors of the past few days merits, without exception, my entire approbation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. BARRETT,
Captain, Comdg. Company B, First Regt. Illinois Light Artillery.

Lieut. G. MOODIE WHITE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., Fifteenth A. C.

No. 31.

Report of Col. Giles A. Smith, Eighth Missouri Infantry, commanding First Brigade, including operations since May 16.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTEENTH A. C.,
Walnut Hills, Miss., May 26, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the brigade under my command in the different actions near Vicksburg, from the 16th to the 22d instant:

The brigade being most of this time under your own eye, I shall but

briefly allude to its principal and most important movements. Early on the morning of Saturday, the 16th instant, I took up my line of march in conjunction with other forces of your command from Raymond, Miss., to Edwards Station, on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad. After proceeding some 9 miles from Raymond, the division in our front (General A. J. Smith's) encountered the enemy, who retired from one position to another as we advanced on this road.

A road from Bolton, a station on the railroad I have mentioned, intersects the road upon which I was moving, a few miles from Raymond, and troops were also moving upon that road in the direction of Bolton. Sharp skirmish firing was heard on my right and front in the direction of this column, which soon deepened into the roar of heavy volleys of musketry. Soon afterward, by your order, I moved my brigade through the fields on my right, and formed on the left of General Osterhaus' division, which was then moving up to engage the enemy. As soon as this position was reached, I deployed one company from each regiment as skirmishers, placing Maj. D. T. Kirby, Eighth Missouri Infantry, in command of the whole line of skirmishers, with orders to advance and push the enemy vigorously. I then moved forward, keeping my brigade in close supporting distance, the line of skirmishers steadily driving the enemy from every position, and pressing him so closely as to compel him to abandon caissons, ammunition wagons, and large quantities of camp and garrison equipage. The pursuit continued until night, when the nature of the ground, being broken, cut up by deep ravines, and covered with trees and dense underbrush, rendered my farther advance impossible. During the day some 200 prisoners were taken by my command, most of them being stragglers from the enemy.

At daylight the next morning (17th), I again moved forward, the ground everywhere evidencing the haste with which the retreat of the enemy had been made, it being strewn with ammunition, muskets, wagons, caissons, and, in a field near the road, eleven pieces of artillery were found, which had been abandoned by the enemy.

By 12 m. I had reached Bridgeport, 12 miles distant, on the Black River, on the road leading to Vicksburg. Here a small force of the enemy had intrenched themselves on the opposite bank of the river and opened a sharp fire upon my advance. I immediately deployed skirmishers for the purpose of dislodging them, but the strength of their position was such as to render them secure from sharpshooters. Capt. P. P. Wood, Company A, First Illinois Light Artillery, then placed two pieces in position on the bank of the river, and close to their intrenchments, and opened so vigorous a fire upon them as to cut off their retreat and compel them to surrender, they raising the white flag, the officer in command of the rebel force crossing the river in a dugout and delivering his sword to Captain Wood.

A pontoon bridge was immediately constructed, and before dark I had effected the crossing of my command, which I moved out some 2 miles, where we bivouacked for the night.

Early the next morning (18th), I again moved forward, and by 5 p. m. had my brigade in line of battle before the works of Vicksburg.

At 12 midnight, I sent Capt. Charles Ewing, First Battalion Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, forward with skirmishers to reconnoiter the ground in my front. He drove in the enemy's pickets and reached within 100 yards of the line of intrenchments, when I ordered them to fall back before daylight some 200 yards, to secure cover from a hill.

At 3 p. m. (19th), after some heavy cannonading, our whole line was ordered to advance. My command moved in the following order: The

Sixth Missouri Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Boutell, on the right; the First Battalion Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, Captain Washington, on the left; the One hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Hoge, on the right center, and the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Tupper, on the left center, with the Eighth Missouri Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman, in reserve. The ground over which I had to move to reach the enemy's intrenchments was a succession of deep ravines and precipitous hills. Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman was directed to open a heavy fire from the crest of the hill next to the enemy's works, while the other regiments were crossing the ravine in his front.

My line then advanced under a heavy fire over almost impassable ground, many pushing themselves up under the parapets of the enemy's works, while others, becoming entangled in the brush and fallen timber, took such shelter as the ridges, stumps, and logs afforded, and persistently held their ground until darkness closed the engagement.

The 20th and 21st were occupied in advancing my line, throwing forward sharpshooters, with instructions to intrench themselves as they gained ground. Desultory skirmishing was thus kept up until 10 a. m. of the 22d, when my brigade, with the other brigades of your division, was massed in a ravine near the road, several hundred yards to the left of our former position, the Third Brigade, General Ewing, being in the advance. Fifty men from my command, with two officers, Lieut. George H. Stockman, Sixth Missouri Infantry, and Lieut. Nicholas Geschwind, of the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois Infantry, volunteered, with an equal number from each of the other brigades of your division, as a storming party.

Capt. P. P. Wood, Company A, First Illinois Light Artillery, having placed his battery on the summit of a hill near the enemy's works, rendered great assistance by opening a heavy fire to cover our movement. At the signal given the storming party gallantly advanced to the works, but found it impossible to surmount them. I was then ordered to form my brigade on the left of General Ewing's, and try the strength of their works at that point. In conjunction with Brigadier-General Ransom, commanding a brigade on my left, I again advanced, but met so severe a fire from my front and left by both musketry and artillery that I found it absolutely necessary to order the brigade to fall back behind the crest of the hill, which was done slowly and in good order, and where we still remain.

My command—officers and men—exhibited the greatest daring and bravery, and behaved themselves during these engagements with a spirit and courage that called forth my highest admiration. As I have not received the reports from the different regiments, I will only cite such acts of individual gallantry and bravery as came under my own observation.

Captain Washington, commanding First Battalion Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, was twice wounded while gallantly leading his men to the assault. The command then devolved upon Capt. Charles Ewing, who carried the colors of his battalion close under the parapets of the enemy after three color-bearers had been successively either killed or wounded. He was himself slightly wounded in the hand and received another bullet through his hat. Captain Washington is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. I earnestly recommend both these officers for promotion for gallantry on the field as well as their eminent fitness for higher commands.

Col. George B. Hoge, commanding One hundred and thirteenth Illi-

nois; Col. N. W. Tupper, commanding One hundred and sixteenth Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman, commanding Eighth Missouri, and Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, of the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, were wounded during the assault, the three former slightly and the latter seriously. They were all conspicuous for their gallantry throughout. Two color-bearers of the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois were killed, 2 of the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois were wounded—one instantly after the other—and 1 ([John B.] Bartholomew), of the Eighth Missouri, killed, and Sergt. A. E. Hilton, of the same regiment, wounded, after which the colors of the Eighth Missouri were borne by Maj. D. T. Kirby, whose conduct deserves especial mention.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boutell, commanding the Sixth Missouri, led his regiment with great credit. Major Clarke, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois, and Major Froman, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, were very active and efficient. Lieutenant Stockman, Sixth Missouri, and Lieutenant Geschwind, of the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, in command of a storming party, acquitted themselves with great honor, and were both wounded. Private Howell G. Trogden, Eighth Missouri, one of the storming party, was appointed color-bearer, and planted his flag on the berme of the works, where it floated until after dark, and was brought off by him, being perfectly riddled with bullets. Lieut. Isaac B. Halsey, my acting assistant quartermaster, voluntarily came on the field, displaying a total disregard of danger, and rendered me the greatest assistance. He was twice severely wounded, refusing to leave the field until receiving the second shot. I earnestly recommend his promotion to assistant quartermaster, a position he is in every way competent to fill, as a reward for his distinguished services.

Appended you will find a list of the casualties in my command during the engagements I have mentioned.*

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILES A. SMITH,
Col. 8th Mo. Vol. Infty., Comdg. 1st Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Commanding Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 32.

Report of Col. Thomas Kilby Smith, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, including operations since May 6.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTEENTH A. C.,
In Camp on Walnut Hills, near Vicksburg, May 24, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders of even date, I have the honor to make the following report:

The Second Brigade is composed of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, commanded by Col. Oscar Malmborg; Fifty-fourth Ohio, Lieut. Col. C. W. Fisher; Fifty-seventh Ohio, Col. Americus V. Rice; Eighty-third Indiana, Col. Benjamin J. Spooner; One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, Col. H. N. Eldridge; and Company B, First Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. S. E. Barrett, a battery of four 6-pounder brass field pieces and two 12-pounder howitzers.

On the 6th instant, at Milliken's Bend, I received an order from

* Nominal list, omitted, embraced in revised statements.

General Blair to break up camp, and, with ten days' rations and ammunition, marching light, without tents or baggage, take up the line of march for Grand Gulf.

On the 7th, at daybreak, with the Fifty-fourth Ohio, the Eighty-third Indiana, and battery, we were on the road, the other three regiments having been detached to repair roads and bridges from Milliken's Bend to Richmond and beyond. These were picked up *en route*, and, on the evening of the 7th, the whole brigade was closed in due order of march, with transportation.

On the evening of the 10th, we reached Hard Times Landing, 63 miles.

On the 11th, we crossed to Grand Gulf.

On the 12th, resumed march, via Willow Springs, Rocky Springs, Cayuga, and Auburn, and arrived at Raymond, 53 miles, on the 15th, and in the evening, 1 mile from Raymond, on the road to Bolton, bivouacked in line of battle.

On the morning of the 16th instant, having the advance of the division, and following the command of General A. J. Smith, I marched toward Edwards Station. Firing was heard in front as early as 8 o'clock. About noon I received orders to hold my command in readiness for an engagement. At 1 o'clock I found my left resting on the road, and shortly afterward, by order from General Blair, moved by the left flank of regiments, but without artillery, the broken and woody nature of the ground rendering the transit of the pieces impossible. I advanced three-quarters of a mile. Before I had changed front, a battery from the enemy opened fire upon me, and, by orders from General Blair, I fell back to near my first position, where I placed Captain Barrett in battery, supporting him by my entire brigade. Here we remained some two hours, when, by order from General Blair to support General A. J. Smith, we moved forward by the left flank on the road, the battery following the Fifty-fourth Ohio, till we reached a portion of General A. J. Smith's command, deployed, and under fire from a battery, within 600 yards. Here I again formed, and reported to General A. J. Smith. Shortly afterward General Blair, in person, ordered me to connect my lines with those of the First Brigade, Col. Giles A. Smith, which had been maneuvering on my right and General Smith's. This was done by flank and forward movement, and accomplished by 10 o'clock. The men rested upon their arms till daybreak, when we marched without opposition to Edwards Station, the enemy having precipitately retired under cover of the night, leaving the ground strewn with small-arms and ammunition. I omitted to mention that we captured some 200 prisoners during the afternoon and night.

We crossed the Jackson railroad at Edwards Station at 9 a. m., and marched to Bridgeport, where we joined General Sherman, and crossed Black River over pontoons at twilight, and proceeded 2 miles upon the Vicksburg road and bivouacked.

On the morning of the 18th, the Second Brigade followed the First upon the road to Vicksburg, until, arriving at a point where the road forked, within 1½ miles of these headquarters, I was ordered by General Sherman to press forward upon the Graveyard road, and relieve the Thirteenth Regulars, who were deployed as skirmishers. About 4 o'clock I formed in line of battle within 700 yards of and opposite to the enemy's works, then, however, veiled from my view by the thick woods, and deployed seven companies of skirmishers, the woods in front being filled with the enemy. Shortly afterward General Sherman advanced in person. Within brief space of time General Steele's command was

ordered upon my right, and my line of skirmishers connected with him and the forces of General McPherson, 1½ miles to my left. Captain Barrett was placed in battery by Major Taylor, chief of artillery of the Fifteenth Army Corps, in my front and center, supported by two companies from the Fifty-fifth Illinois.

As night fell, I ordered the Fifty-fourth Ohio, with three companies from the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois as a reserve, to deploy far to my left, with a view of connecting with General Ransom's picket. Col. Giles A. Smith meanwhile had advanced and relieved my pickets on the right. Thus we remained resting on our arms till daybreak, when, by orders from General Sherman, I threw the pickets, as skirmishers, forward within close range of the enemy, advancing the brigade in line of battle on either side of what is called the Graveyard road, leading to what was supposed to be a sally-port in the fortifications, the right wing, Eighty-third Indiana and One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois with its left, the left wing, Fifty-fifth Illinois and Fifty-fourth Ohio with its right, upon the road till we reached the crest of a hill, 500 yards from the enemy's works, Company B, First Illinois Artillery, Captain Barrett, in position in front, still supported by details from the Fifty-fifth Illinois.

At 9 a. m., the signal being given by Battery A, five shots were fired to get range, when a vigorous fire was opened along the line, skirmishers and sharpshooters pouring in most destructive volleys from sheltered points along the range of hills and close under the parapets.

At 11 o'clock the following order was received from department headquarters, viz:

> Corps commanders will push forward carefully, and gain as close position as possible to the enemy's works, until 2 p. m.; at that hour they will fire three volleys of artillery from all the pieces in position. This will be the signal for a general charge of all the army corps along the whole line. When the works are carried, guards will be placed by all division commanders to prevent their men from straggling from their companies.
>
> By order of Major-General Grant, &c.

At 1 o'clock I assembled my pickets, calling in the Fifty-fourth Ohio. A reconnaissance of the ground over which I should pass had developed the fact that it would be impossible to advance my whole brigade in line of battle, the hills and knobs being exceedingly precipitous, intersected by ravines in three directions, the bottom treacherous, filled with sink holes, concealed by dried grass and cane; the whole covered by abatis of fallen timber from a dense forest cut six months or more ago, affording spikes and *cheveaux de frise* most difficult to surmount. The roadway alluded to is cut and filled, slightly winding upon a ridge nearly perpendicular to my line of battle, and at its point of intersection with the fortifications makes an embankment some 18 feet high. Therefore I placed my right wing, Eighty-third Indiana and One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, in command of Colonel Spooner, its senior officer, in whose ability and dauntless courage I repose fullest confidence, on the right of the road, with instructions to press forward as rapidly as possible, and in such order as he could best get over the ground. I ordered Captain Kili, of Company A, Fifty-fourth Ohio, to take charge of his line of skirmishers, and Captain Moore, Company D, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, brigade officer of the day, to aid him. I formed the Fifty-fifth Illinois with its right upon the road; the Fifty-fourth Ohio on line with the Fifty-fifth, with orders to guide upon it; and the Fifty-seventh Ohio immediately in the rear but not in reserve.

At the appointed hour the signal was given, and at the command

"forward" the troops advanced gallantly and without hesitation. It was almost vain to essay a line, owing to the nature of the ground, yet three times, under a most galling and destructive fire, did these regiments halt and dress upon their colors; the nerve and self-possession of both officers and men perfect; not a man flinched from his post. Having advanced some 400 yards, I discovered that the men were thoroughly exhausted, and halted the left wing under the crest of a hill, from 65 to 75 yards from the ditch and parapet, and where they were comparatively sheltered from the small-arms of the enemy. Returning to reconnoiter the position of my right wing, hid from my view by the embankment of the road, I perceived their colors advanced to the very base of the parapet, and also that my brigade was alone, unsupported on the left or right, save by a portion of the Thirteenth Regulars, who had advanced to a position under the parapet, near the Eighty-third Indiana and One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois.

To the left, as far as I could see (and from an elevated point I had great range), not a soldier to be seen, and only an occasional puff of smoke from the rifle of a sharpshooter, concealed far away among the hills, revealed the fact that we had friends near us outside of our division. Therefore I determined to halt my command, report, and wait for further orders, especially as from the position my left wing occupied (that which General Ewing is now fortifying) great execution could be done by my men upon the sharpshooters of the enemy, who, from the trees close behind the works, were picking off our officers with devilish skill.

Returning to the front, I sent an aide-de-camp to General Blair with report. I received in answer orders from General Sherman "to get my men as close to the parapet as possible, and be ready to jump in when they began to yield," coupled with the assurance that McPherson was well engaged, and that General Grant was on the ground, and that the artillery of the enemy, which began to enfilade us, would be silenced. I ordered my men to cease firing and fix bayonets, with intent to charge, when, upon closer view, I discovered the works too steep and high to scale without proper appliances; a few men could have been got over by the aid of a ladder of bayonets or digging holes in the embankment, but these would have gone to destruction. I could not make a demonstration with my isolated command that would have resulted permanently; therefore I determined to maintain the position and await developments. The sequel to the attempt at assault is my guarantee for the course I pursued.

Meanwhile details were ordered back and ammunition furnished in abundance; the most accurate marksmen were thrown forward, with *carte blanche* to select the best cover. Companies were advanced from each regiment and relieved as ammunition gave out or guns became foul. A most deadly fire was kept up, and none of the enemy ventured his head above the wall who failed to pay the penalty. At the same time the right wing, with stern determination, maintained their ground. Their loss had been fearful, falling upon their best line and non-commissioned officers. Captain after captain had been shot dead; field-officers were falling; still, there was no flinching. I communicated through my aides.

As night fell, I received a verbal order, through an unusual source, to fall back to my original position. This order was in immediate conflict with two received from General Sherman, and gave me no little surprise. I had won by severe loss the best position to fortify in our whole front. Already I had made arrangements to plant batteries upon the

hill I occupied. Reluctantly I left the command with Colonel Rice, Colonel Malmborg, senior officer, having been most painfully wounded in the eye, and went back in person for report and explanation.

At General Blair's headquarters I received the following written orders:

> Brigade commanders will collect the forces of their respective regiments, and occupy the last ground from which they moved to the assault to-day, where their men will be well covered, advancing a line of skirmishers as near as possible to the enemy's works, for the purpose of occupying his attention. They will be prepared to assault at daybreak in the morning.
> By order of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, &c.

At this time it had become quite dark, when suddenly the whole scene was brilliantly lighted by the flames of certain wooden houses within the works, ignited by simultaneous action of the enemy for the purpose of discovering our change of movement. This purpose had been anticipated by Colonel Spooner, who, with skill and good judgment, withdrew from the ditch beneath the parapet to shelter. A few moments later, and hand-grenades and the grave would have been supper and bed for his men.

In pursuance of the last order, I quietly withdrew my command by details. At 3 o'clock in the morning they were in their old position.

Here we remained till the morning of the 22d instant, when orders issued to all the army corps for a simultaneous attack were received. My instructions were to march by the right flank down the road before mentioned, following the First Brigade, the right of the division being led by Brigadier-General Ewing, commanding the Third Brigade, by right of rank, the position of my brigade being upon the left; a storming party of 150 men to precede. Volunteers of 50 were called from each brigade, and promptly furnished *pro rata* of regiments. Of these I shall have occasion to report hereafter.

As soon as the First Brigade had formed, I closed behind it in the following order of regiments: Fifty-fifth Illinois, Eighty-third Indiana, Fifty-seventh Ohio, One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, and Fifty-fourth Ohio, moving forward through a winding and covered roadway, constructed through the ravines near my line the night previous.

As we emerged upon the high ground from the cover of the woods and hills, I discovered that the programme had been changed. Instead of a dense column marching by the flank down the road, as I had expected, the ground I had passed over in the first assault on the 19th instant was covered by scattered masses. The flag of General Ewing was flying from the hill from which I had been withdrawn. I reported in person to General Blair, and received an order to support Col. Giles A. Smith, who was endeavoring to make a position somewhere between General Ewing and General Ransom. This movement I could not have anticipated. Nevertheless, discovering cover, and knowing the ground well, I threw the brigade in column of regiments, and, by regiments, moved rapidly over the brow of the hill, massing them as best I could under cover from the enemy's musketry and a Whitworth gun, waspish in its annoyance.

They went over under heavy fire, but fortunately, owing to the promptitude and gallantry of the men, without having one killed or wounded, the volleys in each instance passing over their heads. Thence, defiling down a long ravine that skirts the main chain of bluffs, I overtook and again massed by column of regiments in the rear of the Eighth Missouri, of the First Brigade, which had the most advanced position. Shortly I threw out the Fifty-fifth Illinois in line with

the Eighth Missouri, and communicated with Col. Giles A. Smith in person. His report will suffice for the operations of that afternoon.

I maintained the position till 10 o'clock the following morning, when, by intimation from Col. Giles A. Smith that orders had been issued to that effect, I fell back to the position now occupied by the troops, and reported in person to General Blair for further orders.

I shall make no apology for undue length of my report nor stint with measured praise the meed of the officers and men of the Second Brigade. I only regret my own inability in language to do them full justice. With Colonel Malmborg, of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, I have been side by side in seven battles; have stood with him literally amid heaps of slain. He is always cool, prudent, and of dauntless courage, and in the recent engagement, although wounded twice, and, by strange fatality, first in the right and next in the left eye, displayed these qualities with the ardor and cheer so necessary in a charge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler and Major Heffernan, of the same regiment, were constantly in the front ranks, doing their full duty with high bearing, setting a brave example for their men.

Colonel Fisher, ever ready, zealous, and watchful, keeping his men well in hand, led his charge most gallantly. His flag was foremost. He sought no shelter save under its folds.

Colonel Rice maintained his position exactly and handled his regiment as he would upon review—calm, collected, but full of daring. Should his severe wound prove fatal, as is feared, the service will suffer irreparable loss.

Colonel Spooner has displayed in this last campaign soldierly qualities of the highest order. Indefatigable in his zeal for the welfare of his men, he fights them as he handles them upon the march. Always alert and ready, he can well share with them his own laurels. What I have said of Colonel Spooner equally applies to Lieutenant-Colonel Myers; both scorn danger and both have skill to apply their courage.

Colonel Eldridge won for himself a conspicuous place. Among so many heroes it is hard to be distinguished; yet he was first with the foremost. The richest honors of a grateful country should be showered upon him.

The following list of line officers I make special mention of for courage, and not only for courage, but patient fortitude and endurance of horrible heat in the ravines and hillsides, and fatigue; exposed by night and day on pickets and with advanced companies of skirmishers, unmurmuring, uncomplaining, only careful that their soldiers should suffer as little as possible. I make special mention of Maj. Frank S. Curtiss, of the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, who exhibited courage and great zeal during the first assault particularly. He was ever in the foremost ranks, and even exceeded his duty in assisting soldiers with their guns when from frequent firing they became foul; also of Captain Barrett and his admirable battery. His guns were splendidly served. He and his company are veterans, and have won imperishable honor on many a hard-fought field. His discipline and drill are perfect.

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott took command of the Fifty-seventh Ohio after Colonel Rice had been carried wounded from the field. He handled his regiment with consummate skill and daring, proving that he was well worthy of his recent promotion.

I desire to compliment Capt. G. M. White, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and my aides-de-camp, Lieuts. John Enoch, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, and Edward E. Root, of the Fifty-seventh Ohio, and to express my obligations to Captain Gillett, of the One hundred and

twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and Lieutenant Dorchester, of Thielemann's cavalry, who were my volunteer aides. Each one of these discharged his duty with the utmost promptness and gallantry. Each one is intelligent, brave, and meritorious. I have to regret that I do not possess the power to advance them, but earnestly recommend their promotion, and ask that the commanding general secure it. I also mention the names of my orderlies, James L. Sherer and Henry Leibrandt, as worthy of great commendation for faithfulness and courage.

Herewith I submit a list of the casualties in battle,* and with a request to hereafter make a supplementary report, inasmuch as commanding officers of regiments and batteries composing my brigade, having been ordered from the battle-field upon the march, have had no opportunity to make formal report, and respectfully calling attention to the reports of commanding officers of the storming party, Colonel Malmborg, Lieutenant-Colonels Mott and Fisher, now filed.

I have the honor to be, with highest respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. KILBY SMITH,

Col., Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

Maj. W. D. GREEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 33.

Report of Col. Oscar Malmborg, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, including operations since May 5.

IN THE FIELD, BEFORE VICKSBURG, MISS.,
May 25, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers in the operations against Vicksburg since leaving Milliken's Bend, La.:

May 5, the regiment marched 6 miles to a plantation, where it remained in bivouac thirty-six hours. Thence it marched, having been joined by the rest of the brigade May 7, to Hard Times Landing, where it arrived May 10; crossed the river to Grand Gulf in the afternoon of May 11, and resumed the march on the Jackson road the next day. It reached Raymond, Miss., May 15, and in the battle of Champion's Hill on the 16th maneuvered with the brigade, being for a short time under fire of the enemy and experiencing no loss.

May 17, the regiment crossed the Big Black on the pontoon bridge, and, leading the brigade, on the following day marched to the vicinity of the first line of fortifications around Vicksburg, skirmishers being thrown forward, who engaged the enemy in front.

A general assault having been ordered on May 19, at 2 p. m. the regiment advanced in line under a heavy fire to within 30 or 40 yards of the enemy's works, when the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, being the only regiments in the line with me, were halted by command of the brigadier. In this position they held their ground, keeping up a constant fire until dark. At 3 a. m. of May 20 they were withdrawn by order to their original position.

May 22, the regiment again took part in the assault, supporting the First Brigade, and remaining in position near the enemy's rifle-pits until ordered back, on the morning of May 23. Since that time the regiment has remained in bivouac in its present position. The whole number of

* Nominal list, omitted, embraced in revised statements.

casualties in both actions was 42, a full report of which has been before forwarded to the brigade headquarters.

With three or four exceptions, which will hereafter be reported, the regiment has, during its recent marches, fatigues, and assaults upon the enemy's works, fully sustained its well-earned reputation. I feel, nevertheless, constrained to mention a few particular cases of skill and bravery on the part of officers and men of my command.

Maj. James J. Heffernan, who, especially during both assaults, displayed all the coolness, bravery, and capacity required of a field officer on such important occasions.

Capt. Jacob M. Augustin, who, during all our advances upon the enemy, and especially during these assaults, with coolness, skill, and discretion covered our advance with his company.

Capt. Francis H. Shaw, who, during the protracted action before the enemy's works on the 19th, did all an officer could do to encourage the men and increase the effect of their fire. In regard to Capt. N. S. Aagessen, I can make the same report.

Sergt. Maj. Joseph Hartsook deserves especial praise for bravery and constant effort to encourage the men during action.

The following non-commissioned officers and privates I have also to report as especially deserving honorable mention:

Sergt. W. H. Burnaugh, color-bearer; Corpls. Joseph Corby, James Gay, and Henry Hart, of the color-guard; Corpl. Frank Fisher, of Company B; Corpls. Amos Sanford and Jacob Sanford, of Company F; Corpls. John Warden, John Smith (wounded), and Christian Leibungarth, of Company E; Sergt. J. W. Larabee, of Company I (wounded); Corpls. Robert M. Cox, Robert A. Lower, and Jerome Morford, of Company K, volunteers in the storming party.

A full report of the conduct and casualties of the 12 men composing the contribution of the Fifty-fifth to the storming party of the 22d has already been submitted by its brave and daring leader, Lieutenant Porter, Company E, whose valuable services I need but allude to here.

Among the killed who distinguished themselves in the two assaults, I feel it my duty to the friends and relatives of the deceased to make particular mention of Lieut. Levi Hill, Orderly Sergt. John C. Glass, and Sergt. John Burns, of Company A; Corpls. Michael Ainsbury and R. A. Hamer, of Company C; Corpl. James W. Curry, of Company D; Sergt. Richard Haney and David A. Sullivan (my orderly, killed at my side in the charge of May 22), of Company F; Milton Bellwood and James Donehue, of Company K.

The wounds I received on the 19th and 22d being of a slight nature, I have remained with and in command of the regiment without interruption.

O. MALMBORG,
Colonel, Commanding Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. G. MOODIE WHITE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., Fifteenth A. C.

No. 34.

Report of Lieut. William C. Porter, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

IN THE FIELD, BEFORE VICKSBURG, *May* 23, 1863.

SIR: A call for volunteers was made, to act as a storming party in our recent charge on the enemy's works. The call was made in our

regiment by Col. O. Malmborg (Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry), and responded to promptly by 12 men and myself. Being the ranking lieutenant, I assumed command of the different volunteer detachments from the brigade, and reported to Captain ———, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers, in charge of the storming party. At 10 a. m. precisely we started, and proceeded rapidly, occupying but three minutes from the ravine to the bastion. Just as we entered the ditch, a captain and a lieutenant from the Sixth Missouri were shot by sharpshooters on our flank, severely wounding both. I immediately assumed command, and, with the colors firmly planted in the parapet by a private of the Eighth Missouri, all I could then do was to prevent the rebels from carrying them in (which they tried), and wait for support, which we did not succeed in getting. Some men of Ewing's brigade came up, but not sufficient to warrant my thrusting them over the ramparts, to be either slaughtered or taken prisoners. We remained in this position, exposed to the fire from the flanks of the enemy, and a direct fire from the skirmishers of the First Brigade, till 4.30 p. m., when about 30 of the Eleventh Missouri, with their colonel, major, and 2 lieutenants, succeeded in reaching us with their colors, which they planted alongside of ours. The bearing of the two color-bearers was all that bravery and true courage could do, waving their colors in defiance of enemies and traitors, marching straight and unwavering to the fort through the most murderous fire I ever experienced. The rebels, in trying to dislodge us, commenced to use 12-pounder shells, burning the fuse and then rolling them into the ditch. We succeeded in throwing back three with our bayonets, which burst on the inside, causing the same effect they intended for us. One shell, however, exploded, killing Sergt. Richard Haney, Company F, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and wounding 4 privates severely. At about 7.30 p. m. I received a verbal order from Major-General Blair to fall back, which we did, but not till I had all my wounded safely removed.

Feeling the disappointment that all naturally felt in the division at our ill-success in carrying the enemy's works, I cannot but say that the assailing party was in no way attributable for its failure. All the men and officers behaved gallantly and well, save one, and would have cleared the ramparts had they seen one particle of support. Not being furnished with the names of the party, I cannot give the due meed of praise to those who distinguished themselves during our passage to the fort and during the time we remained there.

The lieutenant of the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry did not reach us till dark, remaining about 4 rods from the fort, on the road, protected by its high banks, without attempting the march to the fort.

I now inclose the list of casualties of but four regiments, the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry being absent on detail, and not having time to visit the other regiments in the division.

Command.	Number who volunteered.		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
	Lieut.	*Men.*			
55th Illinois Infantry	1	12	2	3	1
83d Indiana Infantry	------	11	------	5	------
54th Ohio Infantry	------	8	1	1	------
57th Ohio Infantry	------	9	2	1	------
Total	1	40	5	10	1

The report of casualties is not complete, as it was almost impossible to get through the ravines and hills to where the regiments were.

Hoping our services and efforts are appreciated by our commanding officers, I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. PORTER,
Second Lieutenant Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Company E.

Capt. G. MOODIE WHITE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that the lieutenant of the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry kept back from the assailing party 10 men, who remained where he did during the entire day on the road.

No. 35.

Report of Col. Hamilton N. Eldridge, One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. 127TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., May 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions from you, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment since crossing the Big Black River on the 17th of the present month:

On the morning of May 18, my regiment was ordered to march on the main road to Vicksburg, which was said to be about 16 miles distant.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, musketry, apparently from skirmishers, was heard in the advance, and soon after I was ordered to halt and throw out two companies of skirmishers, to connect with the line of skirmishers of other regiments of the brigade. I immediately detached Companies H and I, and, under the direction of Adjutant Keyes, they made the connection as above ordered, and moved about 600 yards in advance of the main body, at which point the timber was cut away, and the skirmishers were in plain view of the enemy, his works some 300 yards ahead. Having a good position to observe any advance of the enemy, my skirmishers were ordered to remain in their position that night, acting as a picket.

On the 19th, about noon, orders were received for an advance, with the intention of charging and carrying the enemy's works by storm.

About 1 o'clock the skirmishers were called in, and at 2.30 the advance was ordered in line of battle on the double-quick, my regiment following the Eighty-third Indiana. In crossing the brow of the hill, just beyond the point from which we started, we received a murderous fire from the enemy, which killed and wounded many of my men. The unevenness of the ground, added to the fact that it was thickly covered with brush and fallen trees, soon broke our lines and scattered to a considerable extent the men. The most of them, however, worked their way up close under the enemy's works, where the regiment's colors were planted. We maintained our position, under a galling fire, until after dark, when orders were received for us to fall back, which I did without losing a man.

I had 14 officers and 202 enlisted men when I advanced—one company (D) of 36 men, which had been out skirmishing, not having returned in time to advance with us—and out of these 8 were killed and 30 wounded.

Among the killed I have to regret the loss of First Lieut. Hiram McClintock, of Company H, a brave and meritorious officer, who was killed about 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, and Sergeant [Jesse] Curran, of Company E, a young man of great promise, and one of the most competent non-commissioned officers in the regiment. First Sergeant [Henry] Newby, of Company H, has since died of his wounds, another brave and excellent officer. Capt. J. S. Riddle, of Company C; Capt. T. W. Chandler, acting major; Lieutenant Sewell, of Company G; First Sergeant [Harvey L.] Mason, of Company B; First Sergeant [Ora B.] Douglass, Company I, and Color-Sergt. F. S. Shemmerhorn are among the wounded.

On Friday, the 22d, another advance was ordered. Before falling in for the advance, volunteers to the number of 11 were called for from my regiment, to form a part of the storming party which was to precede the main body and be the first to scale the works of the enemy. It would have been an easy matter to have raised quadruple the number called for, so anxious were the men to distinguish themselves and be of service to their country. The names of these brave volunteers I have already forwarded to you in another report, and I would most earnestly suggest, what I have no doubt will be done, that suitable notice be taken of their gallant action.

At 2.30 a. m. the order came for us to advance; this time by the right flank, we following the Fifty-seventh Ohio. We advanced this time to the left of the Vicksburg road, and then around through a sheltered ravine to a hill to the left and close to the enemy's works, where we lay until the morning of the 23d, when we were ordered to Chickasaw Bayou, to guard the commissary stores and furnish details for unloading boats. My loss in the engagement on the 22d was slight—3 men killed and 8 wounded.

In both engagements officers and men, with very few exceptions, behaved with great coolness and courage, and, I think, fully sustained their reputation as Illinois volunteers. Where all did so well, it is impossible to discriminate.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. N. ELDRIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. G. MOODIE WHITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 36.

Report of Lieut. Col. Cyrus W. Fisher, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, including operations since May 6.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FOURTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
In Bivouac, before Vicksburg Works, Miss., May 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to Colonel Smith's circular of to-day, calling for a report of the movements of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry since it left Milliken's Bend, La., I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the evening of the 6th instant, while in camp at Milliken's Bend, La., I received an order from Col. T. K. Smith, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to break up camp, and with two days' cooked rations in haversacks and eight days' rations in wagons, to march on the 7th on the road to New Carthage.

Accordingly, at 7 a. m. on the morning of the 7th, the regiment was on the road.

On the evening of the 10th, we arrived at Hard Times Landing, on the Mississippi River, having marched 63 miles in four days.

On the afternoon of the 11th, we crossed the Mississippi River to Grand Gulf on the gunboat Louisville. Laid in bivouac that night.

The next morning we were again on the march on the road to Auburn, Miss., arriving at the latter place on the afternoon of the 15th instant, having marched 53 miles in three days and a half.

On the morning of the 16th, I was ordered by Colonel Smith to follow the One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers on the road leading to Bolton, bringing up the rear of the brigade. Between 8 and 9 a. m. we heard heavy skirmishing in front and soon afterward the discharge of artillery. About 12 m. I received an order from Colonel Smith to deploy the regiment on the right side of the road we were then marching on, my left resting on the road, in which position we remained an hour, when I received an order to march on the road as before, except that I should keep to the right of the road, marching by the left flank, and holding the regiment in readiness to change front forward on the left company and at a moment's notice. In this order I marched the regiment perhaps three-fourths of a mile, passing on the road a brigade belonging to General A. J. Smith's division, when one of the enemy's batteries fired upon us at a range of 800 to 1,000 yards to the right of the road. Colonel Smith ordered me to halt, march back, and assume the position I had left on the road before the order to move by the left flank.

When I had reached the point where my left should rest, by order, I crossed the road and formed the line perpendicular to, and the right resting on, the road. We lay in this position until about 4 p. m., when, by order of Colonel Smith, I again moved down the road, by the left flank, about 1½ miles, when we came upon the division of General A. J. Smith deployed in line of battle and under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery. I immediately formed in line of battle, my left resting on the road, and ordered the men to lie down until I should receive further orders from Colonel Smith. A short time afterward Colonel Smith ordered me to move by the right flank, and then forward until the left of the regiment should join with General Smith's right, which was accordingly executed, a strong line of skirmishers having been in the mean time deployed to cover the front of the regiment. At dark I ordered the regiment to lie down in line of battle on their arms. Here we remained during the night.

In the morning the enemy had disappeared from the front. At an early hour on the 17th, we were again on the march, bringing up the rear of the brigade. About 10 a. m. we crossed the Jackson Railroad at Edwards Station, and took the road to Bridgeport, where we arrived at 12 m. At 8 p. m. we crossed Big Black River upon a pontoon bridge, marched 2 miles on the Vicksburg road, and filed into an open field, stacked arms, and lay down for the night, no fires being allowed until daydawn.

At an early hour on the morning of the 18th, the regiment was on the march, bringing up the rear of the brigade, on the main road to Vicksburg. Arrived near the works before which we are now lying late in the afternoon. The regiment was ordered to form line of battle on the left of the road and on the left of the brigade. Soon after the regiment was in line, I received an order to send out one company of skirmishers, and at dusk Colonel Smith sent an order that the regiment be deployed as

skirmishers, and extend the left until the right of General McPherson's line should be found.

The regiment was deployed, but I could not find the line sought for until early in the morning of the 19th; they were then joined. I was then ordered to advance the line as far as possible, which was accordingly done, the whole line resting within easy musket range of the enemy's works, when I received an order to assemble on the right of the regiment, which, being accomplished, I was ordered to form in line of battle on the left of the Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, supporting Battery B, First Illinois Artillery. The ammunition having been nearly expended in skirmishing, cartridges were furnished, but found too large, though the boxes were marked .69 caliber.

About 2 p. m. you came to me yourself and said an order was to "forward," and be governed by the movements of the Fifty-fifth Illinois Regiment. I so instructed the color-bearer, and when the Fifty-fifth commenced moving, the Fifty-fourth promptly moved with them, and kept with them during the engagement. I had no previous notice of the forward movement, or an idea that the regiment was the front of an assaulting column, which was to charge through fallen timber, over at least four ravines, very steep and difficult to pass over under the most auspicious circumstances. The line halted under the brow of a hill 150 or 200 yards from the enemy's works, breathless, but kept up a brisk fire on the parapet for a short time, when the company commanders reported to me that the cartridges were nearly expended. I ordered them to reserve one round in the piece, fix bayonet, and lie down until ammunition could be sent, or we should be relieved. I sent Adjutant Saxton to Colonel Smith to make the proper statement. Soon afterward the Fifty-seventh Ohio Regiment came forward and relieved the Fifty-fourth. I withdrew the regiment 10 or 15 paces, and ordered them to lie down until ammunition could be furnished. Lieutenant Bell, of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, in charge of the ammunition train, upon notice, promptly supplied us. The firing soon subsided into mere skirmishing, and we lay down upon our arms.

A 2 a. m., Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, Fifty-seventh Ohio, came to me and said Colonel Smith had ordered him to order the regiment out of there, and that the Fifty-fifth Illinois had already gone, the Fifty-seventh would move out immediately, and the Fifty-fourth would follow, and regain our position before the charge. The order was obeyed by sending out one company at a time.

The regiment lost in the engagement of the 19th 1 killed and 13 wounded.

On the morning of the 20th, I received an order to move to the left, and form line with the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, supporting two guns of Hart's battery.

Placing the men under cover, we lay here until the morning of the 22d, when notice was given that the enemy's works were again to be assaulted. The regiment was called upon for seven volunteers to go with the storming party leading the head of the column. Eleven men offered their services. I think it fit that the names of such daring, gallant fellows should be named in the official report. Their names were: First Sergt. James Jardine, Company F; Corpl. William Kinsley, Company H; and Privates William Radtke, Company A; David Jones, Company C; Edward Welsh, Company D; Samuel Crooks, Company E; Edward McGinn, Company F; John Gardner, Company F; Henry Buhrman, Company H; Martin Ford, Company H, and Jacob Sweiheimer, Company I. Every volunteer who accompanied the storming

party from the Fifty-fourth Regiment, except Buhrman, whose gun was broken in two by a grape-shot, reached the top of the enemy's works. William Radtke was killed, Edward McGinn severely wounded, as many as three bullets striking him in the head, and four others passing through his hat. I received a circular from Colonel Smith, instructing the Fifty-fourth Regiment to march by the right flank, and follow the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers. Some time after 11 o'clock I put the regiment in motion, keeping close upon the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois. Filing through a ravine, we neared the crest of the hill immediately in front of the enemy's works, and over which a perfect storm of lead and iron was passing.

I halted the regiment, and ran to the top of the hill to see where we were going. In the ravine, 50 yards below, I saw the other regiments of the brigade lying down, and, as I thought, in confusion, to increase which I did not desire to rush my regiment among them. I so reported to Colonel Smith, who was standing under the brow of the hill. He replied that I was mistaken; that there was not a man in the ravine below. I returned to the brow and again saw the regiments as before, and again reported to Colonel Smith, who gave no answer, but gave the order to rush over the hill, which the regiment did in good order. As soon as we were over, I discovered that the enemy had a battery opposite the mouth of the ravine, completely enfilading the position in which we were lying.

I sent such word to Colonel Smith by Lieutenant Fisk, aide-de-camp on General Ewing's staff, but I think he did not get it. Fortunately for the regiment and brigade, the enemy's fire was inaccurate, and passed over us, doing no damage. In a few minutes the regiments filed down the ravine by the left flank, in the same order as indicated in Colonel Smith's circular of that morning, *i. e.*, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers following the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, until we were within a very short distance of the enemy's works, when Colonel Smith ordered me to form the regiment in line of battle immediately behind the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, on the side of a very steep hill.

In this position we lay until about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 23d, when I received an order to withdraw by the left flank down the ravine, filing up another about 100 yards to our left, and to continue up that ravine until we should pass the rear of the First Brigade, which had been withdrawn during the night. The order was obeyed. I moved the regiment to the ground now occupied by the regiment.

While taking the position in the rear of the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, Private William R. McKibbin, Company D, was killed, and Corporal [Thomas] Coddington wounded, which were the only casualties the regiment met with during the day.

I desire here to mention the names of Assistant Surgeon Baggs, who accompanied all our movements, and was most assiduous in the care of the wounded and in having them cared for at the earliest moment possible, never leaving his post for a moment, and Adjutant Saxton, who was constantly at his post in the discharge of his duty.

Of the company officers I will only say that they did all brave men are expected to do, *i. e.*, obeying all orders promptly and energetically.

In detailing the events of the engagement of the 19th instant, I omitted to mention the fact that Sergt. Alexander Kuhl, color-bearer of the regiment, was the first man on the brow of the hill, where the regiment was halted. In every engagement he has been eagerly anxious to do all he was called on to do. I hope Colonel Smith will mention him in

his official report, and recommend his promotion; he is worthy and competent.

Col. T. Kilby Smith was on the field in both engagements, and displayed the same reckless personal bravery for which he has long since distinguished himself.

Accompanying this report you will please find a list of the killed and wounded since the morning of the 19th instant.*

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,

C. W. FISHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers.

Capt. G. MOODIE WHITE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 37.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott, Fifty-seventh Ohio Infantry, including operations since May 4.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
In Bivouac before the Vicksburg Works, May 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to Col. T. K. Smith's circular of to-day, calling for a report of the movements of the Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry since it left Milliken's Bend, La., I have the honor, in the absence of Lieut. Col. A. V. Rice, then commanding the regiment (since wounded in an assault upon the enemy's works before Vicksburg on the 22d instant), to submit the following report:

On the morning of the 4th instant, while in camp at Milliken's Bend, the colonel received an order from Col. T. K. Smith, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to move to Richmond, La., a distance of 12 miles, with two days' cooked rations in haversacks and three days' rations in wagons, there to await orders.

On the afternoon of the 7th, at 3 o'clock, the brigade coming up, we were ordered to move forward to New Carthage, and on the road we received orders to leave New Carthage to our left and proceed to Hard Times Landing, on the Mississippi River, at which place we arrived on the evening of the 10th, having marched a distance of 51 miles in three days and a half.

On the evening of the 11th, we crossed the Mississippi River to Grand Gulf on the steamer Forest Queen. Laid in bivouac that night.

The next morning we were again on the march to Auburn; from thence we marched to Raymond, Miss., arriving at the latter place on the afternoon of the 15th instant, having marched 53 miles in three days and a half.

On the morning of the 16th, we were ordered to follow Captain Barrett's battery on the road leading to Bolton. Between 8 and 9 a. m. we heard heavy skirmishing in front, and soon after the discharge of artillery.

About 12 m. we were ordered to form line of battle, with the right resting on the Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

At 1 p. m. the regiment was ordered to march by the left flank, file right, and move perpendicular from the line of battle. Having moved half a mile, we came in contact with a masked battery of the enemy's.

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*Nominal list, omitted, embodied in revised statements.

We were then ordered to fall back to where our line of battle had previously been, and support Captain Barrett's battery, in which position we remained until sundown, when we were ordered to rejoin the brigade, which we did, our left resting on the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, where we bivouacked for the night, the men lying on their arms, the enemy retiring from our front during the night.

On the morning of the 17th, we resumed our march for Big Black River. About 10 a. m. we crossed the Jackson Railroad at Edwards Station, and took the road to Bridgeport, where we arrived at 12 m.

At 8 p. m. we crossed Big Black River on the pontoon bridge, marched 2 miles on the Vicksburg road, and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 18th, at 4 a. m., we resumed our march, following the Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and arrived in front of the enemy's works about 3 p. m.; formed line of battle to the left of the road, and were ordered to send out one company as skirmishers, to ascertain the position of the enemy. The skirmishers advanced within easy musket range of the enemy's works, driving in the enemy's skirmishers.

On the morning of the 19th, we received orders to assault the enemy's works, which was promptly executed at 2 p. m., Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry leading, followed by Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers. The charge was made over steep hills and deep ravines, which are difficult to pass under the most auspicious circumstances. The line halted under the brow of a hill 100 or 150 yards from the enemy's works. The Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers having expended their ammunition, we were ordered to relieve them, which was immediately done, and kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy's parapets for some time, when the firing subsided into mere skirmishing.

At 2 a. m. of the morning of the 20th, we received an order to retire to the position we had advanced from to make the assault. This order was obeyed by sending out one company at a time. The regiment lost, in the engagement of the 19th, 5 killed and 12 wounded.

After retaking our position of the previous morning, we again formed line, our right resting on the Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where we remained until the morning of the 22d instant, receiving an order that there was to be a second attack on the enemy's works, and with the order a call for 9 men, volunteers, to go with a storming party in advance of the attacking force. Fourteen men at once responded to the call. As but 9 men could be taken, the first that reported were accepted until the number was completed. I believe it to be prudent in me to give the names of these men, and but an act of justice to them that it should be done. Their names are as follows:

Company A, Sergt. David Ayers and Private Marion D. Tate; Company D, Privates Joseph Mitchell and David Day; Company I, Sergt. Peter N. Gabriel; Company K, Sergt. William Notestine and Corpl. Joseph I. Smith; Company G, Sergt. Ezra Hipsher and Corpl. John H. McKinley. Of the number which accompanied the storming party, 2 were killed and 2 wounded. Sergt. Peter N. Gabriel and Private Marion D. Tate were killed. Sergt. Ezra Hipsher and Corpl. John H. McKinley were wounded. The other five, by the aid of Divine Providence, returned to their comrades and regiment.

At 10 a. m. we were ordered to fall in and follow the Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, marching by the flank left in front, which was done promptly. When we had advanced 50 yards we were compelled to halt for a moment, the ravine through which we had to pass

being blocked up by the troops in our front. While here, the gallant Colonel Rice received a severe wound from one of the enemy's sharp-shooters. He was in a half sitting position at the time he was struck, the ball entering below the knee and passing through the leg, entering a second time above the knee, ranging upward, lodging near the abdomen, thereby rendering it impossible for him longer to command his regiment; consequently I assumed the command of the same. We were again ordered forward, moving as before, the enemy pouring into us a most terrific fire of shot and shell. When within easy range of the works, we were halted and ordered to return the fire of the enemy, which we did; remaining there in line until the following morning, when we were ordered into the position we now hold.

The regiment lost in this assault 15 in killed and wounded—3 killed and 12 wounded.

Of the conduct of officers and men I can but say they did all that officers and soldiers could do—their whole duty.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MOTT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-seventh Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. G. MOODIE WHITE,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 38.

Report of Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTEENTH A. C.,
Battle-field, near Vicksburg, Miss., May 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the march of my brigade from Milliken's Bend to this field, together with the part taken by it in the late actions:

We moved to Sherman's Landing the 9th, assisted in making a road from thence to Bower's Landing, finished it within two days, and on the 13th, being relieved by fresh troops, marched to the lower landing; reached Grand Gulf the evening of the 15th, and encamped on the Raymond road.

On the 17th, at noon, at the junction of the Gibson road, we took 203 prisoners, captured partly by the head of my column, chiefly by several gentlemen of General Sherman's staff, Cols. J. Condit Smith, Morton, and others. They were stragglers of Loring's division, which had taken the Gibson road during the night. Here, receiving orders from General Sherman, we took cross-roads for Bolton, and again, on falling into the track of our army, changed our course for Edwards Station, camping at night on the battle-field of the day before. During the night of the 18th we rejoined our division.

On the morning of the 19th, we took position on the right of the division, resting on General Steele's left, and, at the signal, at 2 p. m., charged the works of the enemy in line of battle, the Thirty-seventh Ohio on the right, the Forty-seventh Ohio on the left, the Fourth West Virginia in the center, and the Thirtieth Ohio in reserve. The left of our line, under Colonels Parry and Dayton, reached the enemy's intrenchments, and the colors of the regiments waved near them until evening. The right, on account of obstacles, was unable to cross the ravine, but

covered the left in its advanced position by a heavy fire. Later, the remaining regiments were moved to the left, on the brow of the hill, prepared, on the agreed signal from the brigade on our left, to move over the track of the preceding portion of the brigade, and, joining them, renew the assault. I instructed the artillery to open on the works when our line began to ascend the opposite hill. They, however, opened heavily before the signal was given, and the troops already over, supposing the fire was to enable them to retire under cover, moved back; and the signal not being given, the charge was not renewed. From this to the 22d my front skirmished along the enemy's intrenchment.

At 10.04 a. m. of the 22d, a storming party, composed of 50 volunteers from each brigade of the division, bearing the colors of my headquarters, and followed by my troops in column, charged down a narrow, deep-cut road upon a bastion of the enemy's works. They were instructed to bear to the left, and cross the curtain if the ditch at the salient could not be bridged. They made a foot-path at the salient, by which Captain [John H.] Groce, commanding, Lieutenant O'Neal, [Private] Trogden, the color-bearer, and others, crossing, climbed half way up the exterior slope, and planted the flag upon it unfurled. The Thirtieth Ohio, next in order, moved close upon the storming party, until their progress was arrested by a front and double flank fire, and the dead and wounded which blocked the defile. The second company forced its way over the remains of the first, and a third over those of the preceding, but their perseverance served only further to encumber the impassable way. The Thirty-seventh Ohio came next, its left breaking the column where the road first debouched, upon a deadly fire. After the check, a few passed on, but were mostly shot. They fell back, and, with the remainder of the brigade and division, came over a better route.

I formed my troops as they came up on the brow of the hill running from the road to the left, parallel to and 70 yards from the intrenchments. Here we protected our advanced men and wounded until they were gradually withdrawn, and, with a heavy and well-directed and sustained fire, covered the after attempt to charge over the intrenchments made down the same road by the brigade of General Mower.

At night the wounded, dead, and colors were brought 70 yards back to the hill, where the brigade remains, intrenching and skirmishing with the enemy.

I have the honor to call your attention to the accompanying reports of regimental commanders, and bear testimony to the bravery of the following officers, in addition to those mentioned therein: Colonels Parry and Dayton, of the Forty-seventh Ohio and Fourth West Virginia; Lieutenant-Colonels von Blessingh and Hildt, of the Thirty-seventh and Thirtieth Ohio, and Major Hipp, of the Thirty-seventh.

Lieutenants [Emerson P.] Brooks and Davis, of the Thirtieth Ohio, badly wounded in the charge of the 22d, deserve especial mention and promotion.

Captain Hayes, of the Thirtieth, killed near the intrenchments at the head of his men, was the model of a Christian soldier. He fell in the front rank of honor, where he lived and still lives.

I inclose a list of the volunteer storming party from this brigade, and ask that Captain Groce, who led the division party and was wounded on the parapet, and Lieutenant O'Neal, who charged by his side and was likewise wounded, receive such high promotion as their gallantry merits.

I recommend that First Lieut. J. H. Ralston, of the Fourth West Virginia Infantry, be reduced to the ranks, for absence without cause

on the day of battle, and that Corporals Clendenin or Boley, who saved their colors, be commissioned in his stead.

Dr. [Joseph B.] Potter, brigade surgeon, earned high commendation by untiring attention to the wounded.

Captain [Theodore] Voges was completely successful in forwarding ammunition and supplies.

Captain Lofland, Lieutenants Fisk, McIntyre, and Odell discharged their duties with gallantry and energy.

Captain Cornyn and Lieutenant Headington I have the honor to recommend for promotion, for their gallant conduct in the second charge.

The brigade reached the field from Grand Gulf, by a forced march of 85 miles in three days, the midnight before the battle.

The troops bore themselves throughout with gallantry and spirit. Their general commanding believes that nothing but the broken and entangled nature of the ground over which they charged, with a want of previous knowledge of its condition, prevented them from successfully entering the enemy's works.

Our loss in killed and wounded is as follows:*

Engagements.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Battle of 19th	50	190	6	246
Battle of 22d	24	116	.....	140
Total	74	306	6	386

A complete list of the killed, wounded, and missing in action, by name, company, and regiment, is herewith inclosed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 39.

Report of Maj. Charles Hipp, Thirty seventh Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
May 23, 1863.

SIR: The regiment went into position on the right of the brigade on the morning of the 19th day of May, 1863, under command of Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh. Three companies, Maj. Charles Hipp commanding, were previously detached to reconnoiter on the right flank and form connection with the left of General Steele's division, near the evacuated barracks of the enemy. Major Hipp, with his detachment, rejoined the regiment at the opening of the fight, when the assault on the enemy's works was in progress. The regiment was then formed for the assault, with skirmishers in front, who, by order of the general commanding, moved forward slowly, when the Fourth West Virginia and Forty-seventh Ohio Regiments rushed forward, carrying with them some

* Nominal list omitted.

of our skirmishers and others on the left of the regiment. The three companies then arriving, with Major Hipp, were ordered to deploy on the crest of the hill, the balance being already over, and all were ordered to halt and open fire on the enemy. The regiment remained in the same position the whole day, constantly firing, withdrawing after night. The loss of the regiment this day was 8 killed and 36 wounded.

At noon of the 20th, the regiment opened fire again from the crest of the hill until night, when it was relieved by the Fourth West Virginia. The loss this day was 3 killed, amongst whom were 2 officers, and 3 wounded.

On the 21st, the regiment had 1 wounded; since dead.

The night following, two companies (G and C) of the regiment were on picket on right of the brigade ground, joining the left of General Steele's division, and Company D and part of Company F on fatigue. Leaving these, with the exception of Company C, to occupy the enemy on the right, the rest of the regiment marched with the brigade, being the second in front, to the assault of the enemy's works on the left of our former position, commanded by Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh. The progress was soon retarded by some of our men of the first three companies blocking up the way with some men of the previously advanced regiment. The following companies forced their way over them, and came forward in good style; then deployed on the crest of the hill, next to the enemy's works, and opened fire on them, which was kept up during most of the day. Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh was here wounded, and the command of the regiment devolved on Maj. Charles Hipp. Our loss on this day was 8 killed and 31 wounded.

The gallant conduct of the 13 men who volunteered for the storming party deserves particular mention. Several of them were among the first to the enemy's works.

The conduct of the officers was, without any exception, praiseworthy and brave, and they, as well as the non-commissioned officers and men, have done their duty to my entire satisfaction.

CHARLES HIPP,
Major, Comdg. Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. H. J. VOTTELER,
Acting Adjutant Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

No. 40.

Report of Lieut. Joseph R. Reed, Second Iowa Battery, Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA BATTERY,
Camp near Bear Creek, Miss., July 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Second Iowa Battery in the campaign just ended:

On May 2, I left my encampment at Duckport, La., and marched with the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to which I was then attached, to Grand Gulf, where I crossed the river and moved with the brigade toward Jackson, Miss. On approaching that place, on May 14, being near the head of the column, I was ordered by General Mower to move to the front and engage a battery of the enemy, which had opened from a position commanding a bridge and its approaches. I succeeded in getting a commanding position, and engaged the enemy briskly for twenty minutes, when he withdrew his

battery. Advancing immediately in rear of the line of infantry, I was ordered to place the battery in position near a house on the right of the road, and from this position I opened a brisk fire in the direction of the town of Jackson, which I continued but for a few moments, when I ceased, by order of General Tuttle. I soon afterward moved forward with the division to the town, where I remained until the 16th instant. In this affair my loss was 1 man severely wounded.

On the 16th instant, I moved back with the division in the direction of Vicksburg, and on the 20th instant I occupied a position near the center of General Blair's line. This position I occupied until June 5, when I was advanced to another, much nearer the enemy's lines.

On May 21, 22, and 23, from our first position, a vigorous fire was kept up on the enemy's lines. At one time on the 22d I was ordered by Major Taylor, chief of artillery, Fifteenth Corps, to advance two of the guns to a position outside of the intrenchments. For timely and vigorous assistance in getting these guns to this new position (for they had to be moved by hand) I am indebted to Colonel Judy, of the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry, who gallantly came to my assistance with a squad of his men at a time when my own men were almost exhausted with their exertions. Soon discovering that the position was very much exposed, and that I could accomplish nothing by holding it, I asked and obtained permission to withdraw my guns.

On the night of May 23, by order of Maj. Ezra Taylor, chief of artillery Fifteenth Army Corps, I detached Second Lieut. Charles F. Reed, with one section of the battery, to accompany the brigade of General Mower on the expedition to Mechanicsville. He was absent until June 3.

On May 27, Major Taylor turned over to me and ordered me to man one 30-pounder Parrot gun. With this gun I was enabled to do a great deal and very effective service. I worked it until June 22, when, with the division, I moved to the vicinity of Big Bear Creek, where I remained until July 4, when, with the division, I moved again toward Jackson.

In the siege of that place I took no very active part, as I only got into position on the night of the evacuation by the enemy.

I append a list of casualties in the battery during the whole campaign—1 killed and 6 wounded.*

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. R. REED,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Second Iowa Battery.

Lieut. N. E. DUNCAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Div., Fifteenth A. C.

No. 41.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, First Brigade.

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations last night on the picket line in front of your brigade:

I had under my command four companies, two from the Seventy-

* Nominal list omitted.

second Ohio, one from the Ninety-fifth Ohio, and one from the Ninety-third Indiana, in all, about 100 men. I attach hereto a very rough pencil sketch of so much of the ground as was the theater of the principal operations,* which may facilitate the understanding of this report, and aid in conveying distinct ideas of what I was ordered to do and what was actually done. Just before night, I was ordered to take possession of the right hill, on the left of the road, and advance the picket line to, or far enough beyond, the brick-pile and loose board shed to cover and protect the fatigue party that was to commence throwing up some works in the vicinity of the brick and boards about 10 or 11 o'clock at night.

From the base of the hill the road going toward the works of the enemy ascends rapidly to the turn to the left, from which point the ascent is more gradual to the level of the brick and boards. The gully on the right-hand side of the road at the turn to the left is quite deep. The distance from the crest of the hill, across to the road and toward the enemy, at the narrowest point near the brick and boards, does not exceed 3 or 4 rods. The face of the hill toward your brigade is abrupt and steep, and very difficult of ascent by men. From the highest points of the hill, beginning just beyond the large green tree and stretching off to our left, the ground descends gradually toward the road. There is growing corn on the top of the hill, in the bottom, and on the sides where it is possible to cultivate the soil. For several nights back our pickets have been stationed on the highest points of the hills just back of the brick and boards, and to the right and left. There has also been a strong picket on the road at the turn to the left, with two or more single sentries farther in advance up the road. Until last night no effort was made to prevent the posting of our pickets at these points.

I was ordered to post the pickets at an early hour, and as soon as it became dark enough to be safe, I moved the four companies by the flank to the foot of the hill on the left of the road. I sent Captain Nuhfer's company (Seventy-second Ohio) to the right, to picket the line in the valley from the old stump to the left of the line of pickets of General Thayer. The company of the Ninety-third Indiana I formed in line between the road and old dead tree, directing the captain to send 10 men, under charge of a lieutenant, to form a picket post at or near the turn in the road, advancing a sentry or two up the road, if practicable, the residue of the company to be held in reserve under charge of the captain. Captain Stansbury's company (Ninety-fifth Ohio) and Captain Snyder's company (Seventy-second Ohio) I then moved by the left flank (Stansbury in advance) from the road to the left along the base of the hill, distributing the men in squads of 5 or 6, so as to be properly divided for picket posts when we reached the top of the hill. My left squad was advanced far enough to pass in, advancing near the right of General Lightburn's picket line when posted.

These dispositions being made simultaneously, Stansbury and Snyder and the Ninety-third Indiana pickets commenced advancing, the two former directly up the steep hillside, the latter up the road. As my men began to appear cautiously on hands and knees, and lying down, on or near the crest, the enemy rose up a short distance in front and in considerable force, and suddenly and unexpectedly fired a volley. As few only of my men had gained the top, they discharged their pieces and then slid a short distance down the hill, the whole of the two companies resting secure just under the brow of the hill, to which the enemy

* Not found.

did not advance. At the same time the advancing picket of the Ninety-third Indiana was fired on, near the turn of the road from their left and front, and compelled to fall back on the road to the reserve.

After this firing, I passed along my line to assure myself of the then position of my command. The Ninety-third Indiana advanced its picket up the road, but not so far as the turn in the road. It was surmised that the enemy had fallen back to or beyond the road and brick and boards after delivering their first fire. Captain Snyder, with 5 or 6 men, was then directed to advance cautiously up the spur to, and if practicable beyond, the large green tree, to reconnoiter and ascertain whether the enemy still occupied the ground just beyond the crest. The captain and two or three of his men reached the tree and crawled a few feet beyond, very nearly to a point from which a view of the ground sloping beyond could be commanded, when a number of the enemy rose up to their left and front, and, advancing rapidly, delivered, as they came, a volley. The captain could only reply with three or four muskets, and, being largely outnumbered, removed his men a few feet down below the brow of the hill, under cover, where they remained. From the nature of the ground near the large green tree, and to the left in the road, it was impracticable for me to bring enough of my small command into action at these points to dislodge the enemy, and I determined to make a demonstration on the next spur on my left, where the ground was more favorable for advancing a number of men, so that they could co-operate in attack or defense.

Up to this point none of the men under my command had been harmed, though I regret to state that Major McClure, of General Tuttle's staff, while seconding and aiding the various operations, was wounded. I then collected Captain Stansbury's company and a portion of Captain Snyder's on the spur on my left, just under the brow of the hill, in line. The whole line, in loose order, with bayonets fixed, was then advanced, the men moving forward on their hands and knees. My object was to turn the position of the enemy, if possible, and, after receiving their fire, if they confronted us in line, to return it and charge if there was any prospect of success. My men, without opposition, got to, and some on, the crest; but at this point the enemy rose up in line a few feet in front, the slight rise before us and the corn having concealed them before that from view, and in numbers apparently exceeding my force. Each side fired a volley very nearly at the same instant. The fire of the enemy, delivered at such short range—the muzzles of opposing guns in some instances nearly or quite crossing each other—told with terrible effect on my small force. My men were ordered to and did fall back to secure places just under the brow of the hill, after which my attention was turned to the wounded, who were all removed from the field, as it is thought. It was now evident that I did not have sufficient force to take the top of the hill and advance my line to the front as far as ordered. I held Captains Stansbury's and Snyder's men under the brow of the hill, and at no time did they descend to the foot of the same until ordered so to do.

During these operations officers and men under my command acted with great coolness, courage, and bravery, and they have my thanks for the hearty manner in which they carried out my orders. A very few panic-stricken stragglers, perhaps, passed to the rear, where they put in circulation, it may be, such exaggerated reports as only this class can during an encounter between hostile forces.

During these operations I kept upon the road a guard taken from the Indiana company a short distance from the base of the hill, and the

commanding officer of the reserve was always advised of my whereabouts and contemplated movements.

About 3 o'clock the bulk of my command was called back, only a very few men remaining under the brow of the hill, because they did not—by reason of being misled by the messenger—receive the order to fall back, when the artillery threw a few shells at the enemy.

The list of casualties is, as far as I can now ascertain or state, as follows: Eight wounded, 2 badly, and 1 missing (it is feared killed) in Captain Stansbury's company; 2 wounded, 1 severely, in Captain Snyder's company. From cries as of wounded men on the side of the enemy, it is supposed that they also suffered, but how much it is impossible to guess.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BRUMBACK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Officer of the Day, June 19.

Brig. Gen. R. P. BUCKLAND.

No. 42.

Report of Col. James L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Infantry, Third Brigade.

IN CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS.,
May 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the brigade, the number of casualties in the Eighth Iowa Infantry from the 6th up to the 23d of May, 1863, including the taking of Jackson, Miss., and the assault on the rebel works in the rear of Vicksburg on the 22d instant. Lieut. James C. Maxwell, Company C, wounded in left arm slightly; Corpl. Thomas Harris, Company B, wounded in left hip severely, and Corpl. Amos L. Graves, Company K, wounded in left arm slightly. The cool, unflinching behavior of both officers and men of my regiment under a very heavy artillery fire, both at the taking of Jackson and during the assault on the 22d, was witnessed by our commanding general; I shall, consequently, make no remarks on the subject, but, trusting to his just appreciation of what constitutes good soldiers, I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. L. GEDDES,
Colonel Eighth Iowa Infantry.

Lieut. N. E. DUNCAN, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 43.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Vicksburg, June 27, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to forward list of casualties in my command on the nights of 23d, 24th, and 25th ultimo,* when the enemy came out of his works and attempted to drive our working party

* See revised statements of casualties.

from our trenches. On the night of the 23d, the Fourteenth Illinois was driven from the trenches, and the enemy captured the commanding officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Cam) and 5 men, killed 4 and wounded 5 of our men, besides capturing a number of our spades and picks. He held possession of a small portion of the line of our advanced trenches during the night and all day on the 24th, but the Thirty-third Wisconsin at night drove him from there with a charge and a yell, and made him seek refuge behind his works, capturing twelve guns and a number of cartridge-boxes. Our men are reported to have charged him to the very ditch of his works, and the trench officer is of the opinion that a force could have gone in without much difficulty. We lost on the night of the 24th 1 man killed and 11 wounded. Our work was very much advanced during the night.

The enemy on the night of the 23d had filled up the portion of the trenches he captured, and when this was retaken by the Thirty-third Wisconsin, our working party, under command of Colonel Gresham, of the Fifty-third Indiana, cleaned it out and found one of our men and one of the enemy buried within it, who had been killed in the fight on the night of the 23d. Our working party were permitted to proceed on the night of the 25th without molestation, and extended our line of trench-work considerably, as will be shown by the reports of our engineer officer. They were fired upon by the enemy from behind his works on the night of the 25th, killing 1 and wounding 2 of our men, but the firing did not seriously interfere with the work. During our firing on the afternoon of the 25th, we dismounted one of the enemy's guns with a shot from our siege gun on the right, which is the only serious damage we know our firing to have done. For the gradual approaches we made upon the enemy's works from night to night and the amount of work we accomplished, I refer you to the report of Captain Freeman, our engineer officer; to Captain Comstock, engineer officer.

Very respectfully,

J. G. LAUMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Vicksburg, June 27, 1863.

COLONEL: From our officer of the trenches we learn that our working party opened the trenches heretofore constructed, of about 280 yards, to an average width of 6 feet, constructed new trenches about 100 yards, 2 feet deep and about 2½ feet wide, making the work continuous from the Hall's Ferry road to the right, in front of the large rebel works.

Owing to the deficiency in picks, the work was not forwarded as much as desired. An approach to the rebel work was commenced and put in condition to be prosecuted during the day.

The casualties of yesterday and last night, as far as ascertained to this time, were 3 men wounded (one fatally).

Very respectfully,

J. G. LAUMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 44.

Report of Col. Aaron Brown, Third Iowa Infantry, First Brigade, including operations since May 18.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD IOWA INFANTRY,
July 6, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the Third Iowa Infantry on board the steamer Crescent City, May 18, 1863, with guerrillas, and the part taken by it during the siege of Vicksburg:

The regiment left Memphis, Tenn., May 17, 1863, in company with the other regiments composing the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Nothing of interest occurred until about 1 p. m. of the 18th, when we were fired upon by guerrillas from the left bank of the river, near Island No. 82, and about 3 miles above the town of Greenville, Miss. The Crescent City, on which the regiment was embarked, was at the time about 1 mile in advance of the fleet. The enemy opened on the boat, when within 150 yards of the shore, with three pieces of artillery and a heavy fire of musketry. Two companies, who were on guard at the time, promptly returned the fire, but so sudden and unexpected was the attack, and so short its duration, that the regiment had but a poor opportunity to do much execution until the boat had got beyond musket range. We had one section of [A.] Schwartz's battery on board, one piece of which was used with good effect on the battery on shore. We were at the time under the convoy of one of the boats of the Mosquito fleet, which came up to our assistance, but not until the enemy were in full retreat. In this affair we lost 14 men wounded, a list of whom you will find appended. On the morning of the 19th, the regiment disembarked at Young's Point, and started toward the interior, but were immediately ordered back to re-embark for Snyder's Bluff, where we landed on the morning of the 20th. Here we remained until the 24th, when we received marching orders, and with the rest of the brigade proceeded to the rear of Vicksburg, and took position on the left of the besieging line, and became part of the investing force. From this time up to the surrender of the place, on the 4th of July, the regiment took part in all the siege operations carried on in our front. The duty now was of the most arduous character, and calculated to put to the severest test the bravery and fortitude of the men. I shall only instance a few of the most important operations in which the regiment was engaged during the siege.

On the night of the 1st of June, Companies F and G were supporting a section of the Fifth Ohio Battery, which had been posted early in the evening in an advanced position. The enemy had detected the movement, and about 11 o'clock made a sortie in considerable force, to capture the guns and their small support. Our men were on the alert for them, and twice repulsed them; the last time when they had got up within 10 feet of the guns, which played havoc in their ranks with canister. On the evening of the 4th of June, a portion of the regiment on picket duty on the left of the brigade line, consisting of parts of Companies A, B, D, F, and H, with 20 men and 1 commissioned officer of the Thirty-third Wisconsin Regiment, numbering in all about 150, were ordered to advance and drive the enemy from his line of rifle-pits on the crest of a ridge south of the Hall's Ferry road and about 300 yards in our front. At the signal, the men rushed forward with a deafening cheer, under a heavy fire of musketry and

artillery, and in less than fifteen minutes we had gained the crest and driven the enemy from their pits and into their works beyond, from which five pieces of artillery continued shelling us for about half an hour; but from the advantageous position we had gained, their missiles fell harmless, owing to the fact that the enemy's aim was too high. We lost but 2 men wounded in the engagement. On the night of the 24th of June, 200 men of the regiment were sent to the trenches, under the command of Maj. G. W. Crosley, as a working party. On their arrival at the trenches, about 10 p. m., the guards were stationed in advance of the rifle-pits to guard the working party, which was engaged in digging a sap toward the main fort in our front. The night was dark, and a slight rain falling just as the men had got fairly to work, the guard in front were fiercely attacked and driven in, and the enemy advanced in force and demanded a surrender. Our men seized their arms, sprang to their places in the trenches, and delivered a terrific fire, causing the enemy to falter and then fall back about 75 yards, from which they continued to fire with both musket and artillery for about three-fourths of an hour, our men responding with energy, and getting the last shot. Our loss was 1 man killed and 2 slightly wounded. The enemy's loss, as we afterward ascertained, was 15 killed and wounded, including the colonel commanding, who was killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON BROWN,
Colonel Third Iowa Infantry.

Col. N. B. BAKER, *Adjutant-General of Iowa.*

No. 45.

Report of Col. Benjamin Dornblaser, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Second Brigade.

IN THE FIELD, *June* 7, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders from division headquarters, with reference to a capture of a portion of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, I have the honor to report that, on the afternoon of the 25th of May, the regiment was detailed to relieve the Sixty-third Illinois Infantry, on picket duty. At 4 p. m. the regiment reported at brigade headquarters, but, owing to unavoidable difficulties, the regiment was not fully posted until after 7 p. m. Five companies, a portion of which were captured, were posted by Lieut. Col. John J. Jones, of my regiment, under the guidance of the major of the Sixty-third Illinois Infantry, and upon the same ground, in the same manner, that the Sixty-third was posted at the time we relieved them, which line extended from and near a cotton-gin on the Warrenton road westward to a swamp which we supposed, and had been informed, was impassable. The other portion of the regiment was posted from the Warrenton road eastward to the pickets of the First Brigade, by myself, but owing to the lateness of the hour when I arrived at the center of our lines, and having implicit confidence in the ability and skill of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones and other officers on that portion of the line, I deemed it entirely unnecessary to visit it.

The first alarm occurred at about 9.30 p. m. I heard several sharp volleys of musketry. I immediately strengthened the several posts nearest the point of alarm, and proceeded in person to the point from whence the alarm came, to discover, if possible, the cause. I had gone

but a short distance, when I discovered a body of troops moving rapidly along a skirt of timber toward the river, which proved to be rebel soldiers. Owing to the extended line of pickets, I had only men enough to hold that portion of the line east of the Warrenton road.

Unable to hear anything from the pickets on the west side of the road, and fearing some disaster had befallen them, I immediately deployed skirmishers along the Warrenton road, which afforded them a full view of the ground between it and the river bluff, in order to guard against a flank movement of the enemy with a view to cut us off and capture us. At the earliest opportunity I notified the brigade commanders, Colonel Hall and Colonel McCown, commanding brigades in General McArthur's division, who both rendered me prompt assistance.

For more full and complete particulars, I refer you to the reports of officers of my command inclosed herewith.

As to the degree of vigilance exercised by the officers and men of my command, I can only speak of those under my own control, which met with my entire approbation; and from the known character of the officers in charge of the captured portion of the regiment, with possibly one exception, which I have not yet sufficient information to report, I believe the disaster to be more attributable to the injudicious posting of the pickets than a lack of vigilance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. DORNBLASER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. L. P. BOURGUIN, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 46.

Report of Maj. Charles J. Stolbrand, Second Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 16, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the siege of Vicksburg from the 19th day of May, when it commenced, until the 4th of July, when it terminated in the capitulation of the garrison and the city:

To follow and state the different movements and stations occupied by my command and parts thereof during the forty-seven days mentioned would be a very laborious task, which, I presume, is neither necessary nor expected. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a few of the most important facts. At about 3 o'clock of May 19, I had placed in position the Third Ohio Battery, Capt. W. S. Williams commanding, the Eighth Michigan Battery, Capt. Samuel De Golyer commanding, and Battery L, Second Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. William H. Bolton commanding, at about 2,500 yards distant from the rebel works. The batteries opened fire, and soon thereafter the rebel artillery in their works modified and materially slackened fire. About two hours afterward, having previously reconnoitered the ground, and received Major-General Logan's assent, I directed Captain De Golyer's two howitzers to advance about 1,800 yards to the line subsequently occupied by all the light batteries. Fire was immediately opened with good effect, vigorously though not very effectively replied to by the rebel artillery for a short space of time. At dark, however, these pieces were withdrawn about 500 yards to the rear, owing to the fact that no infantry support came up with the pieces. In the morning of the 20th,

the batteries above mentioned were all drawn forward to the ground occupied the evening before by the howitzers, and gradually intrenched by earth thrown up in front. Battery D, First Illinois Light Artillery, was, on the 20th, placed in battery within intrenchments near the white house, and performed during the siege valuable and important services at different places and stations in that vicinity.

The siege having been successfully terminated, I cannot but refer with pleasure and gratification to the willingness, endurance, and zeal with which all my subordinates submitted to all the hardships incident thereunto. Throughout, from the captains down to the bugler, the same hearty co-operation met me, and, were it not for a few lamented dead, I should remember with pleasure for the balance of my natural life the devotion to the national cause so unmistakably exhibited by my men. The untimely death of the truly brave Capt. Henry A. Rogers mars the pleasantries of my recollections of the siege, and his late command will long mourn his loss.

The expenditure of ammunition at the siege has been as follows:

	Rounds.
Battery D, First Illinois Light Artillery	5,200
Battery L, Second Illinois Light Artillery	2,368
Battery, Third Ohio	3,521
Battery, Eighth Michigan	2,409
Total expended	13,498

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Respectfully submitted.

C. J. STOLBRAND,
Major, and Chief of Artillery.

Maj. R. R. TOWNES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 47.

Report of Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 6, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, consisting of the Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Twentieth, Thirty-first, Forty-fifth, and One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the siege of Vicksburg, from the 4th of June (the date at which I was assigned to its command) to the 4th of July, 1863, inclusive:

Until the 25th of June, nothing occurred to call the brigade from its regular routine of duties—picketing, sharpshooting, and working the trenches being the duties to which it was assigned, and at which it was engaged night and day. By the annexed list of casualties,* you will see that I lost only an occasional man while in the discharge of these duties, though during the whole time bivouacked within short musket range of the enemy's works.

As the trenches progressed, I advanced my sharpshooters, thus protecting as much as possible those at work in the trenches. After running the main trenches up to the enemy's works, I was ordered to withdraw 15 paces and open a sap to the left, running nearly parallel with the enemy's works. The saps and trenches were constructed under the direction of Captain Hickenlooper, of General McPherson's staff.

While in the discharge of this duty, a mine was opened at the mouth of the main trench, penetrating the enemy's fort, known as Fort Hill, and on the 25th of June I was ordered to hold my command in readiness to charge and take said Fort Hill as soon as the mine should be sprung, to hold the breach made by the explosion at all hazards, and, if practicable, to charge over and drive the enemy from his works.

At 3.30 p. m. of said day my command was in readiness, the Forty-fifth Illinois being in the front, supported by the other regiments of the brigade, and Lieut. H. C. Foster, of the Twenty-third Indiana, with 100 men, being placed in the left-hand sap before spoken of, with orders to charge with the Forty-fifth Illinois, provided they attempted to cross the enemy's works. At 4.30 o'clock the mine was sprung, and before the dirt and smoke was cleared away the Forty-fifth Illinois had filled the gap made by the explosion and were pouring deadly volleys into the enemy. As soon as possible, loop-hole timber was placed upon the works for the sharpshooters, but the enemy opened a piece of artillery at very close range on that point, and the splintering timbers killed and wounded more men than did balls, and I ordered the timbers to be removed. Hand-grenades were then freely used by the enemy, which made sad havoc amongst my men, for, being in the crater of the exploded mine, the sides of which were covered by the men, scarcely a grenade was thrown without doing damage, and in most instances horribly mangling those they happened to strike. The Forty-fifth Illinois, after holding the position and fighting desperately until their guns were too hot for further use, were relieved by the Twentieth Illinois. During this time hand-grenades were freely used on both sides, Private William Lazarus, of Company I, First U. S. Infantry, being detailed to throw them, who, after throwing about twenty, was mortally wounded, after which a detail of 3 men from the same command were detailed for that duty. The Twentieth Illinois was relieved by the Thirty-first Illinois, and they in turn by the Fifty-sixth Illinois, of the Third Brigade, but their ammunition being bad they were unable to hold the position, and were relieved by the Twenty-third Indiana. The Seventeenth Iowa, of the Third Brigade, then relieving the Twenty-third Indiana, and the Thirty-first Illinois relieving them, held the position until daylight, when the Forty-fifth Illinois relieved them and held the position until 10 a. m. of the 28th. The One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois then relieved the Forty-fifth Illinois, and held the position until 5 p. m. of the same day, when I received orders to withdraw to the left-hand gap, where I maintained the position until the surrender on the 4th of July, when, by order of Major-General Logan, my brigade, led by the Forty-fifth Illinois, was honored with the privilege of being the first to enter the garrison, and the flag of the Forty-fifth the first to float over the conquered city.

The troops under my command, though for forty-eight days and nights under a harassing fire of musketry and artillery, and constantly subject to duty the most exhausting and fatiguing, bore their part with a courage and patience and persistent energy never excelled.

I might with justice and truth name many instances of great personal bravery upon the part of officers and men, but I should not know where to stop naming when all did their duty so bravely.

It is proper, perhaps, that I should especially name Lieut. J. W. Miller, of the Forty-fifth Illinois, who, as one of my staff, was assigned to the immediate command of the pickets and sharpshooters, and in the discharge of this responsible duty was, during the whole siege, in the most exposed position, almost without sleep or rest, exhibiting a per-

sonal courage and physical endurance seldom asked for or found in any officer. Inclosed find a tabular list of the killed and wounded. I have the satisfaction of reporting none missing.

Very respectfully,

M. D. LEGGETT.

Maj. R. R. TOWNES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate.
20th Illinois	2	7	9
31st Illinois	6	23	29
45th Illinois	7	61	68
124th Illinois	5	47	52
23d Indiana	7	24	31
Total	27	162	189

No. 48.

Report of Col. Manning F. Force, Twentieth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SEVENTEENTH A. C.,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the Second Brigade, then under command of Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett, took position in front of Vicksburg on May 19.

In the morning of the assault of May 22, the Twentieth and Seventy-eighth Ohio were ordered to march in reserve to the First Brigade; the Sixty-eighth Ohio and Thirtieth Illinois in reserve to the Third Brigade.

In the afternoon, the Twentieth and Sixty-eighth Ohio and Thirtieth Illinois were ordered to march in reserve to the First Brigade, to rush into the works if the assault should succeed, and, if it failed, to keep a firm front, and hold the enemy at bay until the First Brigade should be withdrawn.

The companies of the Twentieth Ohio in turn were told that upon entering the enemy's works a line of troops, or a second line of works, would be found close at hand, which must be promptly charged. They all earnestly promised to keep closed ranks and make the charge. The other regiments, by their conduct, manifested the same spirit. We remained on Fort Hill, close to the parapets, partly in the road leading by the white house, until dusk, when the force was withdrawn.

At 12 p. m. of May 26, the brigade set out upon an expedition, under command of Major-General Blair, to Mechanicsburg, 45 miles, to reconnoiter General Johnston's position and force. Mechanicsburg was reached, and a small force of the enemy dispersed on the 29th.

Next day we began the return, by way of Satartia, reaching Snyder's Bluff the second day. After a halt of a few days, the brigade marched to the old position in rear of Vicksburg, June 4.

General Leggett was that day transferred to the command of the First Brigade and I appointed to command the Second.

On June 22, at 10 p. m., the brigade moved out in a division, commanded by General McArthur, to take part in the force under Major-

General Sherman. General Johnston was supposed at the time to be crossing Big Black with 30,000 men.

We bivouacked on the 23d at Straus', on the Birdsong Ferry road, and moved on the 30th to Tiffin, which General Sherman called a key-point, where earthworks and rifle-pits were constructed. At this bivouac the great Fourth shone with new glory upon the tidings of the surrender of Vicksburg.

While the brigade was not engaged in these expeditions it took its share and furnished full details in the trenches, pickets, sharpshooters, and all fatigues along General Logan's front. Staff officers of division and corps headquarters remarked that the working parties from the Second Brigade were conspicuous for their assiduity and the amount they performed.

During the siege every order was obeyed with alacrity, every duty required was performed with prompt cheerfulness, and privations were turned into jests. The entire brigade is actuated by an earnest and intelligent desire to put a final end to the rebellion.

I may add that the day after the brigade took position near Jackson with General Sherman, leaving the Seventy-eighth Ohio at Clinton, information was received of a heavy cavalry force having been sent to cut off our communications with Vicksburg. The brigade was ordered back to Clinton. Part of this cavalry force felt Clinton and withdrew, after skirmishing, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Wiles handled the Seventy-eighth very skillfully. The other regiments, by a hasty march, reached Clinton after the close of the skirmish, but before Lieutenant-Colonel Wiles had recalled all his deployed companies.

A statement of casualties is annexed.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. FORCE,
Colonel Twentieth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Seventeenth Army Corps.*

No. 49.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, Sixth Division, including operations since April 26.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SIXTH DIV., SEVENTEENTH A. C.,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 26, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with Paragraph III, Special Orders, No. 92, dated Headquarters Seventeenth Army Corps, near Vicksburg, Miss., May 24, 1863, I have the honor to report that I moved my brigade from Milliken's Bend, La., with the division of General McArthur, on the 26th, and encamped at Smith's plantation, on Bayou Vidal, on the 28th ultimo, where I remained, employing my troops in guarding the line of communication and repairing the roads from Richmond to Perkins' plantation, and, with the aid of the Sixth Division pioneer corps, under Captain Bush, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, constructed a bridge across Bayou Vidal and a road to James' plantation, thus shortening the line of land communication 10 miles. While lying at this point, I collected and forwarded to Grand Gulf a large number of stragglers and convalescent soldiers, and gathered up and forwarded an immense quantity of ammunition, subsistence stores, camp equipage, and intrenching tools, cleaning up the whole *débris* of the army in advance of me.

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* Nominal list, omitted, embodied in revised statements.

On the 10th instant, having received information that a new line of communication from Young's Point had been opened, and that the route I was protecting was abandoned, I moved my brigade, under the orders of General McArthur, encamping successively at Perkins' plantation, Lake Saint Joseph, Grand Gulf, Bower Creek, Miss., Big Sandy, Powell's plantation, and reached Raymond, Miss., at 8 a. m. on the 16th instant. I was delayed at this point until 9 a. m. by General Blair's division, which had come in by the Cayuga road and occupied the road north of me, in the direction of Bolton. At Raymond I could distinctly hear the firing at Champion's Hill, and would have pressed forward in that direction as soon as General Blair was out of my way, but was detained until near 1 p. m. by the orders of General McArthur, and was then, at my earnest request, permitted to move forward, on leaving the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry to strengthen the garrison at Raymond, and the Eleventh Illinois Infantry to take care of my train, reducing my infantry force to three regiments. With my remaining force I pressed forward in the direction of the heaviest firing, and arrived at the battle-field just at the close of the desperate fighting which had already given us the victory. I reported to General McPherson, and moved, under his orders, with the Seventeenth Army Corps, in the pursuit of the retreating enemy.

At noon on the 17th, I reached the Big Black River, and at once commenced the construction of a floating bridge, which I completed and commenced crossing my command upon at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and encamped the same night three-fourths of a mile from the earthworks of the enemy in the rear of Vicksburg.

On the morning of the 19th, I advanced a strong line of skirmishers, which at once engaged the enemy's skirmishers, and drove them back to their works. I then cautiously advanced my line, under cover of the ravines, to the crest of a hill within 500 yards of the enemy's works, without loss.

At 2 p. m., a general assault by the Seventeenth Army Corps having been ordered, I advanced my brigade in two lines as rapidly as possible toward the enemy's works, under a terrific fire of musketry in my front and an enfilading artillery fire on my left flank. After advancing 200 yards, with severe loss, to the first line, I found the ravines in my front, which I had not had time to reconnoiter, impassable for troops, and the expected support on my flanks failing to come up, I threw my troops under cover of the ravine in their vicinity. The Ninety-fifth Illinois, Colonel Humphrey commanding, reached a ridge within 100 yards of the enemy's works, and, though exposed to an enfilading fire of artillery, maintained that position until night, when I withdrew them to a safer position.

Early in the action Colonel Humphrey was severely wounded in the foot, but would not leave the field. His loss was much heavier than that of any other regiment of my command. I have maintained my command, with some slight changes, on the ground gained on that day up to the present, constructing rifle-pits and constantly advancing my sharpshooters to positions where they can harass the enemy.

On the 22d instant, in compliance with the order for a simultaneous assault at 10 a. m., I moved my command, under cover of my sharpshooters, through a network of ravines filled with fallen timber and canebrakes to a point within 60 yards of the enemy's works, massing my troops as well as the nature of the ground would admit. Col. Giles A. Smith's brigade, of General Sherman's corps, took position at the same time on my right, and the two brigades moved together to the

charge. The enemy had in the mean time massed troops behind their works in our front, and poured into my ranks one continuous blaze of musketry, while the artillery on my left threw enfilading shot and shell into my columns with deadly effect. Almost at the first fire two of my leading colonels fell, Colonel Nevins, of the Eleventh Illinois, killed, and Colonel Humphrey, of the Ninety-fifth Illinois, stunned by the concussion of a shell.

Fearing that the loss of their leaders might prove disastrous, I redoubled my efforts to press my column forward, ably assisted by Captain Dickey and the other officers of my staff. They moved onward, and planted four stand of colors near the base of the earthworks.

The Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry moved with the greatest rapidity, approached nearest the works, planted the first flag near them, and held the position with a determination which entitles this little band and its gallant commander to a most prominent notice in the recorded history of this contest. The contest there was desperate for perhaps twenty minutes, when, finding that I was not sufficiently supported to enter the works under the raking fire of artillery and in the face of a superior force of the enemy, massed behind their works in my front, I placed the Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry in position to cover my movements, and removed my command in perfect order to the cover of the ravine about 40 yards to the rear, except six companies of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, which occupied a position of comparative safety directly under the rebel works, and from which it was unsafe to move, except under cover of the night.

Under the direction of General McPherson, leaving a strong picket on the ground, I withdrew my command to the position I now occupy, bringing most of my dead and all of my wounded from the field under cover of the night.

On the 19th instant, two companies of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, one company of the Ninety-fifth Illinois, and one company of the Seventeenth Wisconsin, under the command of Captain McKee, of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, were detached as skirmishers and sharpshooters, and, as such, occupied the heights in front of the large white house to my left, commanding the large fort in front of General Logan's division, until the morning of the 22d instant, and successfully kept the guns of that formidable work almost silent during that time. These companies rejoined their regiments just in time to participate in the charge of the 22d instant.

I desire to mention in terms of high commendation the soldierly conduct of the troops of my command. Straggling and skulking were almost unknown. Both officers and men in every regiment of my command moved as coolly and obeyed orders with the same promptness and alacrity under fire as in ordinary drill; and in this connection I wish especially to mention Colonel Nevins, Eleventh Illinois; Capt. L. D. Waddell, Eleventh Illinois Infantry; Colonel Humphrey, Ninety-fifth Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, Major Stockton, and Adjutant Whittle, Seventy-second Illinois; Colonel Ward and Captain Smith, Fourteenth Wisconsin; Lieutenant-Colonel McMahon and Captain McCauley, Seventeenth Wisconsin; Major Worden, Fourteenth Wisconsin, acting aide, who, on every occasion, regardless of personal danger, pre-eminently distinguished themselves and rendered much valuable service.

Captain [Cyrus E.] Dickey, Lieutenant [Guyon I.] Davis, and Lieutenant [George S.] Doane, aides, performed their whole duty.

I herewith submit a list of the casualties in my command for the time covered by this report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General of Vols., Comdg. Second Brig., Sixth Div.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Summary of Casualties in the Second Brigade, Sixth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, at the siege of Vicksburg, up to the evening of May 23, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Severely wounded.		Slightly wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
11th Illinois	1	2	.....	28	2	11	.....	9	53
14th Wisconsin	1	14	2	41	3	39	.....	4	104
17th Wisconsin	.....	5	1	14	5	28	.....	5	58
72d Illinois	2	20	3	24	2	44	.....	5	100
95th Illinois	2	23	4	45	4	75	.....	8	161
Total	6	64	10	152	16	197	.....	31	476

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Brig., Sixth Div., Seventeenth Army Corps.

CYRUS E. DICKEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 50.

Report of Col. Thomas W. Humphrey, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIFTH REGT. ILLINOIS VOL. INFTY.,
SECOND BRIG., SIXTH DIV., SEVENTEENTH A. C.,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Natchez, Miss., August 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 11 a. m., May 19, when about 700 yards in front of the enemy's works at Vicksburg, Miss., I was shown by Brigadier-General Ransom a written order from Major-General McPherson, ordering a simultaneous advance upon the enemy at 2 p. m. I was at the same time further ordered by General Ransom to secure a position previous to that hour (2 p. m.) as near to the enemy as possible without unnecessarily exposing my command. Accordingly, after reconnoitering as much as time and circumstances would permit, I gained without loss a position in rear of the second ridge in front of the enemy's works (on the grounds afterward occupied by the Eleventh Illinois during the siege). The Seventeenth Wisconsin, Lieutenant Colonel McMahon, on my right, started on the charge before the Fourteenth Wisconsin, Eleventh and Seventy-second Illinois came in sight.

Although, according to my time, the appointed hour had not arrived by seventeen minutes, yet the firing was so continuous as to render

the signal of the volleys uncertain, and as the Seventeenth Wisconsin had started on what Lieutenant-Colonel McMahon deemed correct time, I deemed it my duty to support him, and ordering my command forward, we charged across the first ravine, over an almost impassable abatis of felled timber, exposed to a direct and concentrated fire of musketry and a murderous enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries of the redan on our right front, and the heavy works on the Jackson road (erroneously called Fort Hill) on our left. Being unsupported, I deemed it rashness to proceed farther, but held my position with colors planted within 100 yards of the enemy's lines.

Informing the general of my position, I received the following dispatch:

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SIXTH DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 19, 1863.

Colonel HUMPHREY:

COLONEL: You have done well, nobly. I desire that you hold your position. Do not expose your men or waste ammunition. I occupy the rear of the ridge back of you. Will move forward as soon as we can be supported on the right and left. I expect to hear from General McPherson.

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

I accordingly held my position until ordered to fall back, which I did in good order at 4 a. m., May 20.

My loss was, killed, 7; wounded, 54. Total casualties, 61—15 per cent. of all engaged.

May 22, in accordance with orders from Brigadier-General Ransom, I formed my command at 9 a. m., moving by the right flank, in company with the balance of the brigade, through a network of ravines until within 100 yards of the enemy's works, where, under the partial cover of a ridge, I formed column by divisions closed in mass.

This position was obtained without loss at 11 a. m. The Eleventh Illinois was similarly formed on my left, the Fourteenth Wisconsin on my right, and the Seventy-second Illinois still farther to the right, with the Seventeenth Wisconsin held in reserve. The brigade remained in nearly this position, awaiting support on the right and left, until 2.15 p. m. Meantime the enemy had massed under cover of their breastworks in our front, and within short convergent range of a force superior to the assaulting column.

At 2.15 p. m. the order was given, "Second Brigade, forward." My command simultaneously advanced to the crest of the ridge, when they encountered the most sweeping and destructive fire to which troops were ever exposed. In vain did those brave men rally to the charge; to advance was but to meet certain death. All who made the effort, save two, were humbled to the earth. When one bullet was not sufficient, two, three, four, and even five did the work, until, out of 367 officers and men in the column, upward of 100 men were rendered *hors de combat.*

Colonel Humphrey (supposed to be killed) was so far in advance of his regiment as to be unable to return or render his command any assistance. Maj. William Avery was severely wounded; Captains Cornwell, Company K, and Manzer, Company C, were killed; Captain Cook, Company D, mortally wounded, since died.

June 12.—Lieutenant Sponable, Company A; Lieutenant Pierce, Company I, and Lieutenant Smith, Company C, wounded; being 36 per cent. of the commissioned officers and 28 per cent. of the enlisted men disabled. I cannot speak too highly in commendation of the conduct of

the officers and men of my command during those trying scenes; not a single instance of fear or cowardice was manifested; prompt and deliberate obedience to orders was the characteristic of the day.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

T. W. HUMPHREY,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 51.

Report of Col. William Hall, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SIXTH DIVISION,
Vicksburg, Miss., August —, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 159, August 4, 1863, from Headquarters Seventeenth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade, Sixth Division, from the commencement of the siege of Vicksburg to the date of its fall, July 4:

The Third Brigade, composed of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers, and being then as now under my command, was at the time of the investment of Vicksburg stationed at Grand Gulf as the temporary garrison of that post, where it performed much efficient service in forwarding supplies to the army then investing Vicksburg. While in command of that post I also caused an important bridge over the Big Black River to be destroyed, in order to prevent any sudden incursion of the enemy from that point. This duty was executed by the Eleventh Iowa Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie, assisted by the gunboat Louisville.

My command, previous to its forming the temporary garrison of Grand Gulf, had been engaged in guarding a portion of the road from Milliken's Bend to Hard Times Landing.

In compliance with orders received from Brigadier-General McArthur, commanding the Sixth Division, at 10 p. m. of May 19, I embarked my command on transports at midnight of the same day and proceeded at once up the river.

On the afternoon of the 20th, I disembarked at a landing on the Louisiana shore, 2 miles below Vicksburg, and marched to Young's Point, 4 miles distant, where the command was immediately embarked on two transports.

Early in the morning of the 21st, I proceeded to Haynes' Bluff. Remaining there a few hours, in obedience to orders from General McArthur, I returned to Young's Point. Disembarking here, and being hastily supplied with two days' rations, I returned to the landing below Vicksburg previously mentioned. From thence I proceeded by transports to Warrenton; disembarked; marched 4 miles on the road toward Vicksburg, and bivouacked for the night.

Early on the 22d, I moved forward, and at about 9 a. m. discovered the enemy's pickets on the extreme right of their defenses. Five companies of the Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers, under the command of Captain Smith, were detached to drive them in, which was successfully accomplished, the companies remaining in front of the enemy's batteries

and being engaged with their skirmishers during the entire day. At the same time I sent the remaining five companies of the Sixteenth, under the command of Major Purcell, to the right, to cover the entire front of my advance, and proceeded along the direct road from Warrenton to Vicksburg, which runs nearly parallel with the rebel line of defenses.

About 11 a. m. I took up my position within range of four rebel batteries on the right of the enemy's works. Here I remained during the day under fire from the batteries, and with companies from the Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers engaged constantly along the lines with the enemy's sharpshooters. There I succeeded in driving them to the protection of their works, my skirmishers getting within 40 yards of the batteries.

The evening of the same day, in consequence of orders received, I abandoned the position, marched 4 miles toward the center of our lines, and bivouacked for the night.

Early on the 23d, moved nearer to the center, and at noon halted near the headquarters of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

On the afternoon of the same day returned to the position on the left which I had occupied on the 22d. Here I performed picket duty until the 26th, in a position much exposed to the fire of both the enemy's batteries and sharpshooters.

On the 26th, being relieved by troops under the command of Brigadier-General Lauman, I again moved toward the center, and the same evening bivouacked near the headquarters of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

Early on the morning of the 27th, the brigade being assigned a position in the Black River Expeditionary Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, the line of march was taken up, and I joined the expedition at Benton's Cross-Roads. On the morning of the 29th, arriving at Mechanicsburg (my brigade being in advance), I found a detachment of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, which had just been engaged by the enemy and driven into town. Passing through the town, I placed three regiments (the Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Iowa) in line of battle (the Sixteenth Iowa being held in reserve), and, with skirmishers thrown out on the front and flanks, advanced up the hill held by the enemy, who, after a few shots, fell back. The entire brigade pursued them for 2 miles beyond Mechanicsburg, the enemy making repeated stands, but always giving way as soon as a regiment was thrown into line of battle to attack them. Having followed them for 2 miles, they made a more decided stand than they had before done, and brought up a battery to their assistance. A section of artillery (Company C, First Missouri Light Artillery) which accompanied my command at once opened on them and caused them to retreat very rapidly. Having no cavalry, we pursued them no farther, but bivouacked on the field that night.

At 7 a. m. on the 30th, the march back to the main army was commenced, and, taking the Yazoo Valley road, I reached Snyder's Bluff late in the evening of the 31st, after an extremely fatiguing and severe march.

On June 4, I moved to a point near the headquarters of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and there, on June 6, Col. Alexander Chambers, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers (having returned to the command from leave of absence), assumed command of the brigade. The command being encamped in an inconvenient locality, was, on the 11th, moved back about a mile, where it remained until the 23d, sending heavy details of both fatigue men and sharpshooters into the trenches both night and

day, where, it is believed, they did much effective service. Nine days of this time the Eleventh Iowa Volunteers was stationed 4 miles in the rear of the brigade, doing picket duty on the Bridgeport and adjacent roads.

On June 20 (the day of the general cannonading), three regiments of the brigade (the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth) were placed on the left of Brigadier-General Ransom's brigade, in order to co-operate in any movement that might be required. No movement of the infantry taking place, however, the command returned to camp in the evening.

On the 23d, the brigade moved 12 miles to the rear, near Strauss' plantation, on the road to Jackson, one regiment (the Thirteenth Iowa) being sent 4 miles to the front, to picket the roads leading to Messinger's and Birdsong Fords.

On the 27th, the remainder of the command moved to Fox's plantation, 4 miles distant from Messinger's Ford, where the brigade was employed in doing heavy picket duty on four roads leading across the Big Black River.

Remained there until the evening of July 3; then moved to Messinger's Ford, one regiment (the Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers) being posted on the immediate bank of the river, and the other three on a hill about half a mile back, in support of the Tenth Ohio Battery, then attached to the command.

Early in the morning of July 4, a detachment, consisting of Company G, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry (General McArthur's body guard), and four companies of the Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers, crossed Big Black River for the purpose of clearing the road to Cowan's house, a point some 2 miles from the river. Half a mile from the crossing they encountered the enemy's skirmishers, whom they drove before them in a slight skirmish until they reached the point designated. The enemy now retired rapidly, and the detachment having orders to proceed no farther, placed pickets on the two roads leading from Cowan's, and, with the main body near the house, held the position until about noon, when the enemy appeared in force with artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and opening fire on the detachment, compelled them to fall back to the river, and, finally, in the afternoon to recross it. The Tenth Ohio Battery opened on the enemy as soon as the detachment fell back, and, it is thought, did considerable execution. On the evening of the same day we received the news of the surrender of Vicksburg, and at the same time Brigadier-General Lauman relieved the brigade with his own troops.

I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the alacrity, cheerfulness, and gallant bearing which has been shown by the officers and men of the command through all the various and trying scenes of the late campaign. In long marches, under the heat of a burning Southern sun, in skirmishes with the enemy at all points of the line of investment, and with Johnston's troops at the rear, in the rifle-pits in front of Vicksburg, either with rifle in hand as sharpshooters or with spade throwing up additional works, but one feeling appeared to animate them, and that was the desire to do their whole duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HALL,
Colonel Eleventh Iowa Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 52.

Report of Maj. Charles Foster, Eleventh Iowa Infantry.

CAMP ELEVENTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Near Fox's Plantation, June 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report of the action of my command this day at Messinger's Ferry:

In accordance with your orders and instructions, received of Col. Alexander Chambers, I marched at 10 a. m. with four companies Eleventh Iowa Infantry, viz, Companies F, G, H, and I; a small squad of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry (General McArthur's body guard in part), and two pieces of the Tenth Ohio Battery, under Lieutenant Newcomb, to Big Black River, near the old Messinger's Ferry. On our arrival we found the enemy's cavalry pickets posted behind an old corn-crib near the crossing on the eastern side of the river, and also in the timber beyond and to the left of the corn-crib, in numbers nearly equal to our own force. Our cavalry and Company F, of the infantry, were deployed as skirmishers at once near the bank of the river, and our artillery planted on the hill, about one-third of a mile to the rear of the infantry, and after some skirmishing, with the aid of well-directed shots from the artillery, we drove the enemy back from their first position, and I saw nothing of them after 4 p. m. At 5 p. m. I sent back all our force, save two companies of infantry, to induce the enemy to cross over to us if possible, having first concealed the two companies, but in vain. At 6 p. m. we returned to camp without any loss. The officers and men of my command all behaved well.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. O. D. KINSMAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Sixth Div., Seventeenth A. C.

No. 53.

Report of Maj. William A. Walker, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.

CAMP THIRTEENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Fox's Plantation, Miss., July 1, 1863.

SIR: As commander of the detachment sent out by order of Colonel Chambers to Messinger's Ferry, at Big Black River, on the morning of June 30, I beg leave to make the following report, &c.:

The detachment consisted of four companies of the Thirteenth Iowa, viz, A, B, F, and H, and a section of the Tenth Ohio Battery, under command of Lieutenant Zane, and proceeded as follows: An advance guard of 20 men from Company A, under Lieutenant Platner, and a rear guard of 15 men from the same company, under command of Lieutenant Kepler.

We left camp at 1 a. m. After passing our advance pickets, we moved very cautiously, expecting to find the enemy at any moment, and arrived on the hill about 150 yards beyond the second creek we passed. I ordered the advance guard to deploy as skirmishers to the left of the road, with their right resting on the same, and one platoon of Company F to the right, with their left on the road and connecting with skirmishers on the left, the battery remaining at this point to prevent the

rebels from hearing us, had there been any. The rear guard also remained with the artillery. The skirmishers moved forward slowly, with the main force following at a proper distance, until we arrived on the bluff overlooking the river, and about 500 yards from it, and halted while the skirmishers moved on, who, not seeing anything of the enemy, took up their position on the banks of the river. I sent Company H to the road on our left as pickets, to prevent surprise or a flank movement of the rebels from the direction of Jones' Ford. The battery was now brought forward and planted on the bluff commanding the river for a mile or more above and below the ford. All things being now arranged, and it just getting daylight, we proceeded, in accordance with orders, to throw up blind earthworks, consisting of a fort of a semicircular form, with three embrasures, with rifle-pits extending from each flank about 4 or 5 rods each.

Could see nothing of the enemy until about noon, when a small squad made their appearance on the hill beyond the river, the distance of 1½ miles from us, and then disappeared, not making any demonstration whatever toward us. We saw nothing more of them until about sundown, when we could see two or three watching us from an old cabin beyond the river. There was no firing done all day, not being in musket range, and I did not deem it expedient to use the artillery on so small a squad. We remained until after dark, and then withdrew without accident.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. WALKER,
Major Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. O. D. KINSMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 54.

Reports of Col. William W. Belknap, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Fox's Plantation, June 28, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from Col. Alexander Chambers, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, I proceeded, on the morning of the 27th, with the Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry, to Messinger's Ferry, on Black River, with instructions to obstruct the ford at that point, and also to remove within our lines Mrs. Messinger and family, together with all other persons upon the place not too ill to be moved. On arriving at Messinger's, Brigadier-General McArthur, who, with Colonel Chambers, was with the expedition, sent a portion of his escort company, under Lieutenant Tripp, across the river to examine the country and disperse a squad of rebel cavalry which was observed on the opposite side, the crossing being protected by two companies of the regiment (D, First Lieutenant Buchanan, and E, Captain Rogers), Company K, Captain Hedrick, being at the same time sent about one-half mile up, and Company C, Captain Miller, about the same distance down the river. The few rebels, some 15 or 20, as far as could be seen, immediately disappeared, and on the return of Lieutenant Tripp, Company G, First Lieutenant Bye, was ordered to obstruct the ford, Company I, Captain Reid, being detailed to protect the working party. The bot-

tom of the river being extremely soft, and there being no trees of any size for some distance to be used for the purpose, the obstruction at that point was deemed impracticable, especially as it was found that for a long distance the river could be crossed with little difficulty, and the working party was withdrawn.

Mrs. Messinger and family, together with four other families of white persons on the place, numbering in all 14 persons, and the colored people, were removed and brought within our lines, the rear guard, under Captain Edwards, leaving there only 3 black persons, who were unable to travel; four wagon loads of property being also brought.

On the departure of the regiment for camp, which we reached about 8 p. m., a small squad of rebels again made their appearance on the opposite side.

In addition to this report, I inclose herewith, for the information of the brigade commander, a slip from the Vicksburg Sun, of May 4, 1861, which paper was found at the residence of Colonel Messinger, with the extract inclosed marked.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Colonel Fifteenth Iowa, Commanding Expedition.

Lieut. O. D. KINSMAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Sixth Div., Seventeenth A. C.

[Inclosure.—Extract.]

LIBERAL PATRIOTISM.—Col. George Messinger, a citizen of Warren County, has contributed $5,000 to uniform and equip our volunteer companies, and says that his whole estate, worth $1,000,000, if necessary, will be expended to maintain Southern rights, honor, and independence. This is what we call showing a man's "faith by his works." There are a number of others in our midst who will do likewise, among whom we may mention the name of another millionaire, who resides within a few miles of our city, Stephen Barefield. With such patriots as Captain Willis, Colonel Messinger, and Stephen Barefield, we have no fears of success in all needful financial aid for the South.

CITIZEN.

—

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *August* 7, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 7, Headquarters Third Brigade, I submit the following report as to the operations of the Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry from the commencement of the siege of Vicksburg to July 4:

On April 26, the regiment moved from Milliken's Bend to Holmes' plantation, Louisiana, the march being an exceedingly disagreeable one.

On May 13, we arrived at Hard Times Landing; thence proceeded across the river and encamped at Grand Gulf, remaining there until the night of May 19, when we were ordered to proceed immediately to Young's Point, which we reached at about 12 m. May 20.

Marching across the point, the regiment embarked on the Crescent City, and arrived at Haynes' Bluff on the 21st, remaining there until 3 p. m., when we returned to Young's Point, and, marching to a point nearly opposite Warrenton, embarked for that place; upon reaching which a line of march was taken up for the rebel lines, and at about 10 a. m. on the 22d we arrived in front of the rebel works, some distance to the left of the position occupied by the Thirteenth Army Corps.

Here we were severely shelled by the enemy, without loss on our part, and that night moved toward the position occupied by the larger portion of Major-General McPherson's corps, and on the 23d were ordered to resume the old position on the left.

After picketing here in an exposed position for several days, on the 26th the Fifteenth was relieved by a regiment of General Lauman's division, and was marched to General McPherson's headquarters, from which, on the morning of the 27th, it moved as a part of the expedition of General Blair, which was ordered to scour the country in the direction of Yazoo City.

Mechanicsburg was reached at noon on the 29th, where we were deployed in line of battle to meet the enemy, who opposed our progress. The enemy retreating, the regiment bivouacked about 1½ miles beyond the town, and at 7 a. m. on the 30th we moved toward Haynes' Bluff, arriving there on the night of May 31, after a wearisome and extremely severe march.

On June 4, we were moved to a point near Major-General McPherson's headquarters, where we remained until the 23d, furnishing heavy details for fatigue parties to dig rifle-pits and erect fortifications, and every evening sending a detachment of sharpshooters to the front, who frequently engaged portions of the enemy with much effect.

On the 23d, we were moved 12 miles to the rear, and on the 27th to Fox's plantation. This regiment, immediately on its arrival, being sent on a scout to Messinger's Ferry, was stationed near the ferry and Black River, in view of Johnston's army at the time of the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4.

The men of this regiment have endured the hardships of these severe marches and the trials of the campaign without a murmur. Whether at work in the trenches or acting as sharpshooters, they have evinced an alacrity, zeal, and courage which deserves full commendation, and in every movement I have had the full co-operation of every officer of the command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Colonel, Commanding Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

Lieut. O. D. KINSMAN,
A. A. A. G., Third Brig., Sixth Div., Seventeenth A. C.

No. 55.

Report of Lieut. Col. John M. Hedrick, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

CAMP FIFTEENTH IOWA, THIRD BRIGADE, SIXTH DIV.,
Near Big Black River, Miss., July 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with orders from Col. A. Chambers, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Sixth Division, I took four companies from the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, at 5 p. m., the 3d instant, went to the fortifications on the hill near Messinger's Ford, finding Company G, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, on duty guarding or picketing this point. From there moved to Messinger's house, the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Judy commanding, arriving at the same time. From there patrolled the road up to a point at or near Bear Creek Ford. Darkness overtaking us there, I returned with the command by way of Messinger's and

the fortifications, relieving Company G, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and, taking them with my command, reported to my regiment at Bear Creek, *en route* to Messinger's Ford, at 9.30 p. m. same evening, not having seen any indications of the enemy on the entire route.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HEDRICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. O. D. KINSMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 56.

Report of Capt. Romulus L. Hanks, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

CAMP FIFTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Near Messinger's Ford, Miss., July 4, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance of an order received from Colonel Chambers, commanding the Third Brigade, on July 2, I left camp at 11.30 p. m., with my company and one piece of the Tenth Ohio Battery, and proceeded out on the Messinger's Ford road about 3 miles, to within one-half mile of the ford, and there remained till daylight, when I moved down to the ford, and found the enemy's pickets and scouts on the opposite bank. I ordered the gun to give them a shell. The shell had the desired effect, sending men and horses flying—men in one direction and horses in another.

The piece being ordered back at about 10 a. m. on yesterday, at about 3 a. m. the enemy, about 100 strong, passed up the river on the opposite bank, but not quite in range of our muskets. We remained here until dark, and then returned, in accordance with orders, to the regiment.

Very respectfully,

R. L. HANKS,
Captain Company G, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. O. D. KINSMAN, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 57.

Report of Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry.

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, *August* 7, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 7, demanding a report of the operations of this regiment "from the commencement of the siege of Vicksburg to the date of its fall, July 4, 1863," I have the honor to make the following report:

When Vicksburg was first invested by our troops, in May, the Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry was with its brigade at Grand Gulf.

May 19, we received orders to embark on transports to go up the river, our supposed destination Vicksburg, and the embarkation was made that night. At this time Colonel Chambers was absent and I was sick in bed. The regiment started off under the command of Major Purcell. It went to Haynes' Bluff, and afterward returned to Warrenton, below Vicksburg, where it disembarked on the night of May 21.

On the 22d, it moved out and occupied a position on the left of the

investing line. That day the regiment was engaged in continuous skirmishing with the enemy, and was complimented on having performed brave and efficient services, fortunately without any loss of men on our part.

On the 23d, I joined the regiment, finding it near the center of the line, and at once took command. That afternoon the brigade was moved to the left, at one time on the march subject to the fire of a rebel battery.

We remained in this position until the 26th instant, always expecting and ready for action, but never called upon.

On the morning of May 26, the brigade started toward the center again, and that evening encamped near General McPherson's Seventeenth Army Corps headquarters.

Early the 27th, we started for Mechanicsburg with the understood object of intercepting the rebel General Johnston. The march was hot and dusty.

On the morning of the 29th, we arrived at Mechanicsburg, the enemy being reported a short distance beyond. The Sixteenth Regiment being in the rear in this day's march, it was left for a time at Mechanicsburg as a reserve, while the other regiments proceeded on. We were soon ordered to join them, and eventually, with them, thrown into line of battle; but no enemy appearing, changed our position and went into camp 2 or 3 miles from Mechanicsburg, where we remained till next morning.

On the 30th, we started on our return, marching through the Yazoo Valley, and arriving at Haynes' Bluff the afternoon of the 31st. Went into camp several miles beyond, toward Vicksburg.

Remained in this camp till June 4, when we proceeded to join our corps, at the center of the investing forces, encamping that afternoon on a ridge covered with a dense canebrake.

This camp proved unhealthy, and on the 12th we were moved about a mile farther back to better quarters. During this interval our regiment did heavy fatigue duty, much of it at night in the works. All calls upon the regiment were not only promptly but cheerfully responded to, officers and men exhibiting hearty and patriotic enthusiasm in the great object of taking Vicksburg. But they were not called on while in this camp, or at any other time during the investment, to actually engage with the enemy.

We remained in the rear camp till June 23, employed as before, at times on heavy fatigue duty.

On the 20th, a general bombardment being made on Vicksburg, we were marched to the front, and took a position near General Ransom's brigade, but our services not being called for, we returned to our camp that p. m.

On the morning of June 23, we started on a march in the direction of Big Black River, as part of a force to repel any attempted rebel reenforcements to Vicksburg. March hot and dusty, but men in excellent spirits.

Remained in the camp we made that evening till the 27th, when we moved a few miles farther on, and encamped near Fox's plantation, about 4 miles from Messinger's Ford, on Black River.

On the 28th, our regiment was ordered to proceed to Jones' Ferry, a couple of miles above Messinger's, to destroy the ford, &c. They had a little skirmish with a small body of rebels, supposed to be outposts of a larger force across the river, and returned that evening.

On the night of July 3, the brigade was moved to Messinger's Ford.

The Sixteenth being in advance, was encamped near the ford, while the other regiments took a position nearly a mile in the rear.

On the morning of the 4th, by order of Colonel Chambers, commanding brigade, I sent four companies, under Captain Smith, senior captain of the regiment, and a company of cavalry, across the river, with directions to clear a road about 2 miles back to a position stated. Major Purcell shortly afterward joined the regiment, and, following the detachment across the river, relieved Captain Smith of his command. They had skirmishing with the enemy, and were finally driven back to the river. During the afternoon Major Purcell deemed it advisable to recross the river with the four companies of infantry, the cavalry having already returned, and no other movement from our camp was made that day.

On the afternoon of the 4th, we received the gratifying news of the surrender of Vicksburg.

During the interval covered by this report we had no men killed. Private William Vontrees, of Company K, was shot in the leg by a rebel sharpshooter while with others viewing a rebel battery. His leg was amputated, and he afterward died in the division hospital. First Lieutenant Purcell, of Company C, was slightly wounded by a piece of shell in the skirmish of May 22. Have no men to report as missing during this interval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADD. H. SANDERS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sixteenth Iowa Infantry.

Lieut. O. D. KINSMAN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade, &c.

No. 58.

Report of Capt. John H. Smith, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

June 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the result of the expedition of six companies of the Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry to Jones' Ford.

We left camp, according to orders, about 6 a. m.; marched direct to Messinger's Ferry. When near this place, I found the enemy occupied the opposite side of the river with a force of from 40 to 50 cavalry. The negroes on the Messinger farm reported to me that the enemy were making preparations to plant a battery on the opposite side of the river. I took some pains to satisfy myself as to this, but saw nothing that would justify such a report. I found a negro to guide us to Jones' Ford, and marched for that place, leaving one company to keep the enemy from crossing at Messinger's Ferry. We found Jones' Ford about 2 miles above Messinger's. I found that we could do nothing in the way of obstructing this ford. It is not possible to cross this ford with artillery or wagons without first expending such an amount of labor as would make a crossing anywhere on the river near this ford. I therefore ordered my command back, and, when we arrived at Messinger's place, I found that during my absence the enemy had thrown out skirmishers, and opened a brisk but harmless fire on the company left by me, which was returned with spirit by this company.

Having complied as nearly as possible with the instructions received,

I gave orders to return to camp, where we arrived at 6 p. m. Justice to my command makes it my duty to report to you that parties from other commands, under command of commissioned officers, did, during the day, enter the Messinger house and take articles of furniture and clothing. Having had orders not to allow my command to disturb anything on this place, I thought it best to inform you of this, so that you would be able to find out, if necessary, those who are guilty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Col. ALEXANDER CHAMBERS,
Commanding Third Brigade, Sixth Division.

No. 59.

Report of Maj. Edward J. Wood, Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, First Brigade, Seventh Division.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
August 6, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 31, Headquarters First Brigade, I have the honor to report that the Forty-eighth Indiana, under command of Col. Norman Eddy, participated in all the labors and duties incident to the siege of Vicksburg, from May 22 to July 4. The regiment also made the march with the brigade on the Black River expedition from the rear of Vicksburg to Mechanicsburg, Miss., leaving their position in the investing line on May 26 and returning on June 4 without loss or casualty.

I have the honor to report the following list of casualties on the skirmish line during the siege: May 24—killed, Private Nathan J. Smith, Company D. June 13—wounded, Corpl. James Anderson, Company F; Private Elijah B. Brown, Company D.

The regiment not having been under my command during any of this time, must be my apology for the brevity of this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. WOOD,
Major, Commanding Forty-eighth Indiana.

Capt. JOHN E. SIMPSON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 60.

Report of Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp in Vicksburg, Miss., August 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 31, of date July 27, 1863, from your headquarters, that on May 26 we moved from our position in front of the enemy's works around Vicksburg, and proceeded on the road to Mechanicsburg, which place we reached May 29. Thence we marched down the valley of the Yazoo River, passing near Satartia, via Haynes' Bluff, to Snyder's Bluff, when we bivouacked and remained three days.

June 4, we marched into a ravine near our first position in front of the enemy's fortifications around Vicksburg.

Here we remained until after the surrender of Vicksburg, when, on July 6, my regiment moved inside of the rebel breastworks.

On July 25, my regiment was ordered to report to General John E. Smith for post duty, on which duty we still remain.

After our return from the expedition to Mechanicsburg, the following-named persons were wounded while on duty in front of the rebel works, viz: Lieut. I. N. Morrill, Company K, slightly; Private [Orlando] Lindersmith, Company E, slightly; Private B. V. Robinson, Company C, slightly; and Private R. A. Wheeler, Company D, slightly. Summary: 1 officer and 3 enlisted men wounded; total, 4.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TOURTELLOTTE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN E. SIMPSON,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Seventh Div., Seventeenth A. C.

No. 61.

Report of Col. Green B. Raum, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *August* 11, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with extract 7, Special Orders, No. 159, from your headquarters, I have the honor to report that this brigade (except the Eightieth Ohio Volunteers) took position as part of the besieging force against Vicksburg on the 20th day of May, 1863.

During the assault on the morning of the 22d of that month, this brigade was in the reserve, and was not immediately engaged with the enemy; a few casualties, however, occurred. Late in the evening of that day the brigade was ordered to report to General Osterhaus, to support him in a movement upon the enemy. The day being far spent, the position to which he assigned the brigade was not taken until the morning of the 23d. At 1 p. m. of that day, the brigade, in pursuance of orders, returned to its encampment with the division.

On the 4th day of June, the Eightieth Ohio Volunteers rejoined the brigade, having been detached to escort prisoners to Memphis. From the 23d day of May until the capitulation the brigade furnished the advance line of pickets and skirmishers every alternate forty-eight hours. Heavy details for fatigue duty were made from time to time for the construction of earthworks, rifle-pits, roads, &c.

On the 25th of June, in pursuance of directions from General Smith, commanding the division, I had the Seventeenth Iowa and Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, under command of Col. Clark R. Wever, to report to Major-General Logan. During part of the night of that day those two regiments occupied the partial breach made in the enemy's works by the explosion. The two regiments lost 54 officers and men killed and wounded on that occasion. The Eightieth Ohio Volunteers during that day and the Tenth Missouri Volunteers during the night were in position at Battery Archer. The brigade marched into the city on the evening of the capitulation, and the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, Eightieth Ohio Volunteers, and two companies of the Tenth Missouri Volunteers, on the night of that day, composed a part of the guard along the rebel works.

In conclusion, I will add that during the siege, on all occasions. the officers and soldiers of this brigade conducted themselves with just determination, and have reflected credit upon themselves, our common country, and the cause which we have espoused.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 62.

Report of Maj. John F. Walden, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, MISS.,
June 26, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry in front of the rebel fort (Hill) on Jackson road, on the night of the 25th of June, 1863:

At 3 o'clock of that day I was directed by Col. Clark R. Wever, commanding detached regiments, to place my regiment in the gap running parallel with the enemy's line, which I accordingly did, and remained in this position till 10.30 p. m., when I received an order from Colonel Wever to relieve a detail of the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, then occupying the breach made by General Logan in Fort Hill. I moved my regiment through the gap that ran from the white house to the breach, and halted when my right was within a few yards of its entrance. I made the necessary detail of 70 men, and relieved a small detachment of men from the Thirty-first and Fifty-sixth Illinois Regiments. It was then 11 o'clock, and I could only judge of the position we were expected to take by the glare of the bursting shells which were constantly thrown over the broken parapet by the enemy, and behind which he seemed safely lodged. I put as many men as could fire to advantage upon the broken wall that separated me from the enemy, and directed the balance of my men to load for them. In this way we were enabled to keep up a constant fire. I relieved this detail in an hour with another relief of 70 men, and they, in their turn, were relieved.

During the three hours that the Seventeenth Iowa occupied the breach, the entire battalion (by relief) were engaged in successfully foiling, with musketry alone, the rebels in their attempts to occupy the crater of the blown-up fort, whilst they were incessantly throwing grenades (6 and 10 [pounder] shells) in our midst, which, instead of intimidating our men, served to make them fire more rapidly and fight with greater determination.

At 2 a. m. of the 26th, we were relieved by the Thirty-first Illinois, and returned to the gap first occupied, where we remained until 12 m., when we returned to camp.

Inclosed find list of casualties.*

Very respectfully,

J. F. WALDEN,
Major, Commanding Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

Lieut. M. NICHELSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Third Div., Fifteenth A. C.

*Nominal list, omitted, shows 3 men killed, and 3 officers and 31 men wounded.

No. 63.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ezekiel S. Sampson, Fifth Iowa Infantry, Third Brigade, including operations since April 25.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Before Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit, through you, to the colonel commanding this brigade, the following report of the part taken by this regiment in our recent marches and engagements:

On the 25th of April, 1863, we left Milliken's Bend, La., reaching Surget's plantation after two days' march, a distance of 30 miles, where we remained one day, and on the 28th resumed the march, reaching Perkins' Landing, below Carthage, on the 29th. The bad condition of the roads from Milliken's Bend to Perkins' Landing, and our limited means of transportation, rendered it necessary to send back teams each night to bring forward supplies, which we were compelled to leave behind each morning. Marching over bad roads, under a scorching sun, and with heavy knapsacks, after so long inactivity, exhausted many of my men, whom I also managed to bring forward each night in ambulances.

On the 30th, we marched from Perkins' Landing to Hard Times Landing (distance 18 miles), and mustered on the night of the 30th.

On the 1st of May, I took my regiment on board the gunboat Pittsburg, crossed the Mississippi River to Bruinsburg, Miss., and marched the same day 9 miles into the interior, in the direction of Port Gibson, which place we reached at noon on the 2d of May, and camped on Willow Bayou, 8 miles distant, same night.

On the 3d, after crossing Willow Bayou, our advance was checked by a battery of the enemy in front. Our brigade was formed in line of battle on right of the road, my regiment supporting the Tenth Iowa Infantry, deployed as skirmishers in our front. Intelligence of the flight of the enemy was soon brought us, and we resumed our line of march, reaching Big Black same night.

On the 5th, made reconnaissance with my regiment, in company with the Tenth Iowa Infantry, three companies of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, the whole under command of Colonel Boomer. My regiment being in advance after crossing the stream, I threw out two companies as skirmishers, and pushed them forward, supported by my regiment, some 5 miles in the direction of Vicksburg, until I came upon the enemy in force, occupying a high range of hills in our front, when I was ordered to fall back, and recrossed Big Black to our former camp. The reconnaissance was entirely successful and satisfactory, without a single casualty.

On the 9th, we resumed the march in the direction of Jackson, Miss., reaching Raymond on the 12th.

On the 13th, resumed march on road leading through Clinton, and my regiment being in advance, I threw forward four companies as skirmishers, who in a few miles came upon the pickets of the enemy, and, after a sharp skirmish, drove them from their position. I continued to advance my skirmishers until they reached and occupied Clinton, about 4 p. m., when we halted for a few hours, and camped at night from latter place about 2 miles, on the road to Jackson.

On the 14th, marched at 8 a. m., and, after a few miles' march in a drenching rain, were brought to a halt by the enemy in front, who were found in force occupying the height about 3½ miles from Jackson. Our

brigade was in a few minutes ordered forward into position under fire of the enemy's guns, and formed in two lines of battle on left of the road, my regiment occupying the right of the front line, the Twenty-sixth Missouri in my rear, and the Ninety-third Illinois on my left. As soon as formed we were ordered forward, and advanced in perfect order, under a brisk fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, until they abandoned their position and fell back. We, however, continued to advance in line of battle, the enemy fleeing before us, until we reached the railroad depot at Jackson. I am happy to bear testimony to the universal good conduct of both officers and men in our advance upon Jackson, and to report a loss of but 4 men wounded.

On the 15th, at 8 a. m., we took up our line of march in the direction of Vicksburg, making 15 miles on the first day, and on the 16th, at about 11 a. m., had our advance again checked by the enemy in force in our front. Preparations were immediately made for battle, and in a few minutes, everything being in readiness, we awaited the advance of the enemy upon our line. The enemy, however, having massed a heavy force to our left, caused our line in that direction to give way, and our brigade was ordered with all possible haste to their support. We came up to the immediate scene of action, marching by the left flank at double-quick, under the protection of a high ridge, over which our overpowered forces, with broken ranks, were already retreating. The imminent peril of the moment caused us to be ordered immediately forward upon the enemy. We came into order of battle on the run, and poured over the bridge, shouting defiance to the enemy, and under a heavy fire, in which many of my men were killed and my horse shot under me, owing to which I was compelled to abandon him, and continue the remainder of the day on foot. We planted our colors, and took our position rapidly behind the crest of the next slight eminence that put down from the main ridge on the right, forming an excellent parapet. Here we fought, loading and firing rapidly, every officer and soldier at his post, shouting and cheering each other, and almost entirely silencing the fire of the enemy along our front. He then moved to the left, and concentrated his force and fire upon the more exposed portion of the line higher up on the ridge, and succeeded in forcing back the regiment on our left. We still maintained our position, every man standing firm. In a short time the lieutenant-colonel of the Ninety-third Illinois (the regiment immediately on our left) succeeded in rallying a few of his men, and returned to our left. Here we remained fighting until I was informed from three different sources that the enemy was passing completely around our left. I went to that portion of the line, saw them, and ascertained that their fire would very soon completely command our position from the flank and rear. I then ordered the regiment to retire to the next ridge.

In falling back, the bearer of the banner became exhausted, and it became separated from the colors. Captain Tait, of the left company, placed it in the hands of a corporal of his company, and not seeing the colors, he rallied the greater portion of the three left companies under a galling fire from the flank, moved them to the rear, and was about to rejoin the regiment, when a general, not of our division, ordered him to the support of a battery farther in the rear. I moved the regiment a short distance to the rear, refusing the left, in order to avoid the flank fire of the enemy, and reformed the line. Here, although the enemy, encouraged by his apparent success, pushed forward, we held him at bay, the men loading and firing, while their comrades were continually falling around them, with a coolness and deliberation almost incredible,

determined to yield their position only with their lives. Every officer at his post, some cheering the men, others opening the cartridges and tearing them to facilitate loading. Here our ammunition was exhausted, and some fired away what they could obtain from the cartridge-boxes of the dead and wounded lying around them. I still held the regiment about thirty minutes after being unable to fire, the enemy being too much exhausted to press us. I then moved back into an open field, where General Logan had a supply of ammunition along his line, and refilled the cartridge-boxes. Before this was completed, our artillery commenced firing grape and shell over our heads, and we were unable to return without being in immediate range of our guns. But we soon saw the enemy fleeing from the field, not one having reached the line where we made our determined stand.

We can make no distinction for heroism and skill among officers when all were so conspicuous, but I cannot forbear to remember the eminent assistance I received in the most trying moments from Adjutant Marshall and Captains Lee and Pickerell.

I went into this battle with an aggregate of 350 officers and men, and lost 19 killed and 75 wounded.

On the evening of the 16th, after the battle, we marched 2 miles, and camped for the night; on the 17th marched 5 miles, and camped on Big Black; on the 18th crossed Big Black, and on the 19th arrived before Vicksburg.

We were soon assigned a position, where we remained for the day, and on the 20th advanced our lines nearer the enemy's works; on the 21st continual skirmishing was kept up with the enemy, and on the 22d again advanced to the range of hills nearest to the enemy's works, on the left of the large fort commanding the entrance to Vicksburg, my regiment leading and clearing the way to the latter point, where we were formed in line of battle, my regiment occupying the right of the front line, the Twenty-sixth Missouri in my rear. Here we remained, beneath a burning sun, and exposed in a measure to the fire of the enemy, until 3 p. m., in readiness to charge upon the works of the enemy, during which time skirmishing was continually kept up. In this position I have to report a loss of 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

At 3 p. m., the division being ordered to re-enforce General McClernand, on our left, we were withdrawn from our position, and with our brigade were reported to General Carr at 5 p. m. Preparations were immediately made by the brigade to charge upon the intrenchments of the enemy on the third range of hills in our front, and about 120 rods distant. The brigade was formed in two lines of battle, my regiment again occupying the right of the front line, the Twenty-sixth Missouri in my rear and Ninety-third Illinois on my left. In a few moments an advance was ordered, and in the most perfect order, at common time, and with arms at a right shoulder shift, and exposed to a most galling and deadly fire from the whole line of the enemy's works—right, left, and in front—we passed the first and principal range of hills, halted in the ravine beyond, under cover of the second range, dressed my lines, and were in readiness for a farther advance. Here a new disposition of the troops being found necessary by the brigade commander to enable him to direct his march to the point desired, my regiment was marched by the flank to a new position, again exposed to the enemy's fire, where I again dressed my line, and was in readiness to advance. Just at this juncture our noble and brave brigade commander, Colonel Boomer, was shot through the head, and instantly expired. This circumstance caused a momentary delay, and before an advance was

effected we received orders to maintain our position until after dark, and return to our original position under cover of the first range of hills, which was accordingly done. In this advance I have to report a loss of 2 killed and 17 wounded, out of an aggregate of 250.

On the 23d, we were ordered back to our former position with our own army corps, where we still remain.

I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the uncomplaining and self-sacrificing spirit that has continually manifested itself among the men of my command during all of our marches, trials, and sufferings. Many of them without shoes, all frequently without provisions, except sugar and meat, pushed forward through rain and sunshine, without a murmur or complaint, willing to endure every hardship and peril for the success of their cause.

Hoping that they may be abundantly rewarded for their sacrifices and labors, I beg leave to subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. SAMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifth Iowa Infantry.

ROBERT C. CROWELL,
Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, Seventh Division.

No. 64.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron, U. S. Army, commanding Division.

JUNE 22, 1863.

Have pushed my left farther up, and occupy a position within 200 yards of their left works. Have taken two rifle-pits and 10 prisoners alive and 1 wounded. No loss on our side.

HERRON,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

—

HERRON'S, *June* 23, 1863—2 a. m.

Have just taken another rifle-pit and 13 prisoners in moving up my right line of skirmishers. Will be ready for your final orders to move. I believe I can go into the enemy's works from this position to-morrow night.

HERRON,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

—

HERRON'S HEADQUARTERS, *June* 24, 1863.

Nothing of special importance has occurred on my front since yesterday. I am still working up my sharpshooters, having them within 150 yards on the left. This morning my right was advanced to within 400 yards of the heavy works. We are constructing deep rifle-pits at every advance, to make the positions perfectly safe. To-night I will finish a heavy battery within 400 yards of the works.

F. J. HERRON.

Major-General GRANT.

HERRON'S HEADQUARTERS, *June* 24, 1863.

We had a sharp little skirmish this evening while moving farther, but succeeded in gaining the desired position, and captured a lieutenant and 9 men. Our loss, 1 killed and 1 wounded. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded, in addition to those captured. The enemy used light artillery and musketry from their first line of works.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

—

HERRON'S, *July* 1, 1863.

Nothing especially new on my front to-day. I opened this morning with my advanced battery of 42-pounder rifle guns, and used the enemy's works badly. The enemy's mortar was fatally brought to bear on the battery and exploded one shell between the two guns, killing 2 and badly wounding 4 men, but not interfering with the further work of battery.

F. J. HERRON.

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HERRON'S, *July* 1, 1863.

Colonel Logan, commanding at Warrenton, informs me by messenger that Major Wilson, commanding cavalry pickets on Big Black River, has just come in, and reports that he was attacked by 60 of the enemy's cavalry, and fought them some time, when a force of about 200 infantry attempted to flank him, and he fell back. The rebel cavalry crossed at Hankinson's Ferry, and negroes report a force of 2,000 men with artillery crossing at same place. Major Wilson also states that the cavalry sent to examine the crossings between Hankinson's Ferry and Grand Gulf have arrived, and report no signs of enemy below. Colonel Logan desired to have this forwarded to General Ord, and I also send copy to you.

F. J. HERRON.

General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS HERRON'S DIVISION,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 6, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command since coming into this department:

On the 2d of June last, I received orders from Major-General Schofield, commanding Department of the Missouri, to prepare the infantry and artillery of the Second and Third Divisions of the Army of the Frontier, then under my command, for immediate transportation to Vicksburg. The Third Division was encamped some 10 miles from the railroad, at Rolla, Mo., and the Second Division at Pilot Knob. The latter was directed to cross the country to Saint Genevieve and embark, while the troops of the Third Division, after marching to Rolla, went to Saint Louis by rail.

During the night of the 4th of June, all the troops were embarked on transports, and at once started down the river. At New Madrid I was joined by the Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry. My command then consisted of the First Brigade (Twenty-sixth Indiana, Thirty-seventh Illinois, Twentieth, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, with Batteries E and F, First Missouri Light Artillery), commanded by Brigadier-General Vandever, and the Second Brigade (Twentieth Wisconsin, Nineteenth Iowa, and Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, with Battery

B, First Missouri Light Artillery), commanded by Brig. Gen. W. W. Orme.

On the 13th of June, we arrived at Young's Point, where I received orders to cross the river below Vicksburg and take up position on the extreme left of the investing line.

Owing to a want of transportation, this was attended with a little delay, but on the morning of the 15th the troops crossed, and, after reconnoitering the enemy's works and driving in their pickets, my lines were established within 1,200 yards of the enemy's main line of defense. The first parallel was opened the following night and preparations made for conducting the siege in proper form. Considerable difficulty was experienced in collecting engineer tools, and also in obtaining a supply of ammunition for my light batteries. It is only just to say, however, that this arose from the caliber of the guns being unsuited to the ammunition in the ordnance depot, and not from any negligence on the part of the officers of the ordnance department.

The ground in my front, as you are aware, was unfavorable for siege operations, being a level plateau interspersed with ravines, which afforded little shelter for troops, on account of being commanded in many places by the guns of the enemy's works. The trenches, however, were pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and by the 25th were within 600 yards of the enemy's line of forts. In front of my left center I had established a battery of 42-pounder rifle guns, which were loaned from the Navy. This battery, under the command of Acting Master [J. Frank] Reed, of the Benton, did excellent service, and I cannot speak too highly of the bravery and energy of this young officer. Indeed, during the whole of my operations, I received valuable assistance and a hearty co-operation from the Navy. During the siege several of the enemy's rifle-pits in my front were carried by assault, and quite a number of prisoners taken. These have been forwarded, as directed, to department headquarters.

On the evening of the 3d instant, I received notice that terms of capitulation were being considered, with orders from the major-general commanding to cease firing, but to be extremely guarded against a sortie, or attempt of the enemy to cut his way out. My troops were under arms during the night, but nothing unusual occurred, and at 9 o'clock of the morning of the 4th, my division being one of the three selected to occupy the city, and the signal agreed upon having been displayed along the enemy's line, I marched in and took possession of the works in my immediate front. Several of these were well built, and from their strength could not have been carried by assault without heavy loss. Considering the unavoidable delays before mentioned, and the length of my line (something more than 3 miles), I have reason to be proud of the progress made by my troops during the short time they were engaged in the siege. Their conduct has been admirable in all respects.

I am under special obligations to Brigadier-Generals Vandever and Orme, commanding brigades, to Captains Comstock and Hoeppner, engineers in charge of the works, and to the several officers of my staff. I inclose herewith a list of casualties which have occurred during the siege.*

I remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *A. A. G., Dept. of the Tennessee.*

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*List not found.

No. 65.

Report of Col. George W. Clark, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, First Brigade.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-fourth Infantry in the late siege of Vicksburg:

Arrived on the line of encampment below the city on the 14th day of June, 1863. Details were made at once for fatigue and picket duty. In these details from day to day consisted the principal work performed by my regiment. One-half my men who were able for duty were on duty all the time, and not unfrequently I was compelled, in order to fill the details, to send men who had just been relieved, thus keeping the same men out in the ditches forty-eight hours without rest. They went uncomplainingly, and, from the uniform accounts I have had of their conduct, they behaved well on picket, and worked faithfully on fatigue. Unaccustomed as they were to such duty and such a climate, and having to use water of inferior quality, I think they have exhibited powers of endurance seldom surpassed by men under any circumstances. Sergeant [David] Finley, of Company E, than whom I never saw a better soldier, received a sunstroke when on duty, from the effects of which he died this morning. Many others were overcome by heat and heavy duty, resulting in fever and other diseases, from which they have not yet recovered. My regiment, as such, was not engaged in action during the siege, but was frequently taken to the front to support batteries and prevent sorties from the enemy.

On the 29th of June, by order of Major-General Herron, I moved my regiment around on the levee, to a point immediately on the bank of the river, 3 miles below the city, and took charge of the picket line between the river and the Big Bayou. Rebel deserters were brought in every day in large numbers by my pickets and sent at once to brigade headquarters. My casualties during the siege were 4 killed and 1 officer and 5 enlisted men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. CLARK,
Colonel, Commanding Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry

Maj. WILLIAM HYDE CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 66.

Report of Col. John McNulta, Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, Second Brigade.

HDQRS. NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Camp, Vicksburg, Miss., July 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I respectfully offer the following report of the part taken by my command in the siege of Vicksburg:

We marched from camp, Lake Springs, Dent County, Missouri, to Rolla, a distance of 13 miles, on June 3, and embarked on board of a train on the Pacific Railroad, and started for Saint Louis at 10 a. m. the same day, and arrived at Saint Louis on the 4th, at noon.

We embarked on board the steamer Minnehaha May 5, and moved off from the wharf at 7 p. m.

Arrived at Young's Point at 6 p. m. June 12; marched across the Point, and crossed the river on board the steamer J. W. Cheeseman on the 13th, and encamped at Warrenton, Miss., that night.

Marched up near the enemy's works on the 14th, and went into camp south-southwest of the court-house, and went on duty June 15, by relieving the Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry from picket duty, and six companies were on duty every third day, and 75 men on fatigue twelve hours out of each thirty-six during the remainder of the siege, and in addition to which was detail for making gabions, camp guards, and fatigue parties for digging rifle-pits and shelter for the pickets and reserves, and other duties that were very laborious.

My command was relieved on the morning of July 4, when it was marched to this camp.

The officers and men of my command behaved with great courage and coolness throughout, and some of them performed some very gallant little feats, among which was the taking of a rifle pit on the afternoon of June 24, by Capt. William H. Mann and 10 men, which act you witnessed. Another was the taking of a very troublesome work of the enemy, which was afterward used to place the new position of Captain Foust's heavy guns, and known as the "Cane Pit." It was taken with the bayonet on the night of June 15, by a volunteer party of 31 men, under command of Lieut. James Butler, of Company D, accompanied by Lieut. David Moore, of Company H. They worked their way between the enemy's forts and rifle-pits, and took one of the latter, with 4 prisoners, without firing a shot.

The enemy made frequent and determined efforts to dislodge us by shot and shell from the advanced positions we had gained, and before the completion of the rifle-pits. My command withstood this fire with only such shelter as they could by logs and irregularities in the ground, but never lost an inch of ground that was once gained.

On June 24, during one of these shellings, we lost a brave soldier, who chose rather to die at his post than to leave it. Frederick Schlagel, of Company A, was struck by a piece of shell, which tore away his right hip and part of his bowels, and died in a few hours—died cheerfully, like a good soldier and a brave man. Corpl. William Clark, of Company A, was upon this post, and again displayed that courage for which I took occasion to mention his name in my report of the last battle.

I herewith give the casualties of my command from June 15 to July 4, inclusive: Killed, 1; wounded, 7. Total, 8.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MCNULTA,
Colonel, Commanding Ninety-fourth Illinois.

No. 67.

Report of Lieut. Col. Daniel Kent, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
July 5, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you the part taken by my regiment in the late siege of Vicksburg.

We landed below Young's Point, La., on the 11th day of June, 1863;

marched across the Point, and crossed the river to Warrenton, Miss., on the 12th.

On the 13th, we marched out 3 miles and bivouacked for the night.

On the 14th, we were assigned position on the right of our (General Herron's) division, and in front of the enemy's works; since that time we have been actively engaged in filling details for picket and fatigue duty. Our picket duty was mostly performed from rifle-pits, and there was constant skirmishing between our advance and that of the enemy in his rifle-pits. Under cover of the night we advanced our lines, and prior to the surrender we had driven the enemy from his advance lines and occupied them.

Our fatigue duty consisted in digging rifle-pits and planting batteries and siege guns to bear upon the enemy's works. This was continued and unremitting (well named fatigue duty) until the morning of the ever-glorious Fourth Day of July, when the glad news came to us that Vicksburg had surrendered. We were then ordered to join in the march of the triumphant army, which we did, and now occupy a part of the enemy's works.

There being no general engagement, our casualties were few. Private Thomas Pender, of Company I, received a slight flesh wound in the thigh.

The promptness and fidelity with which the officers and men of my command performed their duties, which were indeed onerous, is worthy of commendation, especially Major Bruce, whose constant and untiring energy is worthy of emulation.

I have, general, the honor to be, your obedient servant,

D. KENT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. W. W. ORME,

Comdg. Orme's Brigade, Left Division, Army of the Tennessee.

No. 68.

Report of Col. Henry Bertram, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,

Camp near Vicksburg, Miss., July 8, 1863.

GENERAL: In compliance with General Orders, No. 10, dated Headquarters Herron's division, July 7, I have the honor to report that, on June 15, the Twentieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers took its place in line of investment in front of Vicksburg, on the right of this division, and took active part with the balance of the division in picket duty and throwing up intrenchments, erecting batteries, &c.

On the night of June 22, while six companies of this regiment were on picket, Captain Gillett, of Company D, with about 12 men of Companies D and B, charged upon a rifle-pit of the rebels in front, and captured 13 and killed 1.

The casualties of the regiment during the investment are 2 wounded.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BERTRAM,

Colonel, Commanding Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. W. W. ORME,

Commanding Brigade.

No. 69.

Report of Capt. Martin Welfley, Battery B, First Missouri Light Artillery.

CAMP, BATTERY B, FIRST MISSOURI LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of General Orders, No. 10, Division Headquarters, I hereby transmit to you a brief report of the part taken by the battery under my command in the siege of Vicksburg.

On June 14, the battery arrived in our lines in the rear of Vicksburg, and encamped on a hill on the main road leading from Warrenton to Vicksburg.

On the 16th, a position was selected for one of the 12-pounder guns of the battery, and on the coming night, under shelter of intense darkness, a breastwork was thrown up. The gun was in position at 2 a. m. and fire opened at daybreak. The position was such that the gun could not be brought to bear on more than one of the rebel forts, armed with one siege gun. At the second shot from our piece this rebel gun was withdrawn without having fired.

As soon as the enemy ascertained our position, which was hidden from view by trees and branches, he opened a well-directed fire from four different forts or batteries, without doing any execution. Not being able to bear on any of these batteries, our fire was discontinued after the fifteenth round, the 12-pounder remaining in its position.

On June 18, a more favorable position was selected on a hill about 800 yards from the nearest rebel battery. A fatigue party was immediately set to work digging out places for two 12-pounders and one 32-pounder gun, thereby making the brow of the hill a natural breastwork for the pieces.

On the morning of June 21, the two 12-pounder guns of the battery, including the one above mentioned and one 32-pounder gun from the gunboat Benton, were in position, ready for action. Meantime one of the 12-pounder howitzers of the battery had been placed in the position before occupied by the 12-pounder gun.

At daybreak I opened fire with the four pieces in position under my charge, five of the enemy's forts and batteries being within range. The enemy first replied with vigor, but was finally silenced.

From this time on I always awaited orders from headquarters or the fire of the enemy before opening with my guns, and in the latter was generally successful in silencing the rebel pieces. Although the enemy's shot and shell fell very close, the latter generally exploding in our immediate front, none of my men were struck and no damage done to the pieces.

On the morning of July 4, the welcome intelligence of the surrender of Vicksburg was received, and in the course of the day the pieces were withdrawn to the camp of the battery.

The total number of rounds of ammunition fired by the pieces under my charge is 910.

The coolness and energy of the officers and men under my command deserve my highest compliments.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. WELFLEY,
Capt., Comdg. Battery B, First Regt. Missouri Light Artillery.

Captain BURR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 70.

Consolidated statement of prisoners of war captured and paroled, and of prisoners of war captured and sent North, by the Army of the Tennessee, during the month of July, 1863, by Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding.

Command.	Lieutenant-generals.	Major-generals.	Brigadier-generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Third lieutenants.	Chaplains.	Volunteer aides.	Cadets.
RECAPITULATION OF THE VICKSBURG CAPTURE.													
Generals and staff	1	4	10	8	6	43	49	49	10	....	....	13	1
Lieutenant-General Pemberton's escort	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	....
Major-General Stevenson's division:													
First Brigade, Brigadier-General [S. M.] Barton.	....	....	....	3	2	3	39	37	39	25	2	....	....
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General [S. D.] Lee.	....	....	....	4	3	4	47	43	50	25	....	....	....
Third Brigade, Brigadier-General [Alfred] Cumming.	....	....	....	3	1	2	41	35	33	17	....	....	....
Fourth Brigade, Brigadier-General [A. W.] Reynolds.	....	....	....	4	3	3	36	40	41	33	....	....	....
Waul's Legion, Signal Corps, and escort company.	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	9	9	6	....	....	....
Major-General Forney's division:													
First Brigade, Brigadier-General [Louis] Hébert.	....	....	....	4	2	4	44	48	44	21	....	....	....
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General [J. C.] Moore.	....	....	....	8	7	4	80	95	74	36	1	....	....
Major-General Bowen's division:													
First Brigade, Colonel [F. M.] Cockrell.	....	....	....	3	2	4	27	38	36	13	....	....	....
Second Brigade, Colonel [T. P.] Dockery.	....	....	....	2	1	1	28	25	19	2	....	....	....
Major-General Smith's division:													
First Brigade, Brigadier-General [W. E.] Baldwin.	....	....	....	2	3	3	40	34	33	22	....	....	....
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General [J. C.] Vaughn.	....	....	....	3	2	5	33	30	33	19	....	....	....
Third Brigade, Brigadier-General [F. A.] Shoup.	....	....	....	1	2	2	36	24	28	14	....	....	....
Officers and men detached from their commands.	....	....	....	1	2	4	50	33	31	8	....	....	....
Officers and men who refused to take paroles (sent North).	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Officers and men paroled in hospitals	....	....	....	3	....	5	29	63	32	2	....	....	....
Total	1	4	10	49	37	87	588	606	513	244	3	13	1
RECAPITULATION OF CAPTURES BY EXPEDITIONARY ARMIES.													
Prisoners of war captured at Natchez, Miss., by Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, July, 1863 (sent North).	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Prisoners of war captured at and near Jackson, Miss., by Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, July, 1863 (sent North).	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	4	....	....	....	....
Prisoners of war captured at Yazoo City, Miss., by Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, July, 1863 (sent North).	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	2	....	....	....	....
Prisoners of war captured and paroled at Yazoo City, Miss., by Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, July 13, 1863.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	10	7	....	....	....	....
RECAPITULATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR CAPTURED BY THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.													
Vicksburg capture	1	4	10	49	37	87	588	606	513	244	3	13	1
Captures by expeditionary armies	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	10	7	....	....	....	....
Total	1	4	10	49	37	89	593	616	520	244	3	13	1

Consolidated statement of prisoners of war captured, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Non-commissioned staff.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Artificers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Sutlers.	Citizen employés.	Total. Commissioned.	Total. Citizen employés.	Total. Enlisted.	Total. Aggregate.
RECAPITULATION OF THE VICKSBURG CAPTURE.													
Generals and staff	2	....	2	.....	..	..	1	..	....	194	....	5	199
Lieutenant-General Pemberton's escort	....	....	5	2	..	..	54	..	....	6	....	61	67
Major-General Stevenson's division:													
First Brigade, Brigadier-General [S. M.] Barton.	14	23	132	99	..	..	1,681	3	....	150	....	1,952	2,102
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General [S. D.] Lee.	16	32	143	128	..	..	1,952	..	....	176	....	2,271	2,447
Third Brigade, Brigadier-General [Alfred] Cumming.	10	10	103	84	..	..	1,427	..	....	152	....	1,634	1,766
Fourth Brigade, Brigadier-General [A. W.] Reynolds.	10	33	148	140	..	..	1,602	..	....	160	....	1,933	2,093
Waul's Legion, Signal Corps, and escort company.	3	4	38	32	..	..	477	..	....	32	...	554	586
Major-General Forney's division:													
First Brigade, Brigadier-General [Louis] Hébert.	21	37	182	167	..	..	1,611	1	....	167	....	2,019	2,186
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General [J. C.] Moore.	32	50	280	283	14	16	3,388	..	....	305	....	4,063	4,368
Major-General Bowen's division:													
First Brigade, Colonel [F. M.] Cockrell.	14	2	123	77	..	..	1,199	..	....	123	....	1,415	1,538
Second Brigade, Colonel [T. P.] Dockery.	23	5	78	60	..	..	877	..	....	78	....	1,043	1,121
Major-General Smith's division:													
First Brigade, Brigadier-General [W. E.] Baldwin.	11	18	115	117	..	..	1,336	..	....	137	....	1,597	1,734
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General [J. C.] Vaughn.	15	10	119	91	.	..	1,216	..	....	125	....	1,451	1,576
Third Brigade, Brigadier-General [F. A.] Shoup.	8	14	95	81	..	..	1,170	..	....	97	....	1,368	1,465
Officers and men detached from their commands.	26	8	73	80	..	..	1,483	1	96	129	96	1,671	1,896
Officers and men who refused to take paroles (sent North).	3	....	15	15	..	..	675	..	....	1	....	708	709
Officers and men paroled in hospitals	23	6	207	165	..	..	3,084	..	19	134	19	3,485	3,638
Total	231	252	1,858	1,621	14	16	23,233	5	115	2,166	115	27,230	29,491
RECAPITULATION OF CAPTURES BY EXPEDITIONARY ARMIES.													
Prisoners of war captured at Natchez, Miss., by Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, July, 1863 (sent North).	....	1	.....	.....	..	..	13	..	....	3	....	14	17
Prisoners of war captured at and near Jackson, Miss., by Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, July, 1863 (sent North).	....	....	46	30	..	..	724	..	4	12	4	800	816
Prisoners of war captured at Yazoo City, Miss., by Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, July, 1863 (sent North).	....	4	2	3	..	..	115	..	22	8	22	124	154
Prisoners of war captured and paroled at Yazoo City, Miss., by Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, July 13, 1863.	....	1	7	3	..	..	148	..	....	1	....	159	160
Total	....	6	55	36	..	..	1,000	..	26	24	26	1,097	1,147
RECAPITULATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR CAPTURED BY THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.													
Vicksburg capture	231	252	1,858	1,621	14	16	23,233	5	115	2,166	115	27,230	29,491
Captures by expeditionary armies	....	6	55	36	..	..	1,000	..	26	24	26	1,097	1,147
Total	231	258	1,913	1,657	14	16	24,233	5	141	2,190	141	28,327	30,638

Approved.

L. KENT, *Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.*

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., August* 6, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C.

U. S. GRANT, *Major-General.*

No. 71.

*Organization of the Confederate Army of Vicksburg, Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton commanding, July 4, 1863.**

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON.

40th Georgia, Lieut. Col. R. M. Young.
41st Georgia, Col. William E. Curtiss.
42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.
43d Georgia, Capt. M. M. Grantham.
52d Georgia, Maj. John Jay Moore.
Hudson's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. Milton H. Trantham.
Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Company A (section), Lieut. John Yoist.
Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Company C, Capt. Alexander Chust.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED CUMMING.

34th Georgia, Col. James A. W. Johnson.
36th Georgia, Maj. Charles E. Broyles.
39th Georgia, Lieut. Col. J. F. B. Jackson.
56th Georgia, Lieut. Col. J. T. Slaughter.
57th Georgia, Col. William Barkuloo.
Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. M. Van Den Corput.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. D. LEE.

20th Alabama, Col. Edmund W. Pettus.
23d Alabama, Col. F. K. Beck.
30th Alabama, Capt. John C. Francis.
31st Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. M. Arrington.
46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer.
Alabama Battery, Capt. J. F. Waddell.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS.

3d Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. N. J. Lillard.
39th Tennessee,† Col. William M. Bradford.
43d Tennessee, Col. James W. Gillespie.
59th Tennessee, Col. William L. Eakin.
3d Maryland Battery, Capt. John B. Rowan.

Waul's Texas Legion.

Col. T. N. WAUL.

1st Battalion (infantry), Maj. Eugene S. Bolling.
2d Battalion (infantry), Lieut. Col. James Wrigley.
Cavalry battalion, Lieut. Thomas J. Cleveland.
Artillery company, Capt. J. Q. Wall.

Attached.

1st Tennessee Cavalry (Carter's regiment), Company C, Capt. R. S. Vandyke.
Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery,‡ Lieut. James P. Wright.
Signal Corps, Lieut. C. H. Barrot.

FORNEY'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY.

Hébert's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS HÉBERT.

3d Louisiana, Maj. David Pierson.
21st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. J. T. Plattsmier.
36th Mississippi, Col. W. W. Witherspoon.
37th Mississippi, Col. O. S. Holland.
38th Mississippi, Capt. D. B. Seal.
43d Mississippi, Col. Richard Harrison.
7th Mississippi Battalion, Capt. A. M. Dozier.
2d Alabama Artillery Battalion, Company C, Lieut. John R. Sclater.
Appeal (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. R. N. Cotten.

* The commanders are given as indicated by the paroles.
† Paroled as the Thirty-first Regiment, and so known prior to June, 1863.
‡ Assignment uncertain.

Moore's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. MOORE.

37th Alabama, Col. J. F. Dowdell.
40th Alabama, Col. John H. Higley.
42d Alabama, Col. John W. Portis.
1st Mississippi Light Artillery,* Col. William T. Withers.
35th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. C. R. Jordan.
40th Mississippi, Col. W. B. Colbert.
2d Texas, Col. Ashbel Smith.
Alabama battery, Capt H. H. Sengstak.
Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Company B, Capt. William A. Davidson.

SMITH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. M. L. SMITH.

Baldwin's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. E. BALDWIN.

17th Louisiana, Col. Robert Richardson.
31st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. James W. Draughon.
4th Mississippi, Capt. Thomas P. Nelson.
46th Mississippi, Col. C. W. Sears.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Thomas F. Tobin.

Vaughn's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN.

60th Tennessee, Capt. J. W. Bachman.
61st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James G. Rose.
62d Tennessee, Col. John A. Rowan.

Shoup's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS A. SHOUP.

26th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. William C. Crow.
27th Louisiana, Capt. Joseph T. Hatch.
28th [29th] Louisiana, Col. Allen Thomas.
McNally's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. Joseph T. Hatch.

Mississippi State Troops.†

Brig. Gen. JOHN V. HARRIS.

5th Regiment, Col. H. C. Robinson.
3d Battalion, Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Burgin.

Attached.

14th Mississippi Light Artillery Battalion, Maj. M. S. Ward.
Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Capt. J. S. Smyth.
Signal Corps, Capt. Max. T. Davidson.

BOWEN'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN.

First (Missouri) Brigade.

Col. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

1st Missouri, Col. A. C. Riley.
2d Missouri, Maj. Thomas M. Carter.
3d Missouri, Maj. J. K. McDowell.
5th Missouri, Col. James McCown.
6th Missouri, Maj. S. Cooper.
Guibor's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. Cornelius Heffernan.
Landis' (Missouri) battery, Lieut. John M. Langan.
Wade's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. R. C. Walsh.

Second Brigade.

Col. T. P. DOCKERY.

15th Arkansas, Capt. Caleb Davis.
19th Arkansas, Capt. James K. Norwood.
20th Arkansas, Col. D. W. Jones.
21st Arkansas, Capt. A. Tyler.
1st Arkansas Cavalry Battalion, Capt. John J. Clark.
12th Arkansas Battalion (sharpshooters), Lieut. John S. Bell.
1st Missouri Cavalry, Maj. William C. Parker.
3d Missouri Cavalry, Capt. Felix Lotspeich.
3d Missouri Battery, Capt. William E. Dawson.
Lowe's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. Thomas B. Catron.

* Batteries A, C, D, E, G, and I. Battery L (Vaiden Artillery) reported in Higgins' command, and Batteries B, F, and K at Port Hudson, La.
† Under Vaughn's command.

RIVER BATTERIES.*

Col. ED. HIGGINS.

1st Louisiana Artillery,† Lieut. Col. D. Beltzhoover.
8th Louisiana Heavy Artillery Battalion,‡ Maj. F. N. Ogden.
22d Louisiana,§ Capt. Samuel Jones.
1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery,‖ Col. A. Jackson, jr.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. J. B. Caruthers.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. T. N. Johnston.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. J. P. Lynch.
Vaiden (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. S. C. Bains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

54th Alabama (detachment), Lieut. Joel P. Abney.
City Guards, Capt. E. B. Martin.
Signal Corps, Capt. C. A. King.

No. 72.

Summary of the Casualties in the Confederate forces during the siege of Vicksburg.

[Compiled from the reports, and incomplete.]

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
Stevenson's division:											
Barton's brigade	....	6	6	....	20	20	....	5	5	31	Stevenson's report.¶
Cumming's brigade	1	21	22	4	70	74	....	....	....	96	
Lee's brigade	3	67	70	10	137	147	1	6	7	224	
A. W. Reynolds' brigade	4	10	14	....	25	25	1	13	14	53	
Waddell's battery	....	9	9	2	28	30	....	....	....	39	
Texas Legion	10	37	47	37	153	190	1	7	8	245	Waul's report.
Total	18	150	168	53	433	486	3	31	34	688	
Forney's division:											
Hébert's brigade	25	194	219	39	416	455	....	21	21	635	Nominal list.
Moore's brigade	8	113	121	20	284	304	....	....	....	425	Nominal list.
Total	33	307	340	59	700	759	....	21	21	1,120	
Smith's division:											
Baldwin's brigade	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Not reported.
Vaughn's brigade	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Not reported.
Shoup's brigade	12	95	107	11	188	199	....	....	....	306	Shoup's report.
Total	12	95	107	11	188	199	....	....	....	306	
Bowen's division:											
Cockrell's brigade	....	....	113	....	....	446	....	....	....	559	Cockrell's report.
Dockery's brigade	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Not reported.
Total	24	166	190	35	459	494	....	74	74	758	Pemberton's report.
Grand total	....	....	805	....	....	1,938	....	....	129	2,872	

* The troops in this command paroled as of Moore's brigade.

† Bond's, Bruce's, Butler's, Capers', Grayson's, Haynes', Lamon's, and Robertson's companies.

‡ Barrow's, Grandpré's, and McCrory's companies.

§ P. A. Gomez's, Marks', Morlot's, and Theard's companies.

‖ Dismukes', Neyland's, Norman's, and Parks' companies; Caruthers', Johnston's, and Lynch's companies attached.

¶ Covering May 19–June 13.

OFFICERS REPORTED KILLED.

Cumming's Brigade.—Thirty-ninth Georgia, Lieut. J. R. Redmond.

Lee's Brigade.—Twentieth Alabama, Col. Isham W. Garrott; Forty-sixth Alabama, Lieuts. J. K. P. Cotton and J. T. House.

Reynolds' Brigade.—Third Tennessee, Maj. J. C. Boyd, Capt. B. F. Gaddis, and Lieut. J. H. Cody; Forty-third Tennessee, Capt. Sterling T. Turner, Lieut. Wilson Clepper, and Asst. Surg. W. B. Johnson; Third Maryland Battery, Capt. F. O. Claiborne.

Waul's Texas Legion.—Maj. Allen Cameron and Capts. Samuel Carter and J. A. Ledbetter.

Hebert's Brigade.—Staff, Col. Charles H. Herrick; Third Louisiana, Capts. J. E. Johnson and John Kinney and Lieut. A. S. Randolph; Twenty-first Louisiana, Capt. J. Ryan and Lieut. G. H. Mann; Twenty-second Louisiana, Capt. F. Gomez and Lieut. R. E. Lehman; Thirty-sixth Mississippi, Maj. Alexander Yates and Capt. J. S. Tatom (Capt. T. J. Chrisman and Lieut. A. T. Murrell died of wounds); Thirty-seventh Mississippi, Lieut. J. F. H. Trussell; Thirty-eighth Mississippi, Capt. L. M. Graves and Lieut. H. Lanehart (Capt. W. A. Selph died of wounds); Forty-third Mississippi, Lieut. M. D. L. Hodo; Seventh Mississippi Battalion, Capt. S. C. Pearson and Lieut. J. C. C. Welborn (Capt. W. T. Baylis died of wounds); Appeal Battery, Capt. W. N. Hogg and Lieut. R. S. Walker; Emanuel's battery, Capt. T. K. Emanuel; Pointe Coupée Artillery, Lieut. O. D'Antigue.

Moore's Brigade.—Forty-second Alabama, Lieut. Capers W. Bodie; Thirty-fifth Mississippi, Capts. S. R. Coopwood and H. M. Walsh and Lieut. G. Moody; Fortieth Mississippi, Maj. R. B. Campbell; Second Texas, Capt. A. F. Gammell and Lieut. Robert S. Henry (Lieut. William F. Kirk died of wounds).

Baldwin's Brigade.—Thirty-first Louisiana, Col. S. H. Griffin; Fourth Mississippi, Capt. William H. Adaire.

Vaughn's Brigade.—(No report.)

Shoup's Brigade.—Staff, Capts. Louis Florence and J. F. Spencer; Twenty-sixth Louisiana, Maj. W. W. Martin, Capt. Felix G. Winder, and Lieuts. M. Arnaux and Peter Feriner; Twenty-seventh Louisiana, Lieut. Col. L. L. McLaurin and Lieut. George Harris (Col. L. D. Marks mortally wounded); Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana, Capt. F. Newman and Lieuts. B. F. Millett and J. G. Sims.

Cockrell's Brigade.—Second Missouri, Lieut. Col. P. S. Senteny; Sixth Missouri, Col. Eugene Erwin and Lieuts. John T. Crenshaw and John Roseberry.

Dockery's Brigade.—Brig. Gen. Martin E. Green.

No. 73.

*Reports of Maj. Samuel H. Lockett, C. S. Engineers, Chief Engineer.**

GAINESVILLE, ALA., *July* 26, 1863.

SIR: I herein have the honor to submit my report of the engineer operations during the siege of Vicksburg.

Our army fell back to the city on Sunday, May 17, and were put in the trenches in the following order, viz: Major-General Stevenson occupied the line included between the railroad and the Warrenton road, on the south, General Forney the line between the railroad and the Graveyard road, and General Smith the line from the Graveyard road to the river front, on the north.

On the 18th, I made a careful examination of the entire line, and made the following dispositions of the engineer officers under my command, to facilitate the operations of strengthening and repairing the works: Captain [Powhatan] Robinson, Engineers, was assigned to the line commanded by Major-General Stevenson, and had under him, as assistants, the following officers, viz: Capt. J. J. Conway, Twentieth Mississippi, detailed assistant engineer; Actg. Lieut. A. W. Gloster, assistant engineer; Actg. Lieut. R. R. Southard, assistant engineer; Capt. James

*The daily reports of Major Lockett, Captains Robinson and Wintter, Lieutenant Donnellan, and Messrs. Ginder and Vernon, being covered by this report, are omitted.

M. Couper, commissary Fourteenth [Twentieth] Mississippi, acting assistant engineer; Mr. B. H. Saunders, office assistant.

Capt. D. Wintter, commanding company of sappers and miners, was assigned to the line commanded by Major-Generals Forney and Smith, and had under him as assistants the following officers, viz: First Lieut. E. McMahon, company sappers and miners; Second Lieut. F. Gillooly, company sappers and miners; Capt. James [T.] Hogane, acting assistant engineer; Actg. Lieut. S. McD. Vernon, assistant engineer, and Acting Lieut. P. J. Blessing.

Lieut. William O. Flynn, of Captain Wintter's company, was ordered to report for engineer duty to Col. E. Higgins, commanding the heavy artillery.

This arrangement gave to each brigade one immediate assistant, whose duty it was to report directly to the brigade commander, and to each division an engineer to take general control.

Lieut. George Donnellan, engineer, Provisional Army Confederate States, I kept in my office to take charge of the procuring and distribution of materials. Mr. H. Ginder was employed as draughtsman and Mr. G. C. Brower as clerk.

The working force under my control was as follows:

Twenty-six sappers and miners, of Captain Wintter's company; 8 detailed mechanics and foremen; 4 overseers for negroes; 72 negroes hired, 20 being sick; 3 four-mule teams, 25 yoke of draught oxen.

An accurate return of the intrenching tools was never obtained, from the fact that they were always employed and so much scattered. The number, however, was not far from 500 of all kinds.

The work on the lines was generally done by fatigue parties detailed from each command to work within the limits of its own line.

The line of defense around the city of Vicksburg consisted, as shown on the inclosed map,* of a system of detached works (redans, lunettes, and redoubts) on the prominent and commanding points, with the usual profile of raised field-works, connected, in most cases, by rifle-pits. These works, having been made during the fall and winter of last year, were considerably weakened by washing, and needed strengthening and repairing. Fatigue parties were immediately set to work making these repairs and completing the connection of rifle-pits from work to work.

On the night of May 17, and the morning of the 18th, all the field guns, Parrott guns, and siege pieces at our disposal were put in position on the line, and platforms and embrasures prepared for them.

Between the 18th and 22d, the enemy succeeded in establishing their line of circumvallation at about the distance of 800 yards, extending from our extreme left to in front of the square redoubt (Fort Garrott) on the right of Brigadier-General Lee's line. The fire of their artillery and sharpshooters soon became quite annoying, and showed the necessity of erecting numerous traverses to prevent enfilading fires, and the importance of having covered approaches from the rear. All of these improvements were made as rapidly as possible by the engineers, with fatigue parties working at night.

On the 22d, the enemy's artillery fire was very heavy along their whole line, and a determined assault was made on the Graveyard, Jackson, and Baldwin's Ferry roads, and along the whole of General Lee's front on the right of the railroad. A breach was made in the redoubt near the railroad (Fort Pettus), and many other of the raised works were considerably battered. All damages were repaired, however, at night, and

* To appear in Atlas.

the morning of the 23d found our works in as good condition as at the beginning of the enemy's operations.

The enemy, being apparently satisfied with their attempts at carrying our works by assault, now commenced their regular approaches, and soon had possession of a line of hills on the main roads, not exceeding 350 yards distance from our salient points. These hills they crowned with heavy batteries and connected as rapidly as possible with their second parallel.

On the 24th, some of the enemy's sappers crept up a ravine to within 40 yards of the work on the Jackson road, and started a sap, apparently with the intention of mining. When they had reached within 20 paces of our work, they were dislodged by hand-grenades, and relinquished this attempt for some time.

On the 25th, the enemy appeared in force on the Warrenton road, and commenced establishing batteries in Gett's field, at a distance of some 600 yards from our advanced redoubt. They also pushed their first parallel on toward our right, and crossed the Hall's Ferry road about 1,000 yards from the advanced redoubt on this road. Their line of circumvallation was by this completed, and remained unbroken thenceforward. To prevent any approach of the enemy up the river flat, I attempted to construct an abatis from the hills to the river, and sent out a working party under Lieutenant Donnellan and Mr. Ginder for that purpose. The guard for the working party was driven in after a skirmish and the capture of 100 of the enemy. The work was not accomplished. On this day rifle-pits were started along the river front to connect the line of land defenses on the right with the heavy batteries.

Along the rear line the engineers were engaged in general repairs, strengthening the parapets, extending the rifle-pits, placing obstructions in front of the exposed points, consisting of abatis, palisades, ditches, and entanglements of pickets and telegraph wire. Sand-bag loop-holes were also made along the whole line to protect our sharpshooters. These sand-bags were made from tent-flies and old tents turned over to me by the quartermaster's department, and from the same source I obtained a supply of material during the whole siege. A 32 pounder was moved from the river front and mounted on the left of General Smith's line, a new battery for three guns started in rear of General [S. D.] Lee's, and a new battery for two guns built on the left of General [J. C.] Moore's.

On the night of the 26th, the usual work of repairs and improvements went on; the rifle-pits on the river front were pushed ahead; the battery in rear of General Lee was finished, and a 30-pounder Parrott put in position. On this night the enemy for the first time fired on our working parties, and wounded a lieutenant commanding a fatigue party.

On the 27th, the enemy attacked our river front with their gunboats, without, however, doing any serious damage. They were driven off, and the Cincinnati sunk by the upper battery. This battery was protected by traverses from an enfilade fire from the enemy's sharpshooters on the hills across Mint Spring Bayou.

On the 28th, the artillery fire of the enemy was unusually severe, and several of our works were considerably damaged, especially the works on General Lee's front, and on the Graveyard and Jackson roads. All damages were repaired at night, and a new battery made in rear of General Moore's line, on the right of the Baldwin's Ferry road.

On the 29th, the usual repairs and improvements continued along the whole line: a new battery made in rear of the line left of Hall's Ferry road; the new battery in rear of General Lee improved, and

"Whistling Dick" (an 18-pounder rifled piece) put in position, and a new battery started in rear of General Moore's center, but the working party was driven off by the enemy's sharpshooters, and the work stopped.

On the 30th, but little work was done on the line under Captain Robinson's charge, excepting along General Lee's front, and during the whole siege our works, from Fort Garrott to the right, were but little injured, the enemy being kept at a considerable distance by a line of pickets kept in protected places along the ridge in front of our main line, excepting on the Hall's Ferry road. Captain Wintter and his assistants were kept constantly busy putting obstructions on the Yazoo Valley and other roads, repairing the embrasures of batteries, and thickening the parapets, which had begun to show the effects of the enemy's continual battering. The new battery in rear of General Moore's center was commenced by running a covered approach to the position selected. On this day I also started a number of excavations on the Baldwin's Ferry road, in a deep cut, for the purpose of scattering our ammunition, which was much exposed to the enemy's fire at the depot magazine. These excavations were put under the charge of Mr. Ginder, with a working force of 25 negroes from the jail-gang, and were finished in about a week.

On the 31st, works of repair continued along the whole line; the new works continued, and a breach in the redan on the left of Jackson road filled up and parapet repaired with sand-bags.

From June 1 to the 4th there was no variation in the engineer operations. By the 4th, the enemy had succeeded in establishing a third line of parallels not exceeding 150 yards from our salient works, and then commenced several double saps against the following works, viz, the stockade redan, on Graveyard road, the Third Louisiana redan, on left of Jackson road, and the lunette on right of Baldwin's Ferry road. I had some thundering barrels and loaded shells prepared to be placed in these and all other exposed works, to be used in case of an assault. The stockade redan and the stockade on its left beginning to suffer a good deal from the enemy's artillery, a new line of rifle-pits was started in front of the stockade, and the ditch of the redan was prepared for riflemen, to give a double line at this point.

The enemy continued their saps against this and that of the Third Louisiana without much interruption until the night of the 8th, when their sap-roller was burned by firing pieces of port-fire and cotton-balls steeped in turpentine into it from muskets. Their sappers were thus exposed, and forced to retire and recommence their operations with another roller some distance back. In spite of all our attempts to stop them, the enemy steadily approached with these saps until the night of the 13th, when they had reached within 60 feet of the stockade redan and within 40 yards of the Third Louisiana, and showed very evidently their intention to attack these salients by mining. I accordingly ordered counter-mines to be started from the ditch of the former to oppose their progress. The latter work having no ditch, other arrangements had to be made. This work had also become considerably battered by this time, and the old parapets were nearly gone. A new one was accordingly made a few feet in rear of the first, and the main body of the work was still preserved entire, and our men protected from the enemy's fire.

On the night of the 13th, a 10-inch mortar was placed in position in rear of General Moore's center, and a 20-pounder Parrott in rear of General Green's left.

On the night of the 14th, a new series of rifle-pits was begun, running along a couple of spurs in the rear, so as to envelop the stockade and its redan, as a precaution against the contingency of the enemy's carrying this point by assault, or rendering it untenable by his mining operations.

On the 15th, I discovered that the saps against the lunette on the right of the Baldwin's Ferry road were making rapid progress, and also the one against the railroad redoubt. Countermines were immediately ordered and commenced from the ditches of these works.

From this time till the end of the siege the main efforts of the enemy were directed against these salient works, viz: The stockade redan, the Third Louisiana redan, the lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road, the railroad redoubt, and Fort Garrott, on General Lee's right, and later against the work on the Hall's Ferry road, against all of which they ran regular double saps, and our principal operations consisted in endeavors to impede their progress, and in preparations to meet them when practicable by countermining. Retrenchments were also made in rear of all the threatened points, to provide against the possibility of the enemy's being successful in their attempts. The rest of the line other than the works mentioned above was but little damaged, and was easily kept in repair by fatigue parties working at night. The Third Louisiana redan, being on a very narrow ridge, had no exterior ditch, and I found it impossible to get in its front to start a counter-mine without exposing our sappers to a terrible fire from the enemy's sharp-shooters and batteries, not more than 150 yards distant. A shaft was accordingly started from the inside of the work, but before it was completed the enemy had succeeded in getting under the parapet and had prepared their mine under the salient.

This mine was exploded on the 25th instant, but did no material damage, as a parapet had been made to meet such an event some 15 feet back of the salient. Five or six men engaged in sinking a shaft were buried by this explosion. An attempt was made to assault the work immediately after the explosion, but our men, having good cover behind the new parapet, repulsed the assailants with considerable slaughter.

On the night of the same day two of our mines in front of the stockade redan were exploded, and completely destroyed the enemy's sap-roller, filled up their sap, and two parallels they had started to envelop the redan. Our mines were about 35 feet from the counterscarp of the redan, and the enemy's sap-roller was several paces within this distance, so that they received the full effect of our explosion. The charge in one mine was 45 pounds, in the other 80, with the chambers 8 feet under ground. On this same night a 9-inch Dahlgren gun was put in position in rear of General Moore's center, to counterbatter the enemy's heavy works on the Jackson road, and the 10-inch mortar was removed to the Warrenton road.

On the 28th, we sprang another mine in front of the lunette on the Baldwin's Ferry road, but unfortunately the explosion was premature, and the enemy's sap was hardly near enough to be much injured. Their sap-roller was, however, burned at night by fire-balls, their sappers driven away, and their progress materially interfered with. A new mine was immediately started and was soon ready for explosion.

On the 30th, the enemy succeeded again in getting under the Third Louisiana redan, and had covered the entrance to their gallery with a timber shelter, to protect their sappers from our hand-grenades. To destroy this, I had a barrel containing 125 pounds of powder rolled over the

parapet and exploded with a time-fuse of fifteen seconds. The effect of the explosion was very severe, and fragments of sap-rollers, gabions, and pieces of timber were thrown into the air, and, I think, some of the enemy's sappers must have been burned and smothered. They continued their operations, however, and established another line on July 1, and exploded it about 1.30 p. m. The charge must have been enormous, as the crater made was at least 20 feet deep, 30 feet across in one direction and 50 in another. The earth upheaved was thrown many yards around, but little of it falling back into the crater. I learned from the enemy's engineer that they had 1,500 pounds powder in this mine. The original faces of the redan were almost completely destroyed, and the explosive effect extended to a parapet I had made across the gorge of the work, making in it almost a practicable breach for an assault. No assault was attempted, however, and I went to work immediately to repair damages as well as possible.

Lieut. P. J. Blessing, who had been in charge of this work, was wounded during the day, and I directed Lieutenant [W. O.] Flynn to report to Captain [D.] Wintter to take his place.

In addition to Lieutenant Blessing, wounded on this day, Private Owen and 7 negroes engaged in sinking a shaft were killed by the enemy's explosion.

Captain Wintter, with Lieutenant Flynn and Sergeants [D. C.] Ryan and [Arthur] McGinnis and Private [Pascal] St. Vigne, of Captain Wintter's company, worked during the afternoon and night succeeding the explosion with an energy, zeal, and coolness, under a most terrific fire, worthy of all praise, and by daylight the next morning the breach was filled and the redan still tenable.

To give some idea of the difficulties attending this work, I will state that the enemy had two 9-inch Dahlgrens, several heavy Parrotts and field pieces, and a Cohorn mortar playing upon this redan, in addition to as heavy a fire of musketry as I ever witnessed, to be so long continued. In the course of one hour that I remained in the work at least a dozen of its garrison were killed or wounded by the mortar alone. On the same night one of the enemy's sap-rollers on the right of the Jackson road was burned and their sappers driven off by hand-grenades.

On the night of the 2d, Captain Robinson exploded one of his mines in front of the railroad redoubt, but with little effect, the explosion being premature. On this night we had prepared the following mines, viz: One in front of work on Hall's Ferry road; two in front of Fort Garrott; two on Baldwin's Ferry road; one on right of Jackson road; two in front of small redan on General Green's left, and three on General Shoup's line, all of which would have been ready for the enemy by the time he came within the limits of their effects. These mines contained from 100 to 125 pounds powder, and were at an average depth of between 6 and 9 feet under the surface of the earth. The flag of truce, however, on the 3d, stopped all operations on both sides, and the efficiency of our preparations were not tested.

The following is a list of casualties among the engineers and my working force: Wounded severely, First Lieut. E. McMahon, company sappers and miners; Acting Lieutenant Blessing, assistant engineer; William R. Goeble, clerk to Captain Wintter. Killed, Sergeant [W. N.] Cole, company sappers and miners; Private J. Hardy and Private Owen. Eight negroes wounded, 9 killed.

In concluding this report, I beg leave to call the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to the fact that no one was called upon to perform more arduous and continuous duty than the engineer officers and

their assistants, and none more steadily and cheerfully endured all that their duty imposed upon them, or more faithfully discharged every obligation demanded by the difficulties of our situation.

Capt. D. Wintter deserves especial mention. For fifteen months he has been at work on the fortifications in and around Vicksburg, always active, intelligent, and full of energy, as the result of his labor fully testifies. I most respectfully urge that he be recommended to the War Department as a deserving candidate for promotion. The lieutenants of his company—E. McMahon, F. Gillooly, and William O. Flynn, who have been his assistants—deserve great credit for the services they have performed.

Captain Robinson and his assistants—Capt. J. J. Conway, Capt. James M. Couper, Acting Lieuts. A. W. Gloster and [R. R.] Southard—during the whole siege were always at their posts, and for forty-eight days and nights were seldom off duty more than six hours out of the twenty-four.

Capt. James [T.] Hogane and Acting Lieut. S. McD. Vernon were equally as tireless and full of zeal.

Acting Lieutenant Blessing was wounded while examining the enemy's approaches, and was continually hazarding his life in attempting to discover the enemy's intentions, and was ever active in his endeavors to thwart them.

I would also especially mention Private St. Vigne, of Captain Wintter's company, who was more than once distinguished for gallantry, and, in addition to performing his duties as sapper and miner, served as an artillerist and sharpshooter until his ceaseless exertions had made him sick.

My office assistants—Lieut. George Donnellan, Mr. Ginder, and Mr. Brower, my clerk—all deserve mention for their strict performance of every duty imposed upon them.

Mr. Brower asked and received my permission to take every spare opportunity to go into the trenches, and did fine execution as a sharpshooter.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. LOCKETT,
Major, and Chief Engineer Dept. of Mississippi and East La.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

P. S.—The following officers deserve particular notice, and I hope will be rewarded, for their meritorious conduct and the valuable services they have performed:

Capt. D. Wintter, commanding company sappers and miners; First Lieut. E. McMahon, company sappers and miners; Second Lieut. William O. Flynn, company sappers and miners; Capt. James M. Couper, formerly commissary Fourteenth [Twentieth] Mississippi; Acting Second Lieutenant Blessing, employed as assistant engineer; Private St. Vigne, of Captain Wintter's company, and Private George C. Brower, Wirt Adams' cavalry (clerk).

I also beg leave to call the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding particularly to the services of Col. D. H. Huyett, assistant engineer, who, on the night of May 17, succeeded in passing through the enemy's lines, and carried safely to the Engineer Bureau all my most important maps and papers.

No. 74.

Report of Col. William T. Withers, First Mississippi Light Artillery, Chief of Light Artillery.

SELMA, ALA., *August* 29, 1863.

The within report represents the number of guns surrendered at Vicksburg on the 4th of July, except that the 20-pounder Parrott gun was disabled by the enemy springing a mine about the latter part of June.

W. T. WITHERS,
Col. First Mississippi Light Artillery, and Chief of Light Artillery.

[Inclosure.]

Report of field and siege guns on rear line of defense, Vicksburg.

Command.	Guns.															Howitzers.			Total pieces.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.
	6-pounder, bronze.	12-pounder, bronze.	12-pounder siege, iron.	18-pounder, bronze.	24-pounder siege, iron.	32-pounder.	12-pounder James, rifle.	2.71 rifle, Whitworth.	3-inch rifle.	3.30 inch rifle.	3.7-inch rifle.	20-pounder Parrott.	30-pounder Parrott.	32-pounder, rifle.	3.2-inch rifle.	12-pounder, bronze.	24-pounder, bronze.	8-inch siege, iron.			
General Lee	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	....	12	5	132
General Cumming	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	....	12	6	128
Colonel Reynolds	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	....	10	5	123
General Barton	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	1	14	9	252
Total Stevenson's division	22	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	9	2	1	48	25	635
General Hébert	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	....	....	8	5	84
General Green	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	1	21
General Moore	5	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	3	....	20	14	175
Total Forney's division	8	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	3	....	30	20	280
General Baldwin	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	....	10	7	97
General Vaughn	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	10	7	102
General Shoup	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	4	2	44
Total Smith's division	10	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	....	24	16	243
Grand total	40	9	2	4	2	1	1	1	11	2	1	1	2	1	1	15	7	1	102	61	1,158

JUNE 18, 1863.

W. T. WITHERS,
Colonel, and Chief of Light Artillery, Army of Vicksburg.

No. 75.

Report of Col. Edward Higgins, C. S. Artillery, commanding River Batteries.

ENTERPRISE, MISS., *July* 25, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of the river batteries under my command during the recent siege of Vicksburg.

The line of batteries extended along the river front, commencing at a point above Fort Hill, on the right of my line, to a redoubt which terminated the extreme right of the rear lines and met my left, a distance of 3 miles, and consisted of 8 10-inch columbiads, 1 9-inch Dahlgren, 1

8-inch columbiad, 1 7.44-inch Blakely gun, 1 7-inch Brooks, 1 6.4-inch Brooks, 3 smooth-bore 42-pounders, 2 smooth-bore 32-pounders, 8 banded and unbanded 32-pounder rifles, 1 18-pounder rifle, 1 20-pounder Parrott, 1 Whitworth, 1 10-inch mortar, 1 8-inch siege howitzer, making in all 31 pieces of heavy artillery, besides 13 pieces of light artillery, which were placed in position to prevent a landing of the enemy on the city front. These batteries were divided into three commands, as follows: The upper batteries, from Fort Hill to the upper bayou, were worked by the First Tennessee Artillery, under Col. Andrew Jackson, jr. The center batteries, or those immediately on the city front, were under charge of Maj. F. N. Ogden, Eighth Louisiana Artillery Battalion, to whose command was attached Capt. S. C. Bains' company, of Vaiden Light Artillery. The lower batteries were in charge of the First Louisiana Artillery, under Lieut. Col. D. Beltzhoover. A portion of the Twenty-third [Twenty-second] Louisiana Volunteers was joined to Lieutenant-Colonel Beltzhoover's command.

On the evening of May 18, the investment commenced in rear of the city. At the same time five of the enemy's gunboats (four of which were iron-clads) came up from below, and took up a position in the river just out of range of our guns, while the river above and in front of the city was guarded by three gunboats, thus completing the investment.

On the evening of the 19th, the enemy's sharpshooters, having obtained possession of our abandoned line of outer works, opened a fire upon the upper four-gun water battery, commanded by Maj. F. W. Hoadley, First Tennessee Artillery, thus rendering the battery temporarily untenable. Advantage was taken of the darkness of the night to construct traverses on the flank and in rear of the guns of this battery, and at daylight there was ample protection afforded to the men while at the guns. The enemy also commenced feeling our batteries, and opened a heavy fire from three of his iron-clads upon Captain [W. C.] Capers' 10-inch columbiad, on the left of my line. Their fire was kept up for several hours, but without any serious damage.

At daylight on the morning of the 20th, the enemy opened fire upon the city and batteries with seven mortars placed under the bank of the river on the Louisiana shore. Three iron-clads also shelled the lower batteries at long range.

On the 22d, at 9 a. m., four iron-clads and one wooden gunboat engaged the lower batteries, and after an engagement of one hour and a half were repulsed. Two of the iron-clads were seriously damaged. This engagement was creditable to the First Louisiana Artillery, who, with ten guns, mostly of small caliber, contested successfully against thirty-two heavy guns of the enemy. Our casualties were only 2 wounded during the fight; one 10-inch columbiad and the 18-pounder rifled gun were temporarily disabled. The Blakely gun burst at the muzzle.

On the 23d, eleven of the light pieces on the river front were ordered to the rear, and were there fought by detachments from my command during the remainder of the siege.

From the 24th to the 26th, mortars kept up a steady fire upon the city and batteries. The 8-inch siege howitzer, one smooth-bore 32-pounder, the 20-pounder Parrott, and the Whitworth gun were removed to the rear with their detachments.

Soon after daylight on the morning of the 27th, the enemy's iron-clad gunboat Cincinnati, mounting fourteen guns, was observed approaching our upper batteries, while four iron-clads approached the lower batteries.

An engagement took place, which resulted in the complete repulse of the enemy, and the sinking of the Cincinnati in front of our guns, after an action of thirty minutes.

Great credit is due to Captains [J. P.] Lynch and [T. N.] Johnston, of the First Tennessee Heavy Artillery, for the handsome manner in which their guns were handled during the engagement.

The enemy's loss was severe, many of their men being killed in the port-holes by our sharpshooters. As the river fell, attempts were made by the enemy to recover the guns of the Cincinnati by working at night, to prevent which fire was opened on the sunken boat every night from one or two of my guns during the siege.

On the 28th, the 18-pounder rifled gun was sent to the rear lines, in charge of Capt. L. B. Haynes' company (E), First Regiment Louisiana Artillery.

At daylight on the 31st, a tremendous fire was opened on the city from the enemy's guns in the rear, which did some damage to the works of the upper batteries. A battery of two small Parrott guns which opened upon my left at the same time was silenced by Captain Capers' 10-inch columbiad.

June 1, a large fire broke out in the city, close upon the magazine of the Whig Office battery, which was at one time in great danger. The ammunition was taken out and placed in a more secure position. All the men of my command that could be spared from the guns were ordered out immediately to assist in arresting the progress of the conflagration.

From June 2 to 8, the enemy kept up an incessant fire from the mortar flats on the city and batteries, and each day the gunboats below shelled the woods and lower batteries. Two of the field pieces in my command were turned over to Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith, to be placed in the rear defense.

June 9 and 10, the fire from the mortars continued at irregular intervals. The enemy succeeded in placing sharpshooters in the woods on the Louisiana shore opposite the city, but they were driven off by a few well-directed shots from one of the light field pieces of Major [F. N.] Ogden's command.

On the morning of June 11, the enemy opened fire from a 10-inch gun placed in position at a point about a mile above the bend of the river, opposite the upper batteries, mortars and gunboats still keeping up a brisk fire.

June 12, the 10-inch mortar was ordered to our works in the rear, and was placed in Major-General Forney's line. It was manned by a detachment of men from Company G, First Louisiana Artillery, under Lieut. C. A. Conrad.

June 13 to 15, a 30-pounder Parrott gun opened on the upper batteries from the same position as the 10-inch gun mentioned previously. Several of the mortars dropped down the river some 500 yards, and opened a heavy fire on the upper batteries. The two Parrott guns opened again on Captain Capers, but were silenced after five shots.

June 16, enemy opened fire on Captain Lynch's battery (upper batteries) from a new work between Edwards' negro quarters and the river, doing considerable damage to the parapets, traverses, &c., but not injuring any of our men or guns.

June 17, 18, and 19, mortars still keeping up an irregular fire. The guns on the Louisiana shore fired very rapidly in the morning and evening. Our batteries replied slowly. The Parrott battery opened again on Captain Capers, but never fired after our guns opened. Since the

surrender it has been ascertained that those two guns were totally disabled by Captain Capers' fire.

June 20, about 3 a. m., the enemy opened a heavy fire from both front and rear upon the city and batteries. Firing ceased at 7.30 a. m.

June 21, mortars ceased firing. The enemy mounted a 100-pounder Parrott gun on the Louisiana shore, under the bank of the river, at a point about 500 yards above the mortar-boats. It opened upon the city during the evening, doing a great deal of damage. Captain [R. C.] Bond, in the lower batteries, opened fire with his 10-inch columbiad and 32-pounder rifled gun, when, after a few shots, the enemy's gun ceased firing.

June 22 to 27, firing from the guns on the Louisiana shore was kept up on the city and batteries with great vigor. Our guns replied slowly and with deliberation, but in consequence of the timber on the Louisiana shore affording ample means of masking batteries, it was very difficult to arrive at any satisfactory results.

On the 26th, the mortars resumed their fire upon the city, and on the same day numbers of the enemy's sharpshooters opened upon the city from the brushwood on the Louisiana shore.

June 28, firing still kept up. The 10-inch Brooks' gun in the upper batteries burst one of the bands and also at the breech. At 4 p. m. the 100-pounder Parrott gun and two mortars opened upon the lower batteries.

June 29 and 30, heavy firing all along the river front. The gunboats shelled the woods around Captain Capers' battery. The mortar was brought from the rear, and remounted in its old position in the redoubt on the extreme left of my line. It was very successfully used in driving off sharpshooters from that point. In addition to the other guns on the Louisiana shore, the enemy opened two small Parrott guns close to the bank in front of the city. Their fire was very slow and at irregular intervals.

July 1, the enemy opened fire on the mortar redoubt from his lines. Our works were somewhat damaged by it. The mortar replied, and almost immediately afterward the enemy's fire ceased.

July 2 and 3, heavy firing from all points. At 4 p. m. on the 3d, I opened fire all along my lines, and at 5 p. m. the last gun was fired by the river batteries in defense of Vicksburg.

July 4, the city capitulated.

During this long and tedious siege, I am happy to say that the officers and men under my command discharged their duty faithfully and with alacrity. Owing to the weakness of our infantry force, they were called upon to perform other duties than those of fighting their guns. They formed a portion of the city guard, discharged the duties of firemen in case of fire, policed the river, &c., and the reliefs were almost nightly under arms as infantry in the trenches.

I have not yet received the surgeon's report of our loss in killed and wounded. It will probably not amount to more than 30. Among the killed was Maj. F. W. Hoadley, First Tennessee Heavy Artillery, who commanded the upper water battery. This battery was exposed constantly to an unceasing fire of mortars, Parrotts, and sharpshooters. The gallant major was always at his post, and fell with his face to the foe, struck in the breast by a fragment of a shell.

The officers who most distinguished themselves by their gallantry and unceasing vigilance during the siege were: Colonel Jackson, First Tennessee Artillery, who, with his gallant regiment, bore the brunt of the labors and dangers of the siege, and was always ready, day or night, for any duty to which he might be called; Lieutenant-Colonel [Robert]

Sterling, Captains [J. P.] Lynch and Johnston, of the same regiment; Maj. F. N. Ogden, Eighth Louisiana Artillery Battalion, and Captains [T. N.] McCrory and [P.] Grandpré, of the same battalion; Capts. W. C. Capers, R. C. Bond, and R. J. Bruce; Lieuts. R. Agar, E. D. Woodlief, and C. A. Conrad, First Louisiana Artillery.

Capt. W. C. Capers, by his strict and indefatigable attention to his duties and gallant bearing, won my admiration.

Lieut. C. A. Conrad, in command of the 10-inch mortar, behaved with great gallantry.

Lieut. W. T. Mumford, adjutant of the command; Lieut. W. M. Bridges, inspector-general; Lieut. W. Yerger, aide-de-camp; Lieut. B. G. Knight, volunteer aide-de-camp, and Lieut. W. O. Flynn, engineer officer, discharged their duties to my satisfaction.

It is but an act of simple justice before closing this report to make known the good conduct of Sergt. Thomas Lynch, of the First Louisiana Artillery, who was in command of the picket boats and chief of the river police. By his ceaseless energy and his close attention to his very arduous duties, he made himself almost invaluable, and I trust the Government will reward his faithfulness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HIGGINS,
Colonel of Artillery, C. S. Army,
Late in command of River Batteries, Vicksburg.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND EAST LA., *Vicksburg, May* 27, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HIGGINS,
Commanding River Batteries in front of Vicksburg:

COLONEL: It affords me pleasure to offer to you, and through you to your gallant artillerists, my grateful acknowledgments of your signal services against the enemy this day on the Mississippi River. In the assurance of his power, the enemy threatened our city of Vicksburg with five of his monster iron-clad gunboats, and seven of his powerful mortar batteries. You manfully worked your guns of the upper batteries against his force, and by your skill sank one of his vaunted champions of the river—the gunboat Cincinnati, carrying fourteen guns, turreted, causing the small surviving crew thereof to ignominiously fly to the distant shore in discomfiture. You drove, too, from their selected point of attack, by your lower batteries, four other iron-clad vessels, and soon after you caused silence to reign around the shore of our beleaguered city. By your gallantry and heroism to-day you have added to the garland of Vicksburg's victories another bright chaplet. May God speed you in your good work!

Your friend and commander,

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

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[JULY 3?].

Having no hope of General Johnston's relieving the garrison, and believing that we are unable to cut our way out, I think the terms of General Grant, as modified, are the best we can hope to obtain.

EDWARD HIGGINS,
Colonel, Commanding River Batteries.

No. 76.

Report of Lieut. Col. D. Beltzhoover, First Louisiana Artillery.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *August* 29, 1863.

SIR: As near as I can ascertain, the heavy guns lost at Vicksburg were as follows:

Localities.	10-inch columbiads.	9-inch navies.	8-inch columbiads.	10-inch mortars.	42-pounders.	32-pounder rifles.	32-pounder smooth-bores.	Brooks'.*	Blakely's.†	6-pounder field guns.	Aggregate.
Lower garrison	3	1	.....	1	2	1	3	1	1	.....	13
City front	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	5
Upper garrison	3	.....	1	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	11
Total	8	1	1	1	3	5	5	2	1	2	29

I cannot give any idea of the ordnance stores lost, because I have none of the reports or returns. During the siege the commanders of garrisons had nothing to do with the ordnance stores further than to see that they were taken care of. Ammunition, &c., was sent to the batteries and removed from them without our knowledge. Colonel [Ed.] Higgins and all his staff are absent, and I get no better information than that given above.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. BELTZHOOVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Louisiana Artillery.

R. R. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 77.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE RIGHT,
Vicksburg, June 12, 1863.

MAJOR: General Barton reports that the enemy are crossing troops at Warrenton, supposed to be those that came to the upper landing on yesterday afternoon.

Respectfully,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

Major MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Both burst, and were entirely unserviceable.
† Burst at muzzle, but was cut off and used afterward.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE RIGHT,
Vicksburg, June 13, 1863.

MAJOR: An effort was made last night by about two regiments of Feds to take our picket line on the Hall's Ferry road. They were gallantly met and repulsed by the pickets of Cumming's right and Reynolds' left, and driven back. That line is now held by a strong force of pickets.

A scout ordered out from my extreme right reports the enemy's line complete and compact, and that it was impossible for them to get through it.

Respectfully,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major MEMMINGER,
A. A. G., Dept. Mississippi and East Louisiana, Vicksburg.

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HEADQUARTERS, *June* 17, 1863.

The enemy made several efforts on yesterday to drive the pickets from General Barton's front. They finally concentrated on those of the Fortieth Georgia and drove them. I ordered the post to be retaken last night.

The within is the reply thereto.

They have placed some guns in our battery opposite the canal, near the gin-house. The house was burned on yesterday.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding.

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT,
June 17, 1863—7.30 a. m.

MAJOR: An effort was made last night to retake the picket posts in front of the Fortieth Georgia, but the enemy was found in so great force that the loss which must have ensued in forcing the point would have been out of proportion to the value gained. It was, therefore, abandoned, and other posts established, which, it is thought, will render the first untenable by the enemy. This proves to be the case.

A dash was made on the extreme outpost of the Forty-second Georgia last night, and the post and 4 men captured. The post has been retaken this morning.

An effort was also made to establish a battery opposite the Fifty-second Georgia, but was defeated.

Very respectfully,

S. M. BARTON,
Brigadier-General.

[J. J. REEVE.]

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HEADQUARTERS FORCES ON THE RIGHT,
June 24, 1863.

MAJOR: The firing of the enemy on General Barton has been very severe to-day. They kept up a fire with nine pieces, and this evening drove in one of his pickets, capturing 7 men. General Barton seems

to apprehend an attack on his right, and states that the enemy is in much greater force there than heretofore. I have sent him two regiments.

To-night the enemy opened with grape and canister on the position recently taken from them by General Cumming's brigade, and, moving up a force, succeeded in recapturing it. Our pickets on Lee's line were met by an officer to-night, sent by Grant to say that he would place no more pickets in front of that line, and would fire on ours. Our pickets were consequently withdrawn to the immediate front of the works. I have one regiment in reserve in rear of Cumming's, and can spare no more men for the river front, as the loss of the work on the Hall's Ferry road renders that position very weak, and I may have to recall one of the regiments sent to the river front.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I am just about starting for the lines myself.

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HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
Demopolis, Ala., July 29, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division from its advance from Vicksburg to the capitulation of the city. It has been delayed to this time by the constant occupation of myself and my subordinate commanders during the siege of Vicksburg and by the march which followed its capitulation.*

* * * * * * *

At about 10 a. m. [May 17], I received orders to take command of the army, and conduct its retreat to the fortifications around Vicksburg. The brigade of Brigadier-General Baldwin, of Smith's division, was assigned to the duty of bringing up the rear. Just before getting into the works, I was joined by the brigade of Colonel Reynolds, to whom, as I before stated, had been intrusted the charge of the trains of the whole army. He had crossed the Big Black after much difficulty and delay, occasioned by the absence of any facilities for so doing, at Bridgeport.

By a mistake in the transmission of the order, the regiment of Colonel Beck (Lee's brigade) remained at the river, resisted the attempts of the enemy to cross until 11 o'clock that night, and only withdrew upon the receipt of a peremptory order.

The retreat was conducted in a leisurely and orderly manner, and the troops entered the line of fortifications at about 3 p. m.†

* * * * * * *

On the morning of May 18, the positions to be held by each of the different divisions were assigned by the lieutenant-general himself. The portion of the line of defense which was assigned to my division included the river front and the works south of the city from the river to the railroad, a line of about 5 miles in length. Barton occupied the

* For portion of report here omitted, see battle of Champion's Hill, pp. 93–99.
† For portion here omitted, see pp. 97, 98.

river front and the fortifications on the right; Reynolds, those on the right center to the Hall's Ferry road; Cumming, the left center, and Lee, re-enforced by Waul's Texas Legion, the extreme left. Several sections and companies of artillery not properly belonging to my division were posted on my line. Captain [J. W.] Johnston, Botetourt Artillery Company, was assigned to duty as inspector-general of light artillery on my staff, and the artillery on the right of the Hall's Ferry road placed under the command of Capt. J. B. Grayson, First Louisiana Heavy Artillery, and that on the left under that of Capt. J. F. Waddell, of my division.

On the evening of the 18th, the enemy made his appearance in front of our lines, and immediately began to push forward his sharpshooters. The number of guns, superiority of range and metal, and exhaustless supply of ammunition, enabled them in a very short time to plant many batteries in such commanding positions as to damage our works materially, and inflict a very considerable loss among the men.

On the morning of May 22, many indications showed that they contemplated an assault upon the line of General [S. D.] Lee. A tremendous artillery fire was opened and kept up for about two hours, while the fire of their large force of sharpshooters was heavy and incessant.

At about 1 p. m. a heavy force moved out to the assault, making a gallant charge. They were allowed to approach unmolested to within good musket range, when every available gun was opened upon them with grape and canister, and the men, rising in the trenches, poured into their ranks volley after volley with so deadly an effect that, leaving the ground literally covered in some places with their dead and wounded, they precipitately retreated. An angle of one of our redoubts had been breached by their artillery before the assault and rendered untenable. Toward this point, at the time of the repulse of the main body, a party of about 60 of the enemy, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel, made a rush, and succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the ditch at the foot of the redoubt and planting two flags on the edge of the parapet. The work was constructed in such a manner that this ditch was commanded by no part of the line, and the only means by which they could be dislodged was to retake the angle by a desperate charge, and either kill or compel the surrender of the whole party by the use of hand-grenades. A call for volunteers for this purpose was made and promptly responded to by Lieut. Col. E. W. Pettus, Twentieth Alabama Regiment, and about 40 men of Waul's Texas Legion. A more gallant feat than this charge has not illustrated our arms during the war.

The preparations were quietly and quickly made, but the enemy seemed at once to divine our intention, and opened upon the angle a terrible fire of shot, shell, and musketry. Undaunted, this little band, its chivalrous commander at its head, rushed upon the work, and in less time than it requires to describe it, it and the flags were in our possession.

Preparations were then quickly made for the use of hand-grenades, when the enemy in the ditch, being informed of our purpose, immediately surrendered.

From this time forward, although on several occasions their demonstrations seemed to indicate other intentions, the enemy relinquished all idea of assaulting us, and confined himself to the more cautious policy of a system of gradual approaches and mining.

The weakness of our garrison prevented anything like a system of

sallies, but from time to time, as opportunities offered, and the enemy effected lodgments too close to our works, they were made with spirit and success. Among them, I may particularize a night sally made under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel [C. S.] Guyton, of the Fifty-seventh Georgia Regiment, with a portion of that regiment and of the Forty-third Tennessee, the former of Cumming's, the latter of Reynolds' brigade. The enemy had intrenched themselves at three different points on and to the left of the Hall's Ferry road. The command sallied out, charged their works with admirable gallantry, and took them, with considerable loss to the enemy, who were in greatly superior force.

On the lines occupied by General Barton and Colonel Reynolds, the configuration of the ground favoring it, the enemy were prevented from making any close lodgments by a judicious system of picketing and a series of attacks; and although they sometimes succeeded by force of numbers in gaining favorable positions, they were invariably dispossessed by the daring sallies of the garrison. A reconnaissance made of the Warrenton road, under Colonel Curtiss, Forty-first Georgia, resulted in the capture of 107 of the enemy's pickets. The reconnaissance was conducted in a manner which reflects credit on that able officer.

I cannot find words sufficiently strong to express the pride and gratification afforded me by the dauntless spirit with which officers and men encountered all the dangers, and by the unmurmuring endurance with which they bore up for forty-seven sleepless nights and days, under all the hardships incident to their position. Confined, without a moment's relief from the very day of their entrance into the fortifications to that of the capitulation of the city, to the narrow trenches; exposed without shelter to the broiling sun and drenching rain; subsisting on rations barely sufficient for the support of life; engaged from the earliest dawn till dark, and often during the night, in one ceaseless conflict with the enemy, they neither faltered nor complained, but, ever looking forward with confidence to relief, bore up bravely under every privation—saw their ranks decimated by disease and the missiles of the enemy—with the fortitude that adorns the soldier and the spirit that becomes the patriot who battles in a holy cause.

It was thus that the true soldier and gifted patriot, Colonel [Isham W.] Garrott, of the Twentieth Alabama, died, as did the brave Captain [F. O.] Claiborne, of the artillery, and many others whose names I cannot mention without extending this report to too great a length. The regiment of Colonel Garrott was fortunate in having for his successor Lieutenant-Colonel [E. W.] Pettus, an officer who deserves and is competent to fill a higher position.

On July 1, I received the accompanying confidential communication, marked A, from the lieutenant-general commanding. I immediately addressed a circular to my brigade commanders requiring their opinions on the points suggested in the note of the commanding general. Having received their opinions in writing (copies of which are appended, marked B, C, D, E), I submitted the following reply to the lieutenant-general:

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
Vicksburg, July 2, 1863.

GENERAL: Your confidential note of yesterday, requesting me to inform you as to the condition of my troops and their ability to make the marches and undergo the fatigues necessary to accomplish a successful evacuation of this city, was duly received, and I have the honor to state, in reply thereto, that my men are very cheerful, but from long confinement in the trenches and short rations are necessarily much enfeebled, and a

considerable number would be unable to make the march and undergo the fatigues which would probably be necessary in a successful evacuation of this city. If pressed by the enemy, and it should be necessary to place the Big Black in our rear in one march, the chances are that a considerable number of those now in the trenches could not succeed. I believe, however, that most of them, rather than be captured, would exert themselves to the utmost to accomplish it.

I respectfully transmit herewith the opinions of my brigade commanders on these points.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

A council was then called on the 3d instant by the lieutenant-general, in which he stated that, from information received from General Johnston, all hope of raising the siege of Vicksburg must be abandoned, and that it was only possible to save the garrison. The opinions of those present were then asked as to the best manner of accomplishing it, and it was their unanimous opinion that, rather than surrender, the garrison would attempt to cut its way out under all circumstances, but that if an honorable capitulation could be effected it would be the best and wisest course, considering the condition of the men, as stated at that time by their commanders, and it was suggested that a communication should be addressed to Major-General Grant, commanding United States forces, asking him to appoint commissioners to meet a like number of ours to agree upon terms. It was consented to by the lieutenant-general reluctantly, I think, and a communication was addressed to General Grant, which resulted in the capitulation. The correspondence between the two commanders has already been made public. A strong argument with me in favor of the capitulation was that we would march the army out intact; that they would be exchanged in a very short time, and again be armed and equipped for service.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to the officers and men of my command.

I have to thank my brigade commanders, Brigadier-Generals Barton, Cumming, Lee, and Colonel Reynolds, as also Colonel [T. N.] Waul, of the Texas Legion, to whose efficient co-operation I am greatly indebted for the successful defense of my line at Vicksburg, for the untiring energy which they displayed in the management of their brigades, and for examples of devotion, intrepidity, and coolness under every danger, by which they inspired their men.*

* * * * * * *

Maj. G. L. Gillespie, chief of subsistence, is deserving of special commendation. To his energy, zeal, and judicious exertions we were indebted, in my opinion, for the supplies which enabled us to make so protracted a defense of Vicksburg.

Capt. J. W. Johnston, inspector-general of light artillery, and Captains [James F.] Waddell and Grayson, commanding artillery on the left and right of the Hall's Ferry road, respectively, were always at their posts, and by the intelligence with which they discharged their duties contributed very materially to the defense.

Captain [Powhatan] Robinson, engineer officer in charge of my lines, performed his duties promptly and efficiently.

Major [J. E.] McElrath, acting quartermaster of my division during the siege, has placed me under many obligations by his ready anticipation of the wants of the command and his untiring energy in supplying them.

Lieut. G. D. Wise, ordnance officer of Cumming's brigade, has already

* For portion here omitted, see p. 98.

been especially mentioned. During the siege he was selected to carry important dispatches through the lines of the enemy, and the duty was successfully performed. I commend him to the notice of the lieutenant-general as a bold and intelligent officer, and one who deserves a higher position.

Accompanying, please find a tabular statement of the casualties of my division in the different actions, &c., in which it participated up to June 16.*

The absence of subordinate officers renders it impossible for me to give my whole loss during the siege of Vicksburg.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure A.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 1, 1863.

GENERAL: Unless the siege of Vicksburg is raised or supplies are thrown in, it will be necessary very shortly to evacuate the place. I see no prospect of the former, and there are very great, if not insuperable, obstacles in the way of the latter. You are, therefore, requested to inform me, with as little delay as possible, as to the condition of your troops, and their ability to make the marches and undergo the fatigues necessary to accomplish a successful evacuation. You will, of course, use the utmost discretion while informing yourself through your subordinates upon all points tending to a clear elucidation of the subjects of my inquiry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding Division.

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
July 1, 1863.

GENERAL: In reply to your inquiry as to the "ability of my men to march and undergo the fatigues and hardships incidental thereto," I have the honor to state that probably half of them are fit to take the field.

The command suffers greatly from intermittent fever, and is generally debilitated from the long exposure and inaction of the trenches. Of those now reported for duty, fully one-half are undergoing treatment. These I think are unfit for the field.

Very respectfully,

S. M. BARTON,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding Division.

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* See pp. 99, 328.

[Inclosure C.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
July 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication, inclosing copy of a note from the lieutenant-general commanding, of this instant, in the former of which I am directed to give my opinion, as far as concerns my brigade, on several points raised in the latter.

As to the general fact that the troops of this brigade are in a condition of great physical debility and weakness, it needs but to see them in, or on their short beats to and from, the trenches, to be able to bear testimony to it.

Everything beyond this assertion of the general fact must, of course, be mere matter of opinion and conjecture. After much reflection upon the subject, based upon my own observations and the remarks, casual and incidental, of the regimental commanders, I would state the following as the conclusions at which I have arrived:

From shortness of rations, and greatly more from a confinement of forty-five days to the trenches, under the summer sun of a debilitating climate, few, if any, of the men are in their ordinary health and vigor.

I am disposed to believe that perhaps one in five of those now reported for "duty in the trenches" would, under different and favorable circumstances, be receiving medical treatment; and I have less hesitation in declaring it as my opinion that of this number, for "duty in the trenches," 50 per cent. would, on trial, be found unfit to encounter the fatigues incident to the life of the soldier in the field.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMING,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.*

[Inclosure D.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
Trenches, July 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, inclosing a copy of one from General Pemberton, relative to supplies, &c., and on the two points involved, as far as my brigade is concerned, will state that I consider my brigade in tolerable condition; and though they are weak from forty-five days' confinement in the trenches on scant diet, still, I consider them equal to undergoing the fatigue which would be incident to our evacuation of this city, taking in view its importance and the interest of our Confederacy.

Yours, respectfully,

STEPHEN D. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

General C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding Division.*

[Inclosure E.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
July 1, 1863.

GENERAL: In reply to your inquiries as to the condition of my troops and their ability to make the marches and undergo the fatigue necessary to accomplish a successful evacuation, I have the honor to report that the condition of my troops is not good. Owing to the reduced quantity and quality of the rations on which they have subsisted for six weeks past, to their close confinement in the trenches, constant exposure to

the intense heat of the sun and frequent rains, and to impure water they are obliged to drink, my men are much reduced in strength, and in many instances entirely prostrated. It would be utterly impossible for most of them to make a forced march of any distance. Many of my men are in the hospital, and many of those reported for duty in the trenches are extremely weak and unable to undergo the slightest fatigue. Perhaps on an average 200 men from each of my regiments, animated by patriotic motives and a desire to be free, might be able to make a march of 10 or 15 miles and still be in a condition to give battle to the enemy, but hardly more than this number.

The spirits of my men are good, and I believe that almost to a man they would be willing to make vigorous efforts and to strike a blow for freedom; but I regret to say that two-thirds are unable to endure a march of 10 miles.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. REYNOLDS,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding Division, &c.*

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Ordnance and stores at Vicksburg.

3-inch rifled guns, complete	2
6-pounder bronze guns, complete	2
12-pounder iron howitzers	3
Caissons	9
Traveling forges	4
Battery wagons	4
Sets lead harness	48
Sets wheel harness	24
Small-arms, complete	8,472
Accouterments, complete	8,472
Rounds per man	65
Rounds per gun	100

No. 78.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
May 22, 1863—11.45.

SIR: The enemy have been repulsed along my front; they have made a lodgment in the ditch of left work, and they have a stand of colors in the work. The work is full of our men. I can't reach them in the ditch. They made a gallant assault, and have lost a great many men.

STEPHEN D. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General STEVENSON.

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HEADQUARTERS LEE'S BRIGADE,
May 22, 1863.

GENERAL: The angle is carried and the enemy's colors taken. It was a gallant affair. They are still in the ditch and on the ridge.

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN D. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

General STEVENSON.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S BRIGADE,
May 22, 1863.

GENERAL: I send you the flag taken by Texans, under the lead of our gallant Lieutenant-Colonel [E. W.] Pettus, Twentieth Alabama Regiment. It was as gallant an act as I have ever seen during the war. I have pledged myself to give it to its captors. I beg that you and General Pemberton will bear me out.

I send this by the gallant Lieutenant Martin, who has been wounded.

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN D. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

General STEVENSON.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded, with the request that you will permit the colors to be retained by the captors.

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
Demopolis, Ala., July 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in our operations during the siege of Vicksburg by the troops under my command, consisting of the Twentieth Alabama Regiment, Col. I. W. Garrott; Twenty-third Alabama, Col. F. K. Beck; Thirtieth Alabama, Col. C. M. Shelley; Thirty-first Alabama Regiment, Lieut. Col. T. M. Arrington; Forty-sixth Alabama Regiment, Capt. George E. Brewer; Waul's Texas Legion, Col. T. N. Waul; Waddell's battery, Capt. J. F. Waddell; Drew's battery, Lieut. W. J. Duncan; the Hudson Battery, Lieutenant [Milton H.] Trantham; Captain Haynes' company (E), First Louisiana Artillery, and a section of the Vaiden Artillery, Lieutenant [Elbert M.] Collins:

On the morning of May 17, our works at Big Black Bridge having been carried by the enemy, our army was ordered to retire to our intrenchments around Vicksburg. My brigade was ordered to cover the retreat across the river after the works were carried, and was accordingly posted along the banks for that purpose, where it remained until relieved by Baldwin's brigade, Smith's division, which brought up the rear.

By an error in the transmission of an order, the Twenty-third Alabama Regiment, Col. F. K. Beck, remained at the bridge after Baldwin's brigade had been withdrawn, and gallantly engaged the enemy during the entire day, leaving the position about midnight and joining the brigade at Vicksburg.

The city of Vicksburg was invested on May 18, the enemy having regularly surrounded it and commenced their parallel approaches. The position occupied by my brigade was immediately to the right of the railroad, with its left resting on that road. All the knolls in front of my line were at once seized by the enemy and batteries erected thereon for their artillery, their sharpshooters in the mean time keeping up a continuous and annoying fire.

On May 19, 20, and 21, the enemy's forces were massed, under cover of their artillery and sharpshooters' fire, in the ravine a few hundred yards in front of our lines.

At about 10 a. m. on the 22d, a gallant assault was made upon our works from the right of my position to the extreme left of our line on the river. The assault upon my front was a determined one, but was handsomely repulsed, with a considerable loss to the enemy. They succeeded, however, in carrying an angle of the work immediately to the right of the railroad, and in planting two colors upon the parapet, which remained there for several hours. The angle was finally assaulted and carried by a gallant band of Waul's Texas Legion, under the command of the intrepid Lieut. Col. E. W. Pettus, Twentieth Alabama Regiment. This brave officer, assisted by Major [O.] Steele and Captain [L. D.] Bradley, of the Legion, and the heroic Texans, captured the colors of the enemy and about 50 prisoners, including a lieutenant-colonel. A more daring feat has not been performed during the war, and too much praise cannot be awarded to every one engaged in it.

All the troops under my command behaved well during the assault, and inflicted severe loss upon the enemy. Waul's Texas Legion particularly distinguished itself, under its brave colonel, by its coolness and gallantry, as did also a portion of Colonel [T. P.] Dockery's Arkansas regiment. The Twentieth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first Alabama Regiments attracted my attention by their good conduct during the day. The above-mentioned commands are those which particularly came under my personal observation during the assault.

From May 22, the enemy seemed to have abandoned the idea of carrying our works by assault, and from that time commenced pushing their works gradually, but industriously, toward ours, up to July 4, when the city was surrendered, at which time their trenches at several points on my line were within 30 feet of our works. As each of their ditches was completed, it was filled with sharpshooters, who kept up a continuous fire upon our lines. The enemy had also from fifteen to thirty pieces of artillery in front of my line, which kept up a heavy fire during both night and day. The fire from their small-arms commenced generally about half an hour before daylight, and continued until about dark in the evening. There was no relief whatever to our men, who were confined for forty-seven days in their narrow trenches without any opportunity of moving about, as there was during the day a perfect rain of Minie balls, which prevented any one from showing the least portion of his body, while at night, in consequence of the proximity of the enemy, it was impossible for the men to leave their positions for any length of time. After about the tenth day of the siege the men lived on about one-half rations, and on even less than that toward its close.

During the whole time the troops under my command exhibited cheerfulness and good spirit, feeling confident that they would finally be released. Physically they were much weakened by their arduous duties and poor rations, and at the time of the surrender I did not consider more than one-half of my men able to undergo the fatigues of the field.

The officers who particularly attracted my attention were: Colonel [Isham W.] Garrott, Twentieth Alabama, the pure patriot and gallant soldier, who was killed on June 17 while in the fearless discharge of his duties. Respected and loved by all who knew him, a more attentive and vigilant officer was not in our service. Col. T. N. Waul, commanding Texas Legion, by his dashing gallantry and coolness, inspired every one around him with confidence, and handled his Legion with skill. Colonels Beck and Shelley were particularly brave and vigilant. Colonel [E. W.] Pettus, Twentieth Alabama, won the admiration of every

one by his daring on May 22, and by his uniform good conduct during the remainder of the siege. Lieutenant-Colonels [J. B.] Smith, Thirtieth Alabama; Arrington, Thirty-first Alabama; [B.] Timmons and ———, of Waul's Legion; Major [George W.] Mathieson, Thirty-first Alabama; Captains [John C.] Francis, Thirtieth Alabama, and Brewer, Forty-sixth Alabama, and Captains Waddell and [L. B.] Haynes, and Lieutenants Duncan and Collins, commanding batteries and sections of artillery, were gallant and vigilant.

Maj. John J. Reeve, assistant adjutant-general of the division, was with me on the lines upon several occasions, and particularly attracted my attention by his daring and coolness during the assault on the 22d.

Captain [J. J.] Conway, the engineer in charge of the works on my line, was active and energetic in the discharge of his duties, and was unceasing in his efforts during night and day to check the approach of the enemy.

Of my personal staff I would mention the uniform cool and gallant conduct of Capt. William Elliott, assistant adjutant-general, who was always at the post of danger, inspiring confidence by his example. Capt. W. H. Johnson and Lieut. H. N. Martin, acting aides-de-camp, and Capt. J. R. Curell and Lieutenant [S. M.] Underhill, volunteer aides, behaved with gallantry during the siege.

I would also mention Mr. West, who was serving on my staff; my orderly (L. B. Murphy, Forty-sixth Alabama Regiment), and my couriers (Hill and J. M. Simpson), who were always gallant and at their posts.

A correct list of the casualties in the different regiments and companies cannot yet be furnished, as the reports have not been received from their commands.

Very respectfully,

STEPHEN D. LEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Stevenson's Division.

ADDENDA.

VICKSBURG, *July* 3, 1863.

I do not think it is time to surrender this garrison and post yet. Nor do I think it practicable to cut our way out. When it is time to surrender, the terms proposed by Grant are as good as we can expect.

I still have hopes of Johnston relieving the garrison.

STEPHEN D. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

No. 79.

Report of Capt. A. C. Roberds, Twenty-third Alabama Infantry.

ENTERPRISE, MISS., *July* 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on May 17 the Twenty-third Alabama was ordered to take position on either side of the railroad on west bank of Big Black River, and hold the enemy in check should they attempt to cross. At this time the bridge was burning. Owing to the fact that the regiment did not receive the order to fall

back when the rest of the army retreated toward Vicksburg, Colonel [F. K.] Beck, commanding Twenty-third Alabama, held his position during the whole of the 17th under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters, which we returned with effect.

At 1 a. m. of May 18, we took up the line of march, and consequently did not reach Vicksburg until late in the morning of the 18th. In the afternoon we were ordered to take our position in the trenches with the rest of our brigade, the Twentieth Alabama occupying our right and the Thirty-first Alabama on our left. The Twenty-third Alabama held the position assigned it during the siege under an incessant fire from the enemy in our front. The artillery fire was severe during the whole siege, with occasional brief intermissions. At times it was excessively heavy. During the whole time the men and officers discharged their duty with firmness and steadiness. The fire from our trenches upon the enemy was slow and deliberate. We did not waste our powder, but no Abolitionist could show his head without danger from ball or buckshot. The necessity for constant watchfulness made the sentinel duty at night heavy and wearing, but the men, with a noble devotion to the cause in which their hearts are enlisted, stood to their posts with patience and cheerfulness. The enemy, much to the regret of the men, made no direct attack on the trenches which the Twenty-third Alabama held, but they received a heavy and effective fire from us as they came into range of our guns in their attempts on the left and right of our brigade.

Owing to Colonel Beck's having his leg badly broken by a kick from a horse on the march from Vicksburg to this place, the duty has devolved on me, as the senior with the regiment during the siege, to make this report. I regret this, as our gallant colonel would doubtless have had a more extended report to make. I trust he will see fit to make an additional report when able, that honor may be given to whom honor is due.

Below you will find a statement of the casualties in this regiment from May 17 to July 4, inclusive. Casualties in Twenty-third Alabama during the siege of Vicksburg: Killed, 17; wounded, 15.

Lieut. M. A. Cobb, an efficient and gallant officer, was severely but it is hoped not dangerously wounded in the head. Two of those included in the wounded have since died of their wounds.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. C. ROBERDS,
Captain Company C, Twenty-third Alabama.

Capt. WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

No. 80.

Report of Maj. George W. Mathieson, Thirty-first Alabama Infantry.

ENTERPRISE, MISS., *July* 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with a circular issued from brigade headquarters this evening, requiring regimental commanders to furnish a report of the part taken during the siege of Vicksburg by their respective commands, and as I was commanding the Thirty-first Alabama Regi-

ment the greater portion of the time, I have the honor, very respectfully, to forward you this as my report.

On May 18, we took our position in the trenches on the right of the railroad, occupying the third redoubt, with Colonel [F. K.] Beck's regiment (Twenty-third Alabama) on my right and Colonel [Charles M.] Shelley's (Thirtieth Alabama) on my left. Nothing occurred during that day and night to interrupt us.

On the 19th, about 12 o'clock, the enemy began to take a position in my front, and opened a severe fire from his sharpshooters. During the following night he planted several pieces of artillery, and on the morning of the 20th began a heavy cannonade, which continued throughout the day and a portion of the ensuing night. It annoyed us very much, but did very little damage. A continuous fire was kept up by his sharpshooters and cannoneers until the day of May 22, when a heavy column of infantry appeared in front, and attempted to charge my position. The men of my command poured a heavy fire into their ranks for about an hour, when the main body retired, but continued the sharpshooting and cannonading until dark. His killed and wounded lay thick on the field, and he was evidently badly crippled. I do not know the precise amount of his loss, but think it must have been 150 or 200 in killed and wounded. Our loss was very small. We had 1 man killed near the redoubt. In the redoubt we had one 12-pounder howitzer, which did good service during the charge. The enemy permitted his dead and wounded to remain on the field until the evening of the 25th, when there was a truce of a few hours to allow his dead to be buried. A constant fire was continued from day to day until the morning of July 4, when the city was surrendered.

The officers and men of my command submitted to the hardships and privations of the siege with great endurance and patience. The strength of the regiment during the time we remained in the trenches ranged from 220 to 250 men.

Below I give you a list of the killed and wounded in the command: Killed, 21; wounded, 37.

Respectfully submitted.

G. W. MATHIESON,
Major, Commanding Thirty-first Alabama.

Capt. WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 81.

Report of Capt. George E. Brewer, Forty-sixth Alabama Infantry.

PAROLE CAMP,
On march, July 21, 1863.

Report of siege of Vicksburg for the Forty-sixth Regiment Alabama Volunteers from May 18 to July 4:

After the defeat at Champion's Hill (alias Baker's Creek), during which fight the field officers and part of the staff of the regiment were either killed or captured, the regiment with the army fell back to Vicksburg, where they were closely besieged by the enemy.

The regiment entered the trenches on May 18, and were steadily under

fire both from small-arms and artillery from May 19 till July 4, the day of the surrender. Their position was in rear of the redoubt upon the immediate right bank of and in the railroad, and upon the left of the position held by Major-General Stevenson's division. The regiment was commanded during part of the siege by Capt. George E. Brewer, senior captain, and the remainder of the time by Lieutenant-Colonel [E. W.] Pettus, of the Twentieth Alabama, until the death of Colonel [Isham W.] Garrott, of the Twentieth Alabama, when Captain Brewer again returned to the command.

The enemy made a severe assault on May 22 upon the portion of the works habitually held by the regiment, but which had been previously temporarily relieved from duty in the trenches, but were brought up during the charge to re-enforce those which occupied their places.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pettus, who commanded at the time, greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry. The enemy were successfully repulsed. The regiment, without any display of peculiar bravery, behaved itself well and endured the privations of the siege with laudable patience.

The following is a list of the casualties in the different companies composing the regiment during the siege.*

The above is respectfully submitted.

GEO. E. BREWER,
Captain, Commanding Forty-sixth Regiment Alabama Volunteers.

No. 82.

Report of Col. A. W. Reynolds, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

On the morning of May 18, my brigade was assigned its position on the line of intrenchments, on the left of General Barton, whose brigade occupied the extreme right, my left resting on the Hall's Ferry road, and on the right of General Cumming. The Thirty-first Tennessee, Fifty-ninth, and five companies of the Third Tennessee Regiment, were assigned to the ditches; the Forty-third Regiment and five companies of the Third Tennessee Regiment held as a reserve. The artillery, consisting of five light pieces, under Captain [F. O.] Claiborne, were posted in the center and right center—one piece, under Captain [Max. Van D.] Corput, on the left center; one section, under Lieutenant [E. L.] Bower, on the right; one piece, under Sergeant Hairston, on the right center, and one 18-pounder siege piece on the left center, under Lieutenant [George P.] Crane.

In taking my position, I found the works so weak and easily enfiladed that it was necessary to fill up some of the trenches and dig others; consequently I did so, and erected new redoubts on the line for my artillery.

On the night of the 18th, I threw out a line of skirmishers or pickets about half a mile in front of my works. Each officer and soldier was assigned his place in the rifle-pits, and my reserves in proper position.

* Nominal list shows 2 officers and 13 men killed, 1 officer and 44 men wounded, and 19 officers and 298 men surrendered.

The precaution of throwing out pickets at some distance in front had the effect of keeping the sharpshooters of the enemy at a distance, and prevented my line being annoyed, as those on the left of me had been from the beginning, besides giving me the opportunity of strengthening my works unmolested. Notwithstanding my line for the time being but little harassed by the enemy in my front, it was greatly annoyed by the shells from the gunboats and mortars established on the peninsula and in the river, which opened daily upon our rear.

About May 29, the enemy by a superior force drove in my picket line. After nightfall I attacked them in turn and re-established my line.

On June 1, the enemy established a battery about 800 yards in my front and opened fire upon me. This gun, however, was soon silenced by Captain Claiborne's rifle pieces.

On the nights of June 3 and 4, the enemy placed in position four guns of heavy caliber, which opened on the 5th at daylight. These guns continued to play upon my works incessantly throughout the siege, except at night and a few hours during the heat of the day.

On June 9, several 20-pounder Parrotts were mounted within 400 yards of our line, our pickets having been gradually withdrawn, those of the enemy having advanced to within 75 yards of our line, throwing up works much stronger than those occupied by our troops. These intrenchments were continuous along my entire line. The sharpshooters were numerous, and kept up such a continual fire that to show any part of the body above the parapet was almost certain to be struck. Frequent sorties from my line were made at night, driving the enemy from their intrenchments and filling them up. Owing to the superior force of the enemy, it was impossible to hold the position gained. The fire increased daily, as the enemy would mount additional guns and increased their number of sharpshooters. This incessant firing continued until the afternoon of July 3, when it ceased, and the garrison capitulated.

Early in the siege the Forty-third Tennessee Regiment, Colonel [J. W.] Gillespie commanding, re-enforced General [S. D.] Lee, and bore its part in repulsing the charges on his line. During these forty-seven days, under the terrific fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry, the officers and men of the brigade bore themselves with constancy and courage. Often half fed and illy-clothed, exposed to the burning sun and soaking rains, they performed their duty cheerfully and without a murmur.

During the siege many valuable lives were lost. Among others I would mention the names of Capt. F. O. Claiborne, Third Maryland Battery, and Major [J. C.] Boyd, Third Tennessee Regiment. The former was killed on the evening of June 24, while gallantly fighting at his guns; the latter died from exposure. No more gallant officers ever gave up their lives for their country.

The officers of my staff performed their duties faithfully and promptly. Major [C. W.] Phifer, my assistant inspector-general, Capt. W. H. Claiborne, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. William A. M. Patton, my aide, were conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct throughout the siege.

The lists of my killed and wounded I have already forwarded to your headquarters.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. W. REYNOLDS,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Stevenson's Division.

No. 83.

Report of Col. T. N. Waul, Texas Legion.

HEADQUARTERS WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION,
Demopolis, July 30, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to the orders of the lieutenant-general commanding, I have the honor to report the part taken by Waul's Texas Legion in the defense of the city of Vicksburg.

The portion of the Legion which entered the city on May 17, and was present during the siege, consisted of eleven companies of infantry, one company of artillery, a detachment of mounted scouts, and a battalion of Zouaves, attached to the command. Captain Wall's battery of artillery was ordered to report to General Forney, under whose command it remained until the capitulation; the rest of the command, placed in reserve by order of the lieutenant-general, were present on the 18th and 19th at the different points on Generals Smith's and Forney's line assaulted by the enemy, or where an attack seemed imminent.

In the afternoon of the 19th, ordered to report to General Stevenson, the command was placed in the rear of General [S. D.] Lee's brigade, it being the most assailable and threatened point on General Stevenson's line.

On the morning of May 22, the enemy opened with a fierce and incessant fire of artillery, which continued for two hours. After the cannonading ceased, the enemy moved in distinct and separate columns against each of the salient points in General Lee's front, their forces massed in the rear. The advance and supporting columns started at a double-quick, with division front. Two companies of the Legion, under the command of Major [O.] Steele, were sent to support the garrison in the left redoubt. The remainder were ordered to the front, and took an active part in the defense of the line and the repulse of the enemy. Unprotected by breastworks, they were subjected to the most galling fire, and well they sustained the noble cause for which they fought, never relaxing, but [fighting] with increased ardor, until the last of the enemy was prostrated or driven from their sight. The loss was very severe, particularly so in officers, every officer of the staff present being either killed or seriously wounded. Assistant Adjutant-General [Louis] Popendieck and Aide-de-Camp Simmons, after exhibiting the most gallant and daring conduct in extending orders under the incessant stream of shell and Minie balls, fell, leaving an undying record of their courage and dauntless bearing.

After the repulse of the advance columns of the enemy, it was perceived that a party more daring had crossed the ditch of the redoubt on the left, planted two flags upon the parapet, entered a breach made by their artillery, taking a few prisoners and driving the garrison from the angle of the fort. Alive to the importance of the position, General Lee issued and reiterated orders to Colonel [C. M.] Shelley, commanding the Thirtieth Alabama, and Lieutenant-Colonel [E. W.] Pettus, commanding the Twentieth Alabama, who occupied the fort, to retake it at all hazards, offering the flags to the command capturing them. After several vain attempts, they refused to volunteer, nor could the most strenuous efforts of their chivalric commanders urge or incite them to the assault. General Lee then directed the colonel of the Legion to have the fort taken. He immediately went, taking with him one battalion of the Legion to aid or support the assailants, if necessary, informing Captain [L. D.] Bradley and Lieutenant [J.] Hogue, who re-

spectively commanded the companies that had been previously sent as a support to the garrison. These gallant officers not only willingly agreed, but solicited the honor of leading their companies to the assault, not wishing to expose a larger force than necessary. Captain Bradley was ordered to select 20 and Lieutenant Hogue 15 men from their respective companies. Lieutenant-Colonel Pettus, thoroughly acquainted with the locality and its approaches, came, musket in hand, and most gallantly offered to guide and lead the party into the fort. Three of Colonel Shelley's regiment also volunteered. With promptness and alacrity they moved to the assault, retook the fort, drove the enemy through the breach they entered, tore down the stand of colors still floating over the parapet, and sent them to the colonel commanding the Legion, who immediately transmitted it, with a note, to General Lee. This feat, considered with the accompanying circumstances—the occupation by the enemy; the narrow pass through which the party had to enter; the enfilading fire of musketry and artillery they had to encounter in the approach; the unwillingness of the garrison, consisting of two regiments, to volunteer, and permitting the flags to float for three hours over their parapets; the coolness, courage, and intrepidity manifested—deserves the highest praise for every officer and man engaged in the hazardous enterprise. The enemy, driven from the fort, ensconced themselves behind the parapet in the outer ditch. Two companies were immediately ordered to the fort, to aid in dislodging the enemy. Many of the men mounted the parapet and fired into the ditch, subjecting themselves to the aim of its occupants and the concentrated fire from the enemy's lines. A few shell used as hand-grenades bursting among the enemy, soon caused them to surrender, although so soon as we ceased casting missiles, under cover of the approaching darkness, more than half of the number escaped. In the pursuit, Lieutenant-Colonel [J.] Wrigley, of the second battalion, captured the other stand of colors snatched by the enemy from the parapet, but dropped in his flight.

During the remainder of the siege the command was distributed in the rifle-pits and forts, forming nightly scouting parties, parties of reconnaissance, and supporting our working parties and pickets.

At 10 o'clock of the day of the capitulation the command marched out of the intrenchments with their colors flying and band playing. Having saluted their colors, they stacked arms and returned—prisoners under parole—into camp.

It is not thought necessary to enlarge upon the privations they suffered, in common with the rest of the garrison, their continued vigils, resolute and unwavering conduct under the necessary and continued exposure to which they were subjected, their desire for every post of danger, even when more than one-third of their number were killed or wounded, the command having lost more officers than the division (by far the largest in the army) to which they were attached.

The casualties were: Officers killed, 10; wounded, 37; missing, 1. Enlisted men killed, 37; wounded, 153; missing, 7. Total number killed, wounded, and missing, 245.

During the siege the command lost many of its ablest officers. Major [Allen] Cameron, Captains [Samuel] Carter and [J. A.] Ledbetter, and many others,* who nobly fell where their duty called them, encouraging and inspiring their men by their own example.

* Names of the other officers killed cannot be determined from the official records, there being no company rolls between December, 1862, and December, 1863.

I desire to acknowledge [my indebtedness] to both officers and men for their prompt and willing obedience to every order. The ordinary camp murmurings against commissaries and quartermasters were hushed. Scant rations were received with more pleasure than the most abundant heretofore. They entered fully into the wishes of the lieutenant-general to extend over the greatest length of time the provisions on hand. Actuated by the sole desire to hold the city and defeat the enemy, they were ready to obey, and with eagerness, any command that prudence or desperation might require.

In addition to those already mentioned, Maj. O. Steele greatly assisted, by his vigilance and promptness, in sustaining discipline and holding the command prepared for the most sudden emergency.

Capt. H. Wickeland's extensive military acquirements, his labors in addition to the command of his company, his courage and self-possession amid the hottest of the conflict, recommend him as a valuable officer.

Captain [J. B.] Fleitas, of the First Louisiana Zouaves, prompt and fearless, with his brave command, rendered essential support to the Legion through the eventful progress of the siege.

I am, respectfully,

T. N. WAUL,
Colonel, Commanding Waul's Texas Legion.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 84.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, C. S. Army, commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FORNEY'S DIVISION,
May 19, 1863.

GENERAL: Three regiments and one battalion of General Hébert's brigade repelled the attack of the enemy to-day, commencing at 2.30 p. m., advancing in three lines. They succeeded in getting immediately under the parapet of the battery, in position on the Graveyard road. Two colors were left within 10 feet of the works, but were not taken, on account of the very severe fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, and were either destroyed or taken away after dark.

Three attacks were made. In the first they were driven back; in the second the same result, and in the third they reached the parapet, as stated above. About 50 will cover the losses in front of this position, and perhaps one-fourth of these fatally.

Six batteries of theirs are now bearing immediately on the work on the Jackson road, and others on the Baldwin's Ferry road; one at the Ferguson house; another this side of the Ferguson house, and on the right of the railroad. I think they are moving artillery between the two roads. These batteries have kept up a continuous fire all day upon the works between the roads. Our losses among the troops between the roads will amount to about 37.

Their pickets to-night are advancing to the right of the Jackson road, and within 200 yards of our lines, and a line of battle was discovered late this evening in rear of these skirmishers. Our pickets, concealed, heard them say, "They would be in our lines in five hours." I have just recalled the Fortieth Mississippi, sent to Graveyard Hill this morning, and will place it in its old position.

The Parrott gun taken from the work on the Jackson road to the Graveyard Hill was moved by General Shoup to the left. I request that the chief of artillery be requested to examine that point. Our men are at work throwing up traverses, &c., making themselves more secure. The two guns at Graveyard Hill were dismounted; one at least is reported as rendered unserviceable; there is some doubt as regards the other. My men are in excellent spirits, and will behave as they should.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON.

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HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
May 22, 1863—12.15 [p. m.].

MAJOR: This is just received from General Moore:

Enemy repulsed from my right. Attacking again or advancing. Captured one stand of colors. Seem to have been driven out by Lee, though colors were in his works. Would like two regiments more.

Enemy attack from time to time. Hébert on Jackson road, to right and left, and also toward Graveyard road. I cannot, therefore, re-enforce Moore from Hébert. Green was sent to re-enforce Lee. We have now no reserve.

Have sent to Generals Smith and Bowen for re-enforcements.

The men are standing to the work.

Very respectfully,

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
May 22, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Enemy have been repulsed on Jackson road; now forming against General Hébert's left. The re-enforcements from General Bowen (one regiment) are there. A regiment from General Smith is near the point threatened. I cannot, therefore, send any troops to Generals Moore or Lee. General Moore has now a portion of Green's brigade with him; one regiment left with General Lee.

I send Major [S.] Croom in with the answers from General Moore and Colonel [A.] Smith, of his brigade.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General.

Major MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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MAY 22, 1863—2 to 7 o'clock [p. m.].

General Moore has repulsed the enemy again on his right. This has been the most severe fighting. The battery of the enemy has nearly demolished his works. He will attempt at once to take the battery. I

have sent him the Seventeenth Louisiana and half of Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana, sent me by General Smith.

We have also had hard fighting on my left, and on Jackson road. All quiet at these points now.

Very truly,

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General.

Major MEMMINGER.

[P. S.]—General Moore is again hotly engaged.

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HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *May* 23, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report (briefly) yesterday's operations. The sharpshooters and artillery of the enemy opened on my entire front early in the morning, and kept up an incessant fire during the whole day. Serious attacks were made and repulsed at three points on the line, namely:

1. On my extreme right (General Moore), and extending toward General Lee's front; two attacks; the first at 11 a. m. and the second at 5 p. m.

The enemy succeeded in getting in the ditch of the work on right of Baldwin's Ferry road. Shell with five-second fuses were thrown over on them. They did not, however, retire till after dark. The Second Texas (Col. Ashbel Smith) held this work, and captured a stand of colors, with the color-bearer. The road in front of this position was left covered with the dead bodies of the enemy. This position was most vigorously assailed, and the last assault was of longer duration than the assaults at the other points.

2. The works immediately on right and left of the Jackson road (General Hébert) were twice assailed. The troops making the assault were apparently of the Irish nation, as they carried the green flag, with golden harp and border, of that people. They advanced in platoon front, with scaling ladders. The enemy also succeeded in getting into the ditch in front of the work here, but were soon driven out. The enemy's loss was very heavy, and ours also was quite severe, particularly among the cannoneers.

3. On my left (General Hébert), and extending to General Smith's right, on the Graveyard road, three distinct and serious assaults were made. Each time the enemy was repulsed with great loss. The enemy advanced in three or more lines of battle. The first advanced as sharpshooters. This line kept up a constant fire over the parapets, under cover of which the second and third lines advanced.

The fire of the enemy's artillery has damaged our works at all three of these points considerably. Two of the 20-pounder Parrott guns on this line are disabled, and the 24-pounder siege gun on the Baldwin's Ferry road was disabled early yesterday morning. At the work on the right of the Baldwin's Ferry road the guns have been removed and the embrasures filled up. It is with great difficulty that we can procure spades and shovels to repair the damage done during the day. New works will have to be constructed on the Baldwin's Ferry road, and I earnestly request that spades and shovels be sent. The enemy remains in force opposite these three points.

The following are the casualties reported: In Moore's brigade—killed, 21; wounded, 56. In Hébert's brigade—killed, Major Yates, Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment; Captain Ryan, Twenty-first Louisiana Regiment;

Lieutenant Lehman, Twenty-third [Twenty-second] Louisiana Regiment, and 18 enlisted men. Wounded, 2 lieutenants and 37 enlisted men. Total in the division killed, 42; wounded, 117.

Everything is unusually quiet along the lines this morning, the enemy only firing occasionally with artillery and a few sharpshooters.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

P. S.—The troops on the entire line are in fine spirits. Their work will be well done.

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HEADQUARTERS FORNEY'S DIVISION,
May 24, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following as the result of yesterday's operations along my line:

On my right everything was unusually quiet. On the left there was occasional artillery firing and some sharpshooting, which was somewhat annoying and injurious. The enemy seem to be posting new batteries both on the Baldwin's Ferry and Jackson roads, from which they will probably soon open a heavy fire on our works.

The following are the casualties reported: In Moore's brigade—2 killed and 10 wounded. In Hébert's brigade—killed, Captain Graves, Thirty-eighth Mississippi Regiment; Lieutenant Murrell, Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, and 4 enlisted men. Wounded, Captain Baylis, Seventh Mississippi Battalion; Lieutenant Randolph, Third Louisiana, and 20 enlisted men. Total in division—killed, 8; wounded, 32.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
May 25, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report briefly the operations of yesterday along my line.

At dawn the enemy commenced his usual sharpshooting, and a little later opened from his batteries also; the fire from both, however, was much reduced. On the left, the enemy was busy throwing up intrenchments, and in front of the works, on the Jackson road, they pushed a sap to within 20 feet of the works. A few hand-grenades made them desist.

The Second Texas Regiment, of Moore's brigade, had, up to the morning of the 24th, collected from its front eighty-three stand of arms, and the Forty-second Alabama five. Most of them were Enfield rifles. They also obtained about 9,000 rounds of cartridges and 1,500 caps.

Casualties.—In Moore's brigade—wounded, 8 enlisted men. In Hébert's brigade—killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer and 1 enlisted man.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
May 27, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on yesterday the enemy continued his usual sharpshooting and artillery firing. Casualties in the division, 1 killed and 7 wounded. The enemy is making gradual approaches upon our works by digging trenches and throwing up breastworks and traverses. In this they are strongly supported by columns of infantry, and I do not see that it is practicable for us to attempt to stop them. We need at least one more regiment to be placed in the trenches along the Jackson road and between the two works on that road. There is a space along there now unoccupied by troops, the two regiments intended as a reserve for that point having been removed. This is, in my opinion, a matter of moment, and I wish the attention of the commanding general particularly called to it.

We have now no reserves for General Hébert's position, and, indeed, none for General Moore's, the Seventeenth Louisiana, although held in reserve, being in point of fact guarding two points now unoccupied by troops.

General Moore reports his men much worn in the trenches, and recommends that a portion of them be withdrawn during the day to a short distance from the trenches for rest. I would concur in this recommendation were it not that the enemy is so close at hand.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
Near Vicksburg, May 28, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report yesterday's proceedings along my line.

Before the works on Jackson road the enemy continues to work on his breastworks and trenches. We think, however, he has discontinued the work on the sap or mine within 20 feet of the work on Jackson road.

I inclose report of General Moore* in relation to the works of the enemy on his right.

Three regiments from General Bowen's division arrived yesterday evening, and are posted as follows, viz: One in the trenches along the Jackson road, and between the main works on either side of that road. The other two in reserve in Magazine ravine, between Jackson and Baldwin's Ferry roads.

The sharpshooting and artillery firing of the enemy slightly slackened.

Casualties.—Killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 8 enlisted men, all of Hébert's brigade.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See p. 380.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
May 29, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following casualties in my command on yesterday: Hébert's brigade, 2 killed; Moore's brigade, 10 wounded. Five of the latter casualties were caused by a shot passing through the parapet and exploding an ammunition chest.

I have just written a note to the engineer, giving him the following information, viz: That Colonel [S. D.] Russell, commanding Third Louisiana, reports that one of the enemy's works in his front (Jackson road) is assuming the shape of a formidable redoubt, and another is being loop-holed for sharpshooters; also that General Moore reports his parapet too slight to resist the enemy's shot, and makes the suggestion that cotton bales be placed against the parapet on the inside, and covered with about a foot of earth. I have asked the engineer to see to these two positions as soon as possible.

The object of the heavy firing of the enemy on General Moore's position early this morning (29th) is not known, as the shot passed entirely above the works.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
June 27, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of Brigadier-General Hébert, of the operations on his line on the afternoon and night of the 25th instant.*

The enemy has now retired from the parapet, which he had blown up, and our forces reoccupy it this morning, the sand-bags which the enemy had placed there serving as protection to our men. The enemy is digging again outside, probably mining again.

The report of Brigadier-General Moore for the same time shows nothing of particular interest. The enemy opened upon him from their trenches a very brisk and rapid, but ill-directed, fire of small-arms, with some artillery, which did but little damage. This was continued for about two hours and a half, commencing at 5 p. m. 25th instant.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
July 2, 1863.

MAJOR: For the information of the lieutenant-general commanding, I make the following synopsis of the operations along my line during yesterday and the day before:

In General Moore's line, on the night of the 30th ultimo, Lieutenant [William] Allen, of the Second Texas Regiment, succeeded in burning the remaining sap-roller on the Baldwin's Ferry road. He used turpentine fire-balls. At first the enemy pulled away the balls as fast as they

* See p. 371.

were thrown against the roller; but the officer threw over a loaded shell wrapped in cotton, saturated with turpentine, which exploded the moment the enemy seized it. After this the roller was soon burned. The other sap-roller had been previously burned by Lieutenant Burt, of Withers' artillery, who shot a piece of fuse into it from a musket. Since the burning of the sap-rollers the enemy seems to have given up extending his lines left of the Baldwin's Ferry road, and have begun what appears to be a mound, at which he is working industriously.

Yesterday they opened again from their trenches a brisk musketry fire, object not known. On General Hébert's line, at 1.30 p. m. yesterday, as the lieutenant-general is already informed, the enemy exploded a mine, perhaps two simultaneously, under the redan on the left of the Jackson road. The work was at the time defended by the Sixth Missouri Regiment. The enemy made no attempt to charge after the explosion. Perhaps he only wished to destroy life and weaken the position. In this he has succeeded but too well. The redan itself is entirely gone, and the interior line considerably weakened.

Immediately after the explosion, the enemy opened his batteries upon the point mined, doing considerable damage. He also opened from what is supposed to be a Cohorn mortar, which throws its missiles among the men with great accuracy, killing and wounding many, and tending much to dishearten the men. At the time of the explosion, 1 white man (sapper) and 8 negroes are reported to have been countermining in the redan, who were, of course, lost. Besides these, 1 man was killed and 20 wounded by the explosion in the Third Louisiana, which was on the left of the Sixth Missouri. Also 4 men of [William T.] Ratliff's battery wounded. The casualties in the Missouri regiment must have been numerous. They were not reported to me.

The sap-roller in front of the Thirty-eighth Mississippi Regiment, on the Jackson road, was burned last night by Capt. L. B. Taylor, of General Hébert's staff, by means of fire-balls, in the same manner as the one on Baldwin's Ferry road.

Yesterday bodies of infantry and artillery were observed from the Jackson road, moving to our right. There was nothing to indicate their destination.

I am, major, very respectfully,

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Enterprise, Miss., July 21, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding, of this date, calling for report of battles of Baker's Creek and Big Black River, and also of the operations during the siege of Vicksburg, I have to report that, on or about May 4, I relieved Major-General Stevenson, in command of the Second Military District, headquarters at Vicksburg.

During the battle of Baker's Creek, on May 16, my command consisted of the following troops, viz, my own division proper (Hébert's and Moore's brigades), Major-General [M. L.] Smith's division State troops, under General Harris, Colonel [T. N.] Waul's Texas Legion, and the heavy artillery, Colonel Higgins commanding, posted as follows: General Hébert, with his brigade, occupied the line along the Yazoo

River, from Haynes' Bluff to Mississippi River, General Moore, with his brigade and the State troops attached, guarding river front at Warrenton and the approaches from the lower ferries on Big Black River. One brigade of General Smith's division was posted in the city, guarding the river front. With the other two brigades of his division, with Waul's Legion attached, General Smith guarded the approaches to the city from the Hall's Ferry road around to the railroad bridge on the Big Black River; the heavy artillery at the batteries in town. Beside these troops thus posted in the vicinity of Vicksburg, there was also under my orders Colonel [S. W.] Ferguson, on the Upper Deer Creek and Sunflower River, with a few companies of infantry, a section of artillery, and a small force of cavalry. None of these troops were engaged in the battle of Baker's Creek. A portion of General Smith's command was engaged in the battle of Big Black Bridge. The part taken by them in that engagement will doubtless be reported through General Smith.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

On the morning of May 17, while the main body of the army was falling back to the intrenchments around Vicksburg, I reassumed command of my division proper, and, in pursuance of instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding, directed General Hébert to prepare to evacuate the post of Snyder's Mill, and to hurry into Vicksburg all commissary stores possible. For this purpose all available wagons were sent to him. In the afternoon of the same day, I was directed to place my division in the trenches. Accordingly, General Moore's brigade was brought at once from its position near Warrenton, and placed in the intrenchments on either side of the Baldwin's Ferry road. General Hébert was directed to march his troops to Vicksburg, bringing with him all ordnance and ordnance stores he could; to send up the Yazoo all boats at Haynes' Bluff, with orders that they should be fired rather than allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy; to send mounted men to watch the approaches from Bridgeport and the railroad bridge, and to leave behind, at Snyder's, a few companies to keep up a show of occupation, with orders to destroy the heavy guns and other public property (previously prepared for destruction) whenever it would become evident the place would fall into the possession of the enemy, and then to make the best of their way to Vicksburg, or endeavor to escape across the Yazoo. A report of the proceedings of this detachment has, I presume, been made to the lieutenant-general commanding, by Col. I. W. Patton, who was by him sent back to attend to the matter.

The detachment rejoined its command in Vicksburg on the morning of the 18th. General Hébert arrived in Vicksburg, with his command, before daylight on the morning of the 18th, having succeeded in bringing with him, from Snyder's, besides all the light pieces, two 20-pounder Parrotts and a Whitworth gun. His troops were soon in the intrenchments on either side of the Jackson road. In bringing my troops from their former position, I directed them to drive inside of the fortifications all the beef-cattle, hogs, and sheep that had been collected from the surrounding country, and squads of mounted men had previously been sent out for this purpose.

On May 18, at about 1 p. m., Brigadier-General Shoup, of General Smith's division, reported the enemy advancing on his position, and, by direction of the lieutenant-generel, two of General Hébert's regiments were sent from his right to re-enforce his left. The whole of the division (the effective strength of which was about 4,700) was now in the trenches,

from the railroad, on the right, to Graveyard road, on the left, a distance of about 2 miles (Moore on the right, Hébert on the left). On this line there were twenty-seven pieces of artillery, most of which were field pieces. This number was afterward increased by three or four siege guns placed in rear of my right. Besides my own troops, Colonel Waul's Texas Legion was also assigned to me and held in reserve behind Moore's brigade. Brigadier-General Lee's brigade, of Major-General Stevenson's divison, was on my immediate right; Brigadier-General Shoup's brigade, of Major-General Smith's division, on my immediate left.

On the 19th, the enemy made his first assault on my extreme left and extending along Smith's division. He was several times repulsed, and finally fell back. By this time my entire division front was completely and closely invested. My skirmishers were withdrawn, and skirmishing prohibited (by order), in order to husband ammunition. During the next day the enemy kept up his sharpshooting and artillery fire, but made no assault.

On May 22, he assaulted three points on my line as follows: Three times on my extreme left and extending to General Smith's front, twice on the Jackson road, and twice on Baldwin's Ferry road, at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. These assaults were made by larger bodies and apparently with greater determination than those of May 19. Colonel Waul's Legion had previously been sent to General Stevenson; but Green's brigade, of Bowen's division, was in reserve behind my right, and assisted in repelling the attack at that point. There were also on this day two Louisiana regiments, of Smith's division, in reserve behind my division. The enemy was repulsed in each of his attempts, though he succeeded in getting a few men into our exterior ditches at each point of attack, from which they were, however, driven before night. Hand-grenades were used at each point with good effect. A color-bearer and two stand of colors were captured by the Second Texas Regiment, of Moore's brigade.

On this day the casualties in my division were 42 killed and 95 wounded. The loss of the enemy must have reached 2,000.

From this time to the close of the siege the enemy kept up an incessant fire of sharpshooting and cannonading, in the mean time planting batteries and continuing his approaches, the main points being the work on the Baldwin's Ferry road, the one on the Jackson road, and a point midway between the Graveyard and Jackson roads. Approaches were also made on my extreme left; but this point was, properly speaking, under the supervision of Major-General Smith.

On or about June 2, my line was contracted by closing in to the right, in consequence of its close investment and the reduction of its numbers by casualties, my left now resting midway between the Graveyard and Jackson roads. The approaches at all the above-mentioned points were brought to within easy hand-grenade distance, and mines were pushed forward under the works. The enemy made strenuous efforts to possess himself of the main work on the Jackson road, defended by the Third Louisiana Regiment, the occupation of which by him would necessitate the abandonment of our trenches for a considerable distance to the right and left, as it would give him an enfilade fire either way. Opposite this point he planted a number of heavy siege guns, with which he made a serious breach in the parapet of the redan. The fire of these guns was, however, in a great measure diverted by the fire of a 10-inch mortar, which we had planted close in the rear of our lines. We were only permitted to retain this mortar a few days, when it was again removed to the right and its place supplied by a 9-inch Dahlgren gun, which the enemy disabled the second day after it opened fire.

On June 25, at about 5 p. m., the enemy sprung his first mine under the parapet of this work. The explosion effected a breach through which the enemy immediately attempted to charge, but was promptly and gallantly repulsed. The Sixth Missouri Regiment, which had been held in reserve, was on the spot immediately after the explosion, and its commander, Col. Eugene Erwin, was instantly killed while attempting to lead a charge over the works. Six men of the Forty-third Mississippi Regiment, who were in a shaft countermining at the time of the explosion, were buried and lost. At dark the enemy had possessed himself of the ditch and slope of the parapet, and our forces retired to an interior line a few feet back. This point was now re-enforced by a part of Colonel [F. M.] Cockrell's brigade, of Bowen's division, and work was resumed by the enemy and by us, they mining and we countermining, until July 1, at about 1 p. m., when the enemy sprung his second mine, which was much heavier than the first. The result was the entire demolition of the redan, leaving only an immense chasm where it stood. The greater portion of the earth was thrown toward the enemy, the line of least resistance being in that direction. Our interior line was much injured. Nine men who were countermining were necessarily lost, and a large number of those manning the works were killed and wounded. The enemy, however, made no attempt to charge, seeming satisfied with having materially weakened the position. I understand that the amount of powder used by the enemy in this explosion was one ton.

While all this was taking place on the Jackson road, the enemy was by no means idle at other points. At the work on the Baldwin's Ferry road his sappers had nearly reached the ditch. At this place we sprung a counter-mine, which was unfortunately a little premature.

The artillery, though well served, was of but little advantage to us during the siege. The enemy concentrated a heavy fire, dismounting or disabling gun after gun. To this fire we could make but a feeble response. Ammunition was scarce, and orders forbade its use except against advancing columns of infantry or batteries being planted. The proportionate loss of officers and men of the artillery was unusually great.

On July 1, I received a confidential note from the lieutenant-general commanding, informing me that unless the siege of Vicksburg was raised or supplies thrown in, it would be necessary very shortly to evacuate the place; that he saw no prospect of the former, and that very great, if not insuperable, obstacles were in the way of the latter, and calling for a report as to the condition of my troops, and their ability to make the marches and undergo the fatigues necessary to accomplish a successful evacuation. I laid the matter clearly before my brigade commanders, and they in turn before their regimental and battalion commanders. It was their unanimous opinion, in which I concurred, that although the spirit of the men was good, their physical condition and health was so much impaired by their long confinement in narrow trenches, without exercise and without relief, being constantly under fire and necessarily on the alert, and living upon greatly reduced rations, that they could not make the marches they would have to make and fight the battles they would have to fight against the greatly superior numbers that would be brought against them in making the attempt to break through the enemy's lines. I therefore favored a capitulation rather than make this attempt, attended, as I thought, with such little hope of success.

Finally, on July 4, at 10 a. m., in accordance with the terms of the capitulation, my troops were marched by regiments over the intrenchments, their arms stacked and left in possession of the enemy, while they returned to bivouac in rear of the trenches.

The siege of Vicksburg was a contest which tried more the endurance and resolution of the men and their company and regimental commanders than the skill of their generals.

My men during the siege did their duty and their whole duty to the entire satisfaction of their general, and I trust of their country. The patience with which my troops submitted to the many privations and hardships to which they were subjected, and the unabated courage and cheerfulness which they sustained throughout, are worthy of all praise, and merited a better fortune.

The casualties in my division during the siege were as follows: Hébert's brigade—killed, 203; wounded, 480. Moore's brigade—killed, 72; wounded, 385. Total—killed, 275; wounded, 865.*

I inclose herewith the reports of the brigade commanders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADDENDA.

Return of Casualties in Forney's Division during the siege of Vicksburg.†

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.			
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Enlisted men missing‡	Aggregate.
Hébert's brigade:						
Staff	1	------	1	------	------	2
3d Louisiana	4	45	10	109	7	175
21st Louisiana	2	14	7	43	1	67
22d Louisiana	2	11	1	22	1	37
36th Mississippi	4	24	5	67	1	101
37th Mississippi	1	16	6	50	7	80
38th Mississippi	3	32	5	32	2	74
43d Mississippi	1	24	------	33	------	58
7th Mississippi Battalion	3	14	2	31	------	50
Appeal Battery	2	2	1	4	------	9
Emanuel's battery	1	6	------	6	------	13
Pointe Coupée Artillery	1	3	------	5	------	9
Ratliff's battery	------	3	1	12	2	18
Ridley's battery	------	------	------	2	------	2
Total	25	194	39	416	21	695
Moore's brigade:						
37th Alabama	------	16	2	36	------	54
40th Alabama	------	18	1	38	------	57
42d Alabama	1	7	1	18	------	27
35th Mississippi	3	17	4	78	------	102
40th Mississippi	1	11	5	33	------	50
2d Texas	3	36	5	60	------	104
Sengstak's battery	------	4	1	6	------	11
Tobin's battery	------	1	1	11	------	13
Pioneer company	------	3	------	4	------	7
Total	8	113	20	284	------	425
Grand total§	33	307	59	700	21	1,120

* But see Addenda, following.

† For names of officers killed or died of wounds, as far as they can be ascertained by the official records, see p. 329.

‡ Deserters.

§ But see Forney's report, above.

Report of ordnance and ordnance stores lost in Forney's Division during siege of Vicksburg, Miss.

Command.	Guns and howitzers.											Small-arms.		
	30-pounder Parrotts.	20-pounder Parrotts.	10-pounder Parrotts.	2.9-inch rifles.	24-pounder howitzers.	18-pounder guns.	12-pounder Napoleons.	12-pounder howitzers.	12-pounder James' rifles.	6-pounder guns.	Whitworth guns.	Enfield rifles, caliber .577.	Muskets, caliber .69.	Rifles, caliber .54.
Hébert's brigade	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	8	....	4	....	1,000	750	750
Moore's brigade	1	....	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	4	1	1,500	1,000	500
Total*	1	2	4	3	3	3	2	9	2	8	1	2,500	1,750	1,250

[Indorsement.]

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *August* 25, 1863.

This division participated only in the fight of Snyder's Mill and the seige of Vicksburg. The above report is from the most reliable data on hand. Ordnance and ordnance stores were lost at Snyder's Mill, and the officer in charge (Colonel [Isaac W.] Patton) received special instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding. His report has not been received at these headquarters.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. P. BALL,
Major and Ordnance Officer, Forney's Division.

No. 85.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Louis Hébert, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS HÉBERT'S BRIGADE,
May 21, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, as far as can be ascertained, the effect of to-day's engagement on the line of my brigade. Soon after daylight, the enemy opened their batteries and line of sharpshooters, and kept up their fire with rapidity and serious effect during the day, to dark; even since an occasional shot is fired from one of their batteries. Besides undergoing the fire on my brigade front, my extreme right has suffered from the sharpshooters on the left of Brigadier-General Moore, and very severely from a battery in front of Brigadier-General Moore. This battery has been very effective against my headquarters.

The enemy's sharpshooters are in close proximity, and their batteries have injured much of our parapets. The two 20-pounder Parrotts remaining on my line have been dismounted, and are unserviceable. One

* The detailed statement of carriages, limbers, and caissons, and of artillery and small-arm ammunition, omitted. It shows 38 carriages, 37 limbers, 36 caissons, 5,520 rounds of artillery ammunition, and 281,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition.

12-pounder howitzer is disabled, though it may yet fire a few shots. Damages will be repaired as far as practicable to-night.

Casualties.—Killed: Captain Gomez, Twenty-third Louisiana Infantry; Captains Chrisman and Tatom, Thirty-sixth Mississippi, and 3 enlisted men. Wounded: Capt. C. A. Bruslé, aide-de-camp, and 12 enlisted men.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. S. CROOM, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS HÉBERT'S BRIGADE,
June 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, for two days before, the enemy had been advancing their works on the Jackson road, under the cover of cotton bales placed on a car, which car was moved along at will. Yesterday I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, of the Third Louisiana Regiment, to make an attempt to destroy this cotton, and, if necessary, I would order some volunteers to dash forward and fire the cotton. The lieutenant-colonel, however, invented a safer and a much simpler course. He procured spirits of turpentine and tow, and, wrapping his musket-balls with the same, fired them, with light charges, into the cotton bales. His attempt succeeded admirably. The cotton was soon burning, and our sharpshooters, having been well instructed, prevented the fire from being extinguished or the cotton rolled away. Lieutenant-Colonel Russell reports that the car and over twenty bales of cotton on it were destroyed. He says that the car was composed of the platform of a freight railroad car, and the wheels apparently iron. The car was at a distance of some 75 yards from our works when destroyed, at 10 p. m. yesterday. Lieutenant-Colonel Russell deserves commendation for his success.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. S. CROOM, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsement.]

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 9, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding. This report was not made until after my return from Vicksburg this morning.

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS HÉBERT'S BRIGADE,
June 26, 1863.

MAJOR: Kept out at the trenches during the entire night, and afflicted to-day with a fever, I have failed to this time to hand in my usual daily report.

The night of the 24th passed off with little firing on my line, and no change was visible, except the nearer approach of saps and the addition of newly thrown-up earth at several points.

During the 25th, the enemy continued his labors, but no movements of troops were seen. The skirmishing was as usual. At 5 p. m. rapid musketry firing on our right seemed to indicate an attack on the Baldwin's Ferry road and farther to the right. Up to about 5.30 p. m. there was no indication of a projected attack on the Jackson road. At that hour the enemy sprang his mine under the main redan, on the left of the road, and advanced to the assault. His attempt was a feeble one, and was easily defeated; but few of his men could be brought to mount the breach, and, with the exception of one officer (supposed to be a field officer, leading the forlorn hope), evinced [no] determination. He mounted the parapet, waved and called his men forward, but was instantly shot down. After his repulse, the enemy occupied the outer slope of our works, and from there commenced, accompanied by musketry fire, a terrific shower of hand-grenades upon our men. We replied with grenades and sharpshooters, and this species of combat is still going on this morning. Everything indicates that during the night the enemy did a great deal of work, and is likely to have started new mines. At any rate, he has given shelter in our outer ditch to his men by throwing up sand-bags, &c. He is now in position to appear in our works at any instant. As soon as any indication of an attack became apparent, Col. Eugene Erwin moved his reserve regiment (the Sixth Missouri Infantry) to the line. At the assault, he gallantly attempted to lead some of his men to follow him over the parapet. Whilst on the top he was instantly killed. In him the army has lost a true and distinguished soldier—one who promised to gain high rank and position.

After the first charge, the enemy attempted to advance by covering himself with logs and pieces of timber. He was made to fall back several times by the rapid and well-directed fire of a piece of our artillery commanded by Lieutenant [C. C.] Scott (Appeal Battery). He has, however, in the night succeeded in covering his men.

Three regimental flags alone were seen at any time, and it is my belief that the enemy never contemplated but an assault to secure the redan, and there hold. This he undoubtedly thought of doing during the confusion that would exist, as he conceived, in our troops. He was, however, quite mistaken, as the explosion created no dismay or panic among our brave officers and soldiers, and every one was ready for the foe before he appeared.

At the time of the explosion, 6 enlisted men of the Forty-third Mississippi Regiment were at work in the shaft, which our engineers were digging in the redan to meet the enemy's line. These soldiers were necessarily lost. Not another man was injured by the explosion. This is attributable to the shaft in question, which served as a vent upward to the force of the blast, and thus confined the breaking up of the soil to a shorter distance in the direction of the perpendicular of the redan.

At 10 p. m. Col. James McCown, with his Fifth Missouri Regiment (infantry), reported as re-enforcement. He was ordered by me to take position in the ravine, where the Sixth Missouri has been camped, in the rear of the Third Louisiana.

Colonel Cockrell, however, soon appeared in the trenches as commander of the two Missouri regiments, and at once brought the Fifth to the line, generously relieving three companies of the fatigued Third Louisiana. The brave Missourians have added laurels to their already glorious renown. As to my own troops, I have but to say that they have done their duty nobly.

In the list of casualties, I deem it proper to include the Sixth and Fifth Missouri.

Casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
3d Louisiana	.....	6	2	19	Major [D.] Pierson and Lieutenant [W. P.] Renwick, Company B, wounded.
36th Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	3	
37th Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	3	Slightly wounded.
38th Mississippi	.....	1	.....	3	
43d Mississippi	.....	6	.....	5	Six buried by explosion of mine.
7th Mississippi Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	
21st and 23d [22d] Louisiana	.....	4	.....	7	The 4 killed and 6 of the wounded are of Captain [J. C.] Theard's company, Twenty-third Louisiana Regiment.
5th Missouri	.....	1	.....	7	
6th Missouri	2	1	2	20	Colonel Erwin and Lieut. W. S. Lipscomb, Company A, killed; Capt. John D. Parsons and Lieut. James R. Harper, Company I, wounded.
Appeal Battery	.....	.....	1	.....	Lieutenant Scott slightly wounded.
Emanuel's battery	.....	.....	.....	1	
Total	2	19	5	68	

Total killed and wounded in Hébert's brigade	61
Total killed and wounded in Fifth and Sixth Missouri Regiments	33
Total	94

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. S. CROOM, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS HÉBERT'S BRIGADE, *July* 1, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that at about 1.30 p. m. the enemy sprang another and a larger mine under the main redan of the work on the left of the Jackson road, this time destroying the parapet of the redan. Our interior work is uninjured. The enemy attempted no immediate charge after the blast, but opened a brisk artillery fire. The change occasioned exposes a portion of our troops heretofore protected, and there is necessity of immediate work, both to strengthen our interior line and give more protection to exposed points. Lieutenant Blessing, assistant engineer on this portion of the line, was wounded a few hours since. I earnestly ask that some other officer be immediately sent to replace him.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. S. CROOM, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *July* 1, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the lieutenant-general, and with the request that an engineer officer be detailed at once in the place of Lieutenant Blessing.

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS HÉBERT'S BRIGADE, *July* 2, 1863.

Major-General FORNEY:

GENERAL: In answer to your note of this date giving copy of a note to you from the lieutenant-general commanding, of yesterday, inquiring—

into the condition of the troops, and their ability to make the marches and undergo the fatigues necessary to accomplish a successful evacuation—

I respectfully state that, with the permission granted by your note, I have consulted with and obtained the opinions of my most trustworthy and reliable officers, confidentially placing before them the question of *cutting out*. I asked them if their men were physically able to "make the marches and undergo the fatigues necessary." Without exception all concurred in one single and positive opinion—*that their men could not fight and march* 10 *miles in one day;* that even without being harassed by the enemy or having to fight, they could not expect their men to march 15 miles the first day; hundreds would break down or straggle off even before the first lines of the enemy were fairly passed. This inability on the part of the soldiers does not arise from want of spirit, or courage, or willingness to fight, but from real physical disability, occasioned by the men having been so long shut up and cramped up in pits, ditches, &c., in the trenches; many are also in ill-health, who still are able to remain in the works. The unanimous opinion of my officers I fully concur in, and I unhesitatingly declare that it is my sincere conviction that, so far as my brigade is concerned, it cannot undergo the marches and fatigues of an evacuation. The spirit of my men to fight is unbroken, but their bodies are worn out. Left to their choice to "surrender" or "cut their way out," I have no doubt that a large majority would say "cut out." But the question to my mind for me to answer is not between "surrender" and "cutting out;" it is are my men able to "cut out." My answer is *No!* I believe, general, the above is an answer to your note, but I may be permitted to state that most of my brigade are Mississippians, who I am confident will leave the ranks, and, throwing away their arms, make their way home the moment we leave our works. So long as they are fighting for Vicksburg they are as true soldiers as the army has, but they will certainly leave us so soon as we leave Vicksburg. If caught without arms by the enemy, they will be no worse off than other prisoners of war. If they succeed in getting home, they will not be brought back to the army for months, and many not at all, as the homes of many are within Federal lines. I conclude, general, by repeating that I am convinced that my brigade is not—

in condition to make the marches and undergo the fatigues necessary to a successful evacuation.

And I unhesitatingly state that I could not expect to keep together one-tenth of my men a distance of 10 miles.

I am, general, sincerely yours,

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS HÉBERT'S BRIGADE,
Vicksburg, July 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report:

On May 17 last, I was stationed at Snyder's Mill, on the Yazoo River, in command of the Confederate forces at that point. This position I had occupied since January 2.

On May 17, at 11 a. m., I received orders to prepare to evacuate the place and to send into Vicksburg the commissary stores, and to have driven in all the cattle, hogs, and sheep that could be gathered in the neighboring country. Having but a very small number of wagons and but a few mounted men, I, however, commenced carrying out my instructions as far as practicable. At 2.45 p. m. I received orders to send to Vicksburg all ordnance stores, and to prepare to spike or destroy the heavy guns. All remaining wagons were loaded with ordnance stores, and Col. Isaac W. Patton put to work to prepare the guns for spiking or destruction. Colonel Patton was the commander of my heavy artillery. At 5.30 p. m. I received the orders to march my command to Vicksburg, leaving two companies at Snyder's Mill, under an efficient officer, to keep up a show of occupation, and to spike or destroy the guns and destroy remaining stores when the enemy would be discovered approaching the position. At the same time I was ordered to send all our transports and store-boats then at Haynes' Bluff to the Upper Yazoo, above Fort Pemberton. All the boats left in the evening and night, carrying off such stores as were on board at the time. Lieut. Col. J. T. Plattsmier, with two companies of his regiment (the Twenty-first Louisiana), was assigned to the duty of holding the place and of destroying the guns and stores remaining when the necessity for so doing occurred.

Having made all arrangements possible under existing circumstances with reference to the post of Snyder's Mill, I moved with my command at 7.30 p. m. by the Valley road to Vicksburg, where I reported myself at 2.30 o'clock on the morning of May 18. I was immediately ordered to the trenches, with instructions to occupy the line commencing with the works on the immediate right of the Jackson road, and extending to the left, so as to occupy the main redan on the Graveyard road. These dispositions were all made by 8 o'clock in the morning. I found in the main redan, on the left of the Jackson road, one 20-pounder Parrott gun, of Waddell's artillery, under Lieutenant [T. Jeff.] Bates. Early in the day, Col. Isaac W. Patton received orders directly from the lieutenant-general commanding to return to Snyder's Mill for the purpose of disposing of the guns and stores left there. These orders relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Plattsmier of the charge I had assigned him, and I have therefore no report to make of what was really finally abandoned at Snyder's Mill.

On May 18, soon after my command had been placed in the trenches, the enemy made his appearance in front of my line, pressing forward on the Graveyard road, as if intending an assault. Taking one regiment and one battalion from my right, I sent them to re-enforce my left. After this change, and up to June 2, my troops were disposed as follows: Commencing with my right, in the main work, on the immediate right of the Jackson road, Twenty-first Louisiana Regiment (with Companies C and D, of the Twenty-third [Twenty-second] Louisiana Regiment, attached), Third Louisiana Regiment, Forty-third Mississippi Regiment, Thirty-eighth Mississippi Regiment, Thirty-seventh Mississippi Regiment, Seventh Mississippi Battalion, Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment. The artillery was distributed along the line, with a few pieces kept in reserve.

At about 3.45 p. m. on the 18th, the enemy opened artillery on the Graveyard road, but no attempt at a charge was made, as had been anticipated. His skirmishers pressed forward, however, and by night our skirmishers (by direction of the lieutenant-general commanding) were drawn into our lines, pickets alone being put out for the night.

By the morning of the 19th, the enemy had planted several batteries

along my front, on the Jackson and Graveyard roads, and his strong line of sharpshooters was within easy musket range of our works. He had also commenced his line of works, and, so far as my front was concerned, he may be said to have completed his investment. The peremptory orders to draw in our skirmishers, not to use our artillery except against advancing columns of infantry, or against artillery being placed in battery (all to save ammunition), allowed the enemy to at once make his investment a close one, and to commence his trenches, saps, &c., in close proximity to our works. From that time our entire line became subject to a murderous fire, and nearly every cannon on my line was in time either dismounted or otherwise injured.

At about 10 a. m. on May 19, an attack was made on the Graveyard road, extending along the front of Major-General Smith's right and the front of my two regiments and battalion on my left. Seeing the advancing columns, I directed Lieutenant Bates' 20-pounder Parrott and a 3-inch rifle piece of the Appeal Battery in the work on the Jackson road to open upon them. This was done with very good effect. The enemy, however, several times pressed on to the assault, but were as often repulsed, notwithstanding the effort of the officers. Before long he fell back discomfited, having suffered severely.

On the 21st and 22d, he rapidly pushed on his works in intrenching, sapping, constructing batteries, &c., under cover of heavy sharpshooting and cannonading.

On the 22d, he again advanced to the assault, and apparently with serious and strong determination. On my line his points of attack were the Jackson and Graveyard roads. He charged three times on the Graveyard road and twice on the Jackson road, but was as often repulsed with very heavy loss. A small number only succeeded in reaching our exterior ditch. At the redan of the Twenty-first Louisiana, a few scaling-ladders reached the outer ditch, but were not planted. By dark the enemy had fallen back, severely punished and discomfited. From that time he seemed to abandon all hope of taking our works by assault, and applied himself assiduously to the reduction of our line by regular and systematic approach.

On June 2, other troops having been ordered to occupy the works held by my left, I moved the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Mississippi Regiments and the Seventh Mississippi Battalion to the right, placing them as follows: The Thirty-eighth along the Jackson road, between the Third and Twenty-first Louisiana; the Seventh Battalion on the right of the Twenty-first Louisiana, and the Thirty-sixth Regiment on the right of the battalion, having massed the Third and Twenty-first Louisiana more compactly to give room for these dispositions.

In this order my troops remained until June 25, when, moving the Third Louisiana still to the left, room was made for the Sixth Missouri Regiment (Col. Eugene Erwin) between the Thirty-eighth Mississippi and Third Louisiana.

On this day (June 25), at about 5.30 p. m., and before the Sixth Missouri entered the trenches, the enemy sprang his first mine under the redan of the Third Louisiana, and made an effort to storm the breach effected. He was promptly met and signally repulsed. He, however, occupied our exterior slope and ditch, and till late in the night a brisk fight with sharpshooting and hand-grenades was kept up on both sides. At the time the mine was exploded, 6 enlisted men of the Forty-third Mississippi were at work in a shaft sunk in the terre-plein of the redan for the purpose of countermining. These men were all buried and lost. Col. Eugene Erwin sprang on the parapet to lead a charge against the

enemy in the exterior ditch. He was shot and instantly killed, the service thus losing a brave, accomplished, and distinguished officer.

In the mean time, before June 25, the enemy had placed heavy guns in very close range on the Jackson road and had demolished a large amount of our parapet. He had also, by erecting daily new batteries, approaching and elevating his sharpshooters, compelled us to work incessantly night and day repairing our parapets, constructing new lines, digging new pits, &c. He had also commenced shelling, with serious effect, from a mortar on the Jackson road.

From June 25 to July 1, he pressed forward his works and continued his telling fire on our line. On this last day, at about 1.30 p. m., he sprang his second mine under the main redan, on the left of the Jackson road. He, however, made no attempt to storm the breach, to the disappointment of our brave soldiers, who, though for a moment stunned by the fearful shock they sustained, were instantly ready to meet the foe and once more teach him that he could not take our works by assault.

The mine was a very heavy one. The entire left face, part of the right, and the entire terre-plein of the redan were blown up, leaving an immense deep chasm. Our interior works were materially injured. One sapper and 8 negroes, of the engineer department, occupied at countermining, were buried and lost, and the Third Louisiana lost 1 killed and 21 wounded and the Appeal Battery 4 wounded by the explosion. The loss of the Sixth Missouri by the mine I cannot state. It must have been serious.

During July 2 and up to 8 a. m. on the 3d, the enemy's fire was kept up as usual, our troops suffering more than before from his mortar shelling. At 8 a. m. on the 3d, all firing ceased by the sending out of a flag of truce. This cessation of hostilities continued to the end of the siege, the next day.

On July 4, at 10 a. m., in accordance with the terms of capitulation and orders received, my command stacked their arms in front of their lines, evacuated their trenches, and were marched to bivouac in the rear of our works, where they are now being paroled.

On May 19, Col. Charles [H.] Herrick reported to me for artillery duty in my brigade. He was at once assigned as chief of the artillery on my line. Proceeding to his duties, he found himself at the Graveyard road at the time of the assault of that day. Gallantly joining in the fight, he fell, mortally wounded, dying a few days after.

On May 21, Lieut. Charles A. Bruslé, aide-de-camp, received a painful wound in the shoulder by a Minie ball.

On July 1, before the explosion of the mine, Lieutenant [P. J.] Blessing, assistant engineer, was painfully wounded by a sharpshooter. This officer had been unremitting in his labors night and day during the siege, often showing a gallantry and devotion worthy of reward.

Casualties in the different regiments, battalions, and companies will appear in the list of names to accompany this report.

The above is a brief history of the part taken by my brigade in the siege of Vicksburg, terminated by the capitulation of July 4, 1863. I will not cite here individual acts of bravery and of devotion. I will not pass encomiums on officers and soldiers by name. With few, very few exceptions, all my officers and soldiers have proven themselves worthy of the admiration of the army and of the country. Forty-eight days and nights passed in the trenches, exposed to the burning sun during the day, the chilly air of night; subject to a murderous storm of balls, shells, and war missiles of all kinds; cramped up in pits and holes not large enough

to allow them to extend their limbs; laboring day and night; fed on reduced rations of the poorest kind of food, yet always cheerful—always ready and eager that the foe should advance; calm, resolute, their comrades falling around them at every instant under a fire they were forbidden to return. Such are the claims my noble officers and soldiers have upon the admiration of their countrymen. The list of casualties sufficiently attests that my brigade occupied and held unflinchingly one of the most exposed portions of the defenses of Vicksburg. Many a gallant spirit was sacrificed; let their memory be cherished and their names be honored.

Recapitulation of Casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
3d Louisiana	4	41	6	120
36th Mississippi	4	23	5	68
37th Mississippi	1	16	6	50
38th Mississippi	3	28	5	36
43d Mississippi	1	20	.....	37
7th Mississippi Battalion	2	12	4	32
21st and 23d [22d] Louisiana	4	25	8	66
Appeal Battery	2	2	1	6
Emanuel's battery	1	6	.....	8
Ratliff's battery	.....	3	1	13
Lowe's battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Coupée Battery	1	3	.....	5
Ridley's battery	.....	.....	.....	2
Brigade headquarters	1	.....	1	.....
Total	24	179	37	443

Total killed	203
Total wounded	480
Aggregate killed and wounded	683

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

NOTE.—The casualties may not be exactly correct, but are known to be nearly so.*

Maj. S. CROOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Forney's Division.

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HEADQUARTERS HÉBERT'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Demopolis, August 31, 1863.

SIR: In answer to your note of the 29th instant, received yesterday, I have the honor to transmit a list of ordnance left by me at Snyder's Mill when ordered thence to Vicksburg on May 17 last. It is impossible for me to give a list of ammunition and other stores left, for reasons given below. It is also impossible for me to state what ordnance and

* But see statement compiled from nominal list, appended to Forney's report, p. 369.

ordnance stores were lost at Snyder's, as will also appear by this communication. I will, however, state that I estimate that on average there were about 200 rounds of ammunition to each gun at Snyder's on the morning of May 17 before the movement for evacuation commenced. I quote as follows extracts from my report after the capitulation of Vicksburg, dated July 9:

On May 17 last, I was in command at Snyder's Mill. On the same day, at 11 a. m., I received orders to prepare to evacuate the place, and to send into Vicksburg the commissary stores, and to have driven in all the cattle, hogs, and sheep that could be collected in the neighboring country. Having but a very small number of wagons and but a few mounted men, I, however, commenced carrying out my instructions as far as practicable. At 2.45 p. m. I received orders to send to Vicksburg all ordnance stores, and to prepare to spike and destroy the heavy guns. All remaining wagons were loaded with ordnance stores, and Col. Isaac W. Patton put to work to prepare the guns for spiking or destruction. Colonel Patton was the commander of my heavy artillery. At 5.30 p. m. I received the orders to march my command to Vicksburg, leaving two companies at Snyder's Mill, under an efficient officer, to keep up a show of occupation, and to spike or destroy the guns and destroy remaining stores when the enemy would be discovered approaching the position.

* * * * * * *

Having made all arrangements possible under existing circumstances with reference to the post of Snyder's Mill, I moved with my command at 7.30 p. m. by the Valley road to Vicksburg, where I reported myself at 2.30 o'clock on the morning of May 18. I was immediately ordered to the trenches.

* * * * * * *

Early in the day Col. Isaac W. Patton received orders directly from the lieutenant-general commanding to return to Snyder's Mill, for the purpose of disposing of the guns and stores left there. These orders relieved Lieutenant-Colonel [J. T.] Plattsmier of the duty I had assigned him, and I have, therefore, no report to make of what was really finally abandoned at Snyder's Mill.

Colonel Patton, having received his orders directly from the lieutenant-general commanding, made me no report on his return to Vicksburg on May 19. I am not aware that he has made any report to department headquarters.

On May 17, several wagon loads of ammunition were sent from Snyder's Mill to Vicksburg. The amount sent in was known by my chief of ordnance, but this officer was, unfortunately, killed before he had sent in his report. I would estimate that at least one-half of the powder and cartridges, and perhaps one-half of the fixed ammunition, were brought into Vicksburg. I have reason to believe that the two 30-pounder Parrotts, one 24-pounder smooth-bore, the Whitworth gun, and the two 12-pounder howitzers (field brass pieces), given in the list, were brought into Vicksburg by Colonel Patton on May 18 or 19. I know of no ordnance or ordnance stores lost of my command during the siege of Vicksburg, and, therefore, have no statement to make for that period of time.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

R. R. HUTCHINSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

P. S.—It may be proper to state that at the surrender, on July 4, I stacked on my line, or left in the trenches, about 2,075 serviceable small-arms and five pieces of serviceable light artillery. One-fourth of the enlisted men had two pieces small-arms—one musket and one rifle. All other artillery was at the time unserviceable.

List of ordnance left at Snyder's Mill, May 17, 1863.

10-inch columbiads	2
8-inch columbiads	3
42-pounder smooth-bore	1
32-pounder rifles (banded)	2
32-pounder rifles (not banded)	2
32-pounder smooth-bore	1
32-pounder Navy	2
30-pounder Parrotts	2
24-pounder rifle	1
24-pounder smooth-bore	1
Whitworth gun	1
12-pounder howitzers, without caissons (field brass pieces)	2
Total number of guns	20

Respectfully,

JOHN G. KELLY,
Assistant Inspector-General.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

AUGUST 31, 1863.

No. 86.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John C. Moore, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MOORE'S BRIGADE,
May 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following casualties in my command during the day: Killed, 6; wounded, 12.

I had four guns disabled by the enemy's artillery, viz: One 18-pounder; one James, rifled; one Napoleon, 12-pounder, and one Parrott, 10-pounder. I hope to be able to have the two first mentioned and, perhaps, the Napoleon gun in working order by to-morrow morning. The enemy's fire has been exceedingly galling during the day; in some instances their shots passed entirely through the parapets, killing and wounding men on the inside. They have been able to concentrate the fire of three batteries, at widely distant points, on the same work. One of the most important works on my line has been without a gun in working condition since about 10.30 a. m.

The enemy has indicated no design of assaulting in my front during the day. Yesterday troops were massed and moved forward a short distance, but seemed deterred by a few well-directed shots. I fear the move has been deferred indefinitely.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. MOORE,
Brigadier-General.

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS MOORE'S BRIGADE, *May* 27, 1863.

SIR: I hope that I am not an alarmist, yet I cannot help feeling uneasy about the right of my line. All who have seen the position must acknowledge it to be the weakest in our whole line. The enemy occupies with his artillery a position with extended works as strong as ours. He has thrown up works for some twenty or twenty-five guns, all bearing on my right. Many of his guns are of much heavier caliber than

ours. If an assault is made again, I shall expect him to open with all his pieces, as he can keep up the fire without danger to his own troops until they come almost up to our works. I have had two or three works thrown up, just in rear of my line, and have had some hope that I would get guns of heavy caliber to place in them. I see but little prospect of getting them. If it is intended to give me any, I beg that it will not be put off until it is too late. The troops I have now are just sufficient to fill the trenches.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. MOORE,
Brigadier-General.

Major CROOM, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
Near Vicksburg, May 28, 1863.

With our present means, I do not see that anything more can be done to support General Moore than has already been effected. The Seventeenth Louisiana Regiment is now occupying the trenches recently thrown up on either side "Cox House" battery, and two regiments from General Bowen's division are in reserve, to support either Baldwin's Ferry or Jackson roads. As to the position of the batteries recently erected in rear of the original works, if heavy guns cannot be procured for them, we will have to remove the light guns back to these batteries so soon as we see they cannot be worked in the advanced batteries; besides, the enemy is getting so close, our light guns are about as effective as heavy ones.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. H. FORNEY,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS MOORE'S BRIGADE, FORNEY'S DIVISION,
Vicksburg, July 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade during the siege of Vicksburg:

The brigade during this time was composed of the Second Texas, Thirty-fifth and Fortieth Mississippi, the Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, and Forty-second Alabama, Sengstak's and Tobin's light batteries, and a portion of Landis', Ridley's, Davidson's, and Wall's batteries; in all, nineteen guns. An 18-pounder, a 30-pounder Parrott, and a Whitworth gun were placed during the siege in rear of my line, and commanded by Captain [J. J.] Cowan.

On the evening of May 17, we were ordered to fall back from the position we occupied with the brigade and two batteries on the Warrenton road, and took position in the trenches near Vicksburg, the right resting on the Jackson railroad and the left extending to near what is known as the Jackson road. We found the trenches and redoubts in a very imperfect state, the trenches being too narrow and shallow. By working at night with the small number of tools in our possession, we soon greatly improved them; also constructed approaches which seem to have been overlooked or deemed unnecessary.

On the morning of May 19, the enemy engaged and drove in our pickets. At about 11 a. m. their skirmishers and artillery appeared in front of our intrenchments. From this time to the close of the siege (forty-seven days) our men were confined to the trenches night and day

under a fire of musketry and artillery, which was often kept up during the whole night as well as the day. Only those who were a near witness of the siege of Vicksburg will ever have a true conception of the endurance and suffering of these men, who stood at their post until overpowered, not by the enemy, but by the wants of nature. Those who only think and read of the siege, and those who witnessed and shared its trials, may perhaps form widely different conceptions of its nature. Some idea may be formed of the artillery fire to which we were exposed, when I state that a small party sent out for that purpose collected some two thousand shells near and in rear of the trenches occupied by our brigade. This was soon after the siege began, and was but a portion of those that failed to explode.

On arriving in our front, the enemy began at once to place their guns under cover and to construct rifle-pits.

No attempt was made to carry our lines by assault until May 22. On the morning and afternoon of that day, they made determined assaults, but were gloriously repulsed. Their greatest efforts were made against that portion of the line occupied by that veteran and gallant regiment, the Second Texas. This regiment was nobly supported by the Forty-second Alabama, occupying the trenches on their right, and the Thirty-seventh Alabama on the left. Tobin's and other guns did good service. They were easily repulsed in the morning, but in the afternoon charge they were more determined, coming up and even into the outer ditch of the Second Texas redoubt. The Second Texas captured two stand of colors. Having failed to carry our works by assault, the enemy now appeared to determine not to attempt it again, but to take us by regular approaches, or by starving us out, which latter they doubtless regarded the most certain and agreeable mode, as they did not assault again, even after they had constructed three lines of intrenchments in front of a great portion of our line, and had sapped to within 30 feet of the Second Texas work and constructed rifle-pits to within 30 paces of the same.

From May 22 to the close of the siege (July 4), the history of each day was generally but that of the preceding.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men. None ever endured such hardships with more cheerfulness. When their allowance was reduced to nearly one-fourth rations, some complaints might have been heard, not that more was not issued, but that we had it not to give. By this time their minds and bodies seemed exhausted, and many remained at their post in the trenches who were fit subjects for the hospitals. Only those who have tried it can tell the effects produced on men by keeping them forty-seven days and nights in a narrow ditch, exposed to the scorching heat during the day and the often chilly air and dews of night.

In compliance with instructions received during the early part of the siege, we used our ammunition with a strict regard to economy. This enabled the enemy to approach more rapidly and with greater impunity than they otherwise could have done. They had two or three times as many guns as we, and generally of much heavier caliber. Many of their shots passed through and through our parapets. Being very near our works, their sharpshooters and artillery rendered it frequently impossible to fire more than a few rounds during the day, for if our cannoneers were not shot down or pieces disabled, their artillery soon filled the embrasures with earth, so that the guns could not be used until night enabled us to repair the work.

Our loss in killed and wounded was as follows: Killed, 72; wounded,

385; total, 457.* A number of the wounded have died in hospital and are not included in the killed above reported. List of killed and wounded has been furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. MOORE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. S. CROOM, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS MOORE'S BRIGADE, FORNEY'S DIVISION,
Vicksburg, July 2, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have consulted with my regimental commanders as to the condition of their troops to undergo the fatigues of the marches, &c., necessary to a successful evacuation. There was but one opinion expressed, which coincides with my own. Inclosed you will find a statement of that opinion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. MOORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Major CROOM, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Forney's Division.*

[Inclosure.]

MOORE'S BRIGADE,
In the Trenches, July 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. MOORE,
Commanding Moore's Brigade, Forney's Division:

GENERAL: In reply to your inquiry as to the condition of our troops, and their ability to make the marches and undergo the fatigues necessary to accomplish a successful evacuation, we beg leave respectfully to state that we have given the subject the most careful consideration.

In our opinion, the physical condition and general health and strength of our men are not such as to enable them to make the marches and undergo the fatigues necessary to accomplish the successful evacuation of Vicksburg. We do not deem it necessary to set forth the causes of this condition of our men further than by a simple allusion to their long confinement and cramped inaction in the trenches, the state of almost incessant alert, night and day, in which the men have been since the commencement of the siege, together with other various fatigues, privations, and exposures to which they have been unavoidably subjected.

We have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM S. BARRY,
Colonel, Commanding Thirty-fifth Mississippi Infantry.
J. F. DOWDELL,
Colonel, Commanding Thirty-seventh Alabama.
W. B. COLBERT,
Colonel, Commanding Fortieth Mississippi.
ASHBEL SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Second Texas Infantry.
JNO. H. HIGLEY,
Colonel, Commanding Fortieth Alabama Regiment.
THOS. C. LANIER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Forty-second Regt. Alabama Vols.

* But see statement appended to Forney's report, p. 369.

No. 87.

Report of Col. Ashbel Smith, Second Texas Infantry.

CITY OF GALVESTON, TEX.,
July —, 1864.

GENERAL: It has appeared to me proper to address the accompanying copy of my report of the Second Texas Infantry in the siege of Vicksburg to yourself directly, not knowing to what officer of your staff it should at this time be directed to insure its reaching you. I have had reason to believe that my report sent to Captain [James M.] Loughborough, assistant adjutant-general of Moore's brigade, never reached its destination. I have, accordingly, on advisement with Brig. Gen. J. E. Slaughter, chief of staff of Major-General Magruder, sent copies of my report, respectively, to Adjutant and Inspector General Cooper, at Richmond, to yourself, and to Brigadier-General Moore. I have respectfully requested General Moore to make on the copy sent him such indorsement as he may think proper, and to forward the same to Richmond. I very respectfully ask, general, that you will make on the copy herewith sent your indorsement, and to forward it so indorsed to Adjutant and Inspector General. I shall respectfully request General Cooper to have your indorsement and that of General Moore transferred to the copy of the report sent to Richmond, and the same to be there properly filed in the War Department. This course seems to be rendered necessary that my regiment may have its proper status and repute in the War Department.

I am, general, with profound respect, your most obedient servant,
ASHBEL SMITH,
Colonel Second Regiment Texas Infantry.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *&c.*

P. S.—I reported regularly by letter to your inspector-general, Colonel [Jacob] Thompson, at Demopolis, Ala. I did not report there with my regiment, but remained in the Trans-Mississippi Department, in obedience to orders from General E. Kirby Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, commanding the regiments then in his department belonging east of the Mississippi River to report to his headquarters for orders. I had orders to the same effect from the major-general commanding the District of Texas.

[Inclosure.]

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 10, 1863.

The Second Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry, recalled from the Tallahatchee, near Fort Pemberton, in the latter part of April, resumed its former camping ground on Chickasaw Bayou, 9 miles above Vicksburg and about 2 miles from Yazoo River.

On the — day of April, the regiment was moved some miles up the Yazoo, to the neighborhood of Snyder's Bluff, to meet the enemy, who were ascending the Yazoo in transports and gunboats. The enemy, after a heavy cannonade of our works at Snyder's Bluff for a part of two days, and landing several battalions of infantry, re-embarked the latter and returned down the river. From the strength and manner of his attack, it was manifestly a false one, and designed to cover some other movement. This was the movement of his forces by land from his position on the west side of the Mississippi River, above Vicksburg,

to a point lower down, and it was the commencement of the series of movements operating first against Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, and thence proceeding up the valley, on the east side of the Big Black, and terminating in the investment and subsequent operations against the city of Vicksburg. The enemy withdrawing from the Yazoo River, and his purpose of a real attack below being now developed, the Second Texas Infantry was marched back, and, after a halt of three days at its old camp on Chickasaw Bayou, was ordered, on May 2, to march below Vicksburg, and take position 2 miles in rear of the abandoned town of Warrenton. On leaving the camp on Chickasaw Bayou, the troops were restricted to the clothes actually worn on the march, with one extra shirt, one blanket to be worn in a wisp, and no knapsack. Except the ammunition train, the transportation was, by orders, strictly limited to a few indispensable cooking utensils, to the exclusion of all other camp equipage and all baggage of the men whatever. The camp, with all the clothing and personal effects of officers and men, afterward fell into the hands of the enemy. Arrived near Warrenton, the regiment took its turn in manning a redoubt in the town, near the river, and in picketing the banks of the river above and below the town. The redoubt was regularly cannonaded every evening by a gunboat, whose business appeared to be to patrol the river and cover the movements of troops on the opposite side. No one in the redoubt was seriously wounded.

On May 14, the regiment was ordered to take a position near Mrs. Glass' gin, 3 miles below Warrenton, as a strong advance guard to watch the enemy's movements, and hold him in check if he should attempt to advance over the Big Black by Hall's or Hankinson's Ferries, which are near the *débouchure* of this river into the Mississippi, and some 12 miles distant from the station near the gin. In this duty of advance guard, the regiment, though acting strictly under general orders from the brigadier-general commanding, nevertheless acted alone and not in association with any other corps.

As the forces below Vicksburg fell back into the city, the Second Texas Infantry was moved back, still holding its relative position of advance guard, first to its former bivouac in the rear of Warrenton, and successively into the city of Vicksburg, which it entered on Sunday, May 17. It was first posted on the extreme right of the lines adjoining the Mississippi River. Later in the evening it was moved to a position on our lines between the Baldwin's Ferry road and the Jackson Railroad, occupying its proper place as the right battalion of Moore's brigade. Subsequently, the same night, an hour or two after midnight, the men were roused from their bivouac on the ground, and moved out of their brigade position, and changed places with the Forty-second Alabama (a gallant regiment), in order that the Second Texas Infantry might man the fort which commanded the Baldwin's Ferry road at the very point where the road traversed the lines to enter the city. This was the assailable point of our lines; the place of danger; the post of honor; the key of this portion of our works of defense. The other similar point was where the Jackson road crossed our lines to enter the city, and this position, for a similar reason, appears to have been manned by the Third Louisiana Infantry, a most gallant corps.

Reverting to the position occupied by the Second Texas: The ground is so irregularly broken here that it is scarcely possible to give by description a clear notion of its configuration. The center of the position on the lines now occupied by the Second Texas was a fort situated on a projecting swell or mamelon of ground well in advance of the general outline of the works. The Baldwin's Ferry road, approaching the

fort from the right and front obliquely, came up to its right salient, ran along its front at the foot of the glacis, and wound round its left flank to enter the city. The rifle-pits connecting with the retired parts of the fort on the right receded very rapidly, to take advantage of the ground. For a like reason there was an interval of upward of 100 yards between the left of the fort and the continuation of the general line of defenses to the left. Through this interval the Baldwin's Ferry road entered the city. To the front of the fort, and both to its right and left, the earth is most irregularly broken into large and deep valleys, more or less perfectly communicating with each other, and affording perfect cover for large bodies of men. Of these valleys there are two important *debouchés* into the road—one *debouché* with a sharp curve into the road about 35 paces to the right of our right salient; the other *debouché* is by a long, straight valley approaching obliquely and terminating at the road in the interval between the left of the fort and the continuation of our lines to the left. Coming up this latter valley, takes the front of the fort in enfilade and its right flank and rifle-pits in reverse. Between these two *debouchés*, in front of the fort and separated from it by the road, which here runs in a deep trench, is a sharp elevation of the height of the fort, with a rapid declivity from us. Everywhere, from close proximity to our works to an indefinite distance outward, were crests between the irregular system of valleys just spoken of, some of which were more elevated than the fort. These crests, at varying distances from our works of 60 yards to a mile, furnished suitable positions for the enemy's cannon, and protected them and their infantry from our fire as effectually as could have been done by artificial breastworks. In short, for many operations in the progress of attack, the great natural strength of this district, so much vaunted, inured as much to the advantage of the besiegers as of the besieged.

Our fort was an irregular lunette, with no flank on the left; or it may be considered a redan with a large *pan coupé*, having its left thrown forward and its right retired. Its left having no flank, its interior was exposed to an enfilading and reverse fire from the enemy approaching by the valley, which debouches on its left. Its parapet was about 4¼ feet high on the inside, its superior slope about 14 feet thick. It was surrounded by a ditch in front nearly 6 feet deep, with an irregular glacis made by the natural slope of the earth to the ferry road. There were two embrasures for cannon, with a traverse between them.

The men of my regiment were stationed as follows: The two right companies occupied the rifle-pits tending off from the right of the fort; the four next companies manned the fort; the four remaining, or left, companies occupied the lines next on our left separated from the fort by the interval of upward of 100 yards, above described. In addition there were, at the commencement of the siege, placed in the fort two detachments, with their guns, from Captain Tobin's battery.

The embrasures were subsequently filled up, for reasons which will be hereafter stated. A flank on our left and another traverse were constructed for protection against a fire up the left valley. A ditch 2 feet deep was dug on the inside of the parapet, to enable the men to stand erect without being exposed to the enemy's fire. As the enemy's elongated shot traversed the parapet near its upper slope and killed several men, the parapet was strengthened by adding to its interior slope in some places 2 feet to its thickness. It was also found necessary to deepen the trenches and strengthen the breastworks of the rifle-pits on the right. I was also obliged to construct covered ways for the purpose of safe communication with the sinks and wells in the rear. And event-

ually it was deemed prudent to construct a strong line of rifle-pits across the gorge of the fort for the greater security of our rear, and to be used in case our lines should be breached or carried by assault. After all improvements, the interior of the fort was swept within 2 feet of the ground by the enemy's Minies. This did not prevent the men from bivouacking at night, lying flat on the ground; but during the day safety compelled them to seek the protection of the ditches next the parapet and traverses.

In the night of May 17, 1863 (Sunday), as already stated, the Second Texas Infantry took its position on the lines.

The 18th, houses were burned, trees were cut down, and other obstructions were removed, and dispositions made to receive the enemy. In the evening the enemy's pickets were reported on the ferry road, 3 miles in our front.

Early the 19th, I sent forward Captain [William] Christian with his company to observe the enemy, and, if need be, to deploy as skirmishers and hold him in check. Soon clouds of the enemy's skirmishers were seen emerging through the woods on the hills some 2 miles distant, and deploying to the right and left. Captain Christian met them about a half mile in our front. The skirmishing was heavy. I re-enforced him with Captain [R.] Debord's company, and Major [G. W. L.] Fly was ordered to the command of the detachment. After several hours of skirmishing, the detachment returned about 3 p. m., being obliged to fall back, as both their flanks were threatened, having been left uncovered by the retiring of our skirmishers of other regiments. In this day's skirmishing we lost two men, who were killed or captured.

All this day (the 19th), 20th, and 21st, heavy black columns of the enemy, or clouds of dust marking their movements, were seen pouring through the timber over the hills, taking positions where they were concealed by the irregularities of the ground. As these columns came up into position, they opened on us with cannon and rifled musketry, which increased hour by hour with their augmenting numbers, until the uproar and rattle was almost incessant and very grand. We returned the fire fiercely, but the irregularities of the ground appeared to protect the enemy as effectually as we were sheltered by our breastworks. On the 21st, our two guns had become disabled; several of the gunners were killed or wounded; two guns, with their detachments from another battery, under Lieutenant Howard [Harrod], were brought into the fort to supply their place. The investment of the city, as afterward appeared, was this day (the 21st) completed.

At an early hour of the morning of Friday, May 22, the enemy opened a most furious cannonade and fire of musketry, which were continued with occasionally varying intensity till 10 a. m. This was the hour designated in the enemy's orders, as afterward appeared, for a general assault on our lines throughout their entire length. There was a sudden, sullen silence of the enemy's artillery. Hitherto the positions of the enemy were known only by the flash of their guns and the clouds of smoke which enveloped their heads. Instantaneously—the enemy springing up from the hollows and valleys to our right and front—the earth was black with their close columns, and ere Private Brooks could well exclaim, "Here they come," they were surging on within a few paces of the foot of our works. The assault on the fort and lines of the right of the Second Texas was made in a column of five regiments, with a regiment front, and with stormers provided with tools and implements. Dashing forward in good order, they were hurled against our works with the utmost fury and determination. The Second Texas was ready;

standing up boldly on the *banquette*, and exposing their persons to the fire of ten times our numbers, my men received the enemy with a most resolute and murderous fire; my cannon belched canister; my men made the air reel with yells and shouts as they saw the earth strewn with the enemy's dead. One of the enemy's regiments staggered and was thrown into utter confusion. Our men, too, fell thick and fast; the detachment of cannoneers suffered particularly. The enemy still rushed forward boldly, for, reaching the foot of our works, they were in security. Such was the profile of the works and the configuration of the adjoining ground in front that the fire of the fort could not reach men on the glacis or in the road, which was here worn into a trench at its foot. Such, too, was the outline of our lines, my fort being thrown so far in advance of the general outline, and my rifle-pits on my right receding by so obtuse an angle, as already stated, that no portion of my front or left was commanded by any other portion of our lines; in a word, I had no flanking arrangements. This secure position of the enemy would cover some few hundred men, and communicated, at not more than 20 paces distance, with the deep, irregular valley on the right. From this and other more distant positions behind the crests formerly spoken of, the enemy maintained an incessant and fierce storm of Minies, under cover of which he made several very daring attempts to carry the fort, clambering up in force the external slope of the parapet. As the enemy could not be seen until he should have mounted the superior slope and be ready to dash in, I ordered the front rank next the parapet to maintain the fire, and placed the rear rank on bended knees, with guns loaded and bayonets fixed and at a charge, ready to receive the enemy, alternating the position of the ranks as their guns became heated. Four paces to the rear I placed a reserve, lying on the ground, with guns loaded and bayonets fixed in like manner. This reserve was obliged to take this recumbent posture, for the central space within the fort was terribly searched by the enemy's Minies through our embrasures. Besides several abortive attempts, there were during this day three notable and most determined movements to sweep over the top of our works and dash with the bayonet into the fort.

The traverses between the two embrasures were made in part with cotton bags; the embrasures were reveted with cotton bags. Early in the day these cotton bags were displaced and uncovered of dirt by the enemy's artillery; the Minie balls playing on them incessantly bowed out the cotton as if from the flue of a gin-stand, and scattered it all over the area of the fort. It was ignited from the muzzles of the enemy's rifles, the air was filled with smoke, and the fire was making its way to the ammunition boxes. The middle of the fort was swept within 2 feet of the ground with Minies. Accordingly, I ordered men, lying flat on the earth, to brush away with their hands the burning cotton, and thus prevented the ignition and explosion of the ammunition. One of my cannons was disabled and knocked out of battery early in the day. The other could not be depressed so as to reach the enemy at the foot of the works. The detachment was so weakened by the dead, wounded, and missing, that there were scarcely men enough to serve it. It remained idle for several hours. About 2 o'clock I ordered it to be run up into battery and fired. As the last remaining corporal raised himself over the trail to aim, a Minie ball, within 15 inches of the platform, passed through his heart and he rolled over dead.

In one of the furious assaults the enemy mounted the parapet to near its superior slope. Numbers of them were pouring a murderous fire through our right embrasure, amid the smoke of the burning cotton,

which enveloped and almost blinded the men in this angle of the fort, and they were apparently on the eve of dashing in. I shouted, "Volunteers to clear that embrasure!" Four men sprang to the platform—Sergeant [William T.] Spence, of Company B, and Privates [T. E.] Bagwell, [A. S.] Kittridge, and [J. A.] Stewart, of Company C—and, discharging their guns within 5 paces of the muzzles of the assailants, hurled them back headlong into the ditch outside. The repulse was decisive. Bagwell fell dead on the platform; Spence fell by his side, shot through the brain. He lingered a few days. To clear the outside ditch, spherical case were used as hand-grenades, and, it is believed, with good effect. After the repulse of this assault, which was about 3 p. m., there was for an hour or more a great slackening of the enemy's fire. He despaired, as it appeared, of being able to carry our works by an unsupported assault in front, and ordered an attack to be made on our left. A heavy column came marching up the valley already described as debouching in the interval on our left.

Early in the day I had observed our exposed condition on this side, and had asked for support from the reserves. It was now at hand and opportunely, for my numbers were so reduced by killed and wounded that I could ill spare any considerable body from my front. It was now about 5 p. m. The reserve, some Arkansas and Missouri [troops], under General Green, hesitated for a moment, and allowed a most gallant lieutenant to get some 20 paces in advance of his company. I ordered instantly Captain [J. J.] McGinnis' company, which was in the rifle-pits to the right, to march to the left, crossing the gorge of the fort, to their aid, but as this company was coming into position, the Missourians dashed forward, and, after half an hour's sharp fighting, they repulsed the enemy most gallantly. This approach of the enemy's column on the left and the fighting was the signal for the renewal of his attack in front. The firing was very brisk, but the assault was feeble compared with the fierce onslaughts earlier in the day. The day was now drawing to a close. As the shades of the night were setting in, the enemy's fire slowly and sullenly slackened. It ceased with the dark. The enemy returned to their covers in the hollows and valleys.

Our loss in killed and wounded is set forth in detail in the appended statement of casualties. To these should be added the killed and wounded of the section of batteries serving with the Second Texas Infantry during the first days of the investment and assault, as also of several volunteers. The loss of the enemy, considering the numbers engaged on either side, was enormous. The ground in our front and along the road, and either side of the road for several hundred yards way to the right, was thickly strewn with their dead. In numbers of instances two and three dead bodies were piled on each other. Along the road for more than 200 yards the bodies lay so thick that one might have walked the whole distance on them without touching the ground. It was discovered on visiting our front after dark that the enemy had dug numerous holes in our glacis for protection against our fire. Major Fly had these holes filled, and, to prevent their being opened again for a like purpose, he had buried in them 27 Yankee carcasses. During this night and the following one the enemy were busy in wheeling off their wounded and dead. My men supplied themselves with Enfield rifles; we had upward of 200 surplus arms.

On the 25th, there was a truce for burying the Yankee dead which had not been removed. More than 100 dead bodies, by count, were buried; these, including the 27 buried in the glacis and the much larger number carried off by night, would make the whole number killed in

front of the Texas lines on this day at the most moderate estimate 500 men. Major [Isaac H.] Elliott, of the Thirty-third Illinois, one of the columns of five regiments, has, since the surrender of Vicksburg, stated their killed at 600 and their wounded at 1,200 on this day in front of the Texas lines. On the day of the truce the ground was still strewn with guns by the many hundreds.

The morning report of the Second Texas Infantry on the 17th exhibits an aggregate of 468. The artillery detachments and volunteers will about balance the numbers of the regiment who were for different reasons absent from the lines. In considering all the circumstances, it will appear that the Second Texas killed more than their whole number, and wounded three times their number of the enemy on this hard-fought day. This is not surprising when we consider the determination with which the enemy fought from 10 o'clock in the morning till dark, within from 20 to 400 paces of the muzzles of our rifles. They were cheered on, too, by seeing a redan of ours some 600 to 800 yards to my right carried by their soldiers at the hottest of the assault, and their flag flaunting triumphantly on its parapet. It was stated to me by their officers on the day of the truce that they had driven our men at Baker's Creek and at Champion's Hill so easily and furiously before them that officers and men came up to our works with the utmost confidence of sweeping over our lines at the first assault, and of carrying the city by the first *coup de main;* that the *morale* of their army was perfect, and, when darkness found them outside and repulsed, they were as much astonished as chagrined. The companies of my regiment in the fort and rifle-pits on the right were so reduced by killed and wounded, and our room being somewhat increased by the removal of the two pieces of artillery, the four companies first posted on the lines of the left were on May — moved into the fort. Failing to carry the city by assault, the enemy applied himself to a siege in regular form, and constructed his earthworks with almost incredible diligence and activity. Cannons placed in battery soon frowned on us from every eminence, and rifle-pits with breastworks bristled everywhere in front of our lines. From the commencement of the siege in form there was a fierce cannonade once, twice, thrice, or even oftener in the twenty-four hours, with occasional shots at irregular intervals; an incessant stream of Minies swept just above the upper slope of our parapet, increasing in strength day after day, as rifle-pit after rifle-pit was constructed. This stream was kept up from dawn till dark, whether any one was seen on our works or not. Let, however, a head appear, and the whir of a hundred Minies instantly hissed around it. This constant firing rendered the position in our rear unsafe; several men were there wounded.

On May 29, at 3 a. m., it being yet dark, a sudden, exceedingly rapid, and most sublime cannonade burst on us. The hills trembled and flashed with flame—the fuses and fragments of spherical case streamed with fire over our heads. We anticipated an assault. I could not perceive any evidence of one being attempted. Was this cannonade to demoralize? Was it to exhaust, by fatigue, by compelling us to be ever on the alert? The immense superiority of the enemy in artillery practice, our scarcity of ammunition, and the searching fire through the embrasures, as well of Minies as of shot, induced me early to ask permission to fill up and obliterate the embrasures. An occasional elongated ball would pass through the upper part of our parapet, where it was scant 16 feet thick, and brain or wound men within. As some balls, after traversing the parapet lower down, lodged against the weak revetment of the interior slope, 16 feet of earth was thus seen to be about

the measure of the penetration of the enemy's 6-pounder and 12 pounder elongated shot. For better protection, I added about 2 feet to the thickness of the parapet. In general, the enemy's ball and shell thrown into our parapet buried themselves with little or no perceptible displacement of earth, except those striking the superior slope scooped out for themselves a passage, throwing heavy masses and sometimes strewing clods of earth over our men. My men were neither idle nor dispirited. They urgently requested permission, as far as our inferiority in numbers would enable them, to return shot for shot, and with interest, but I daily received orders and admonitions to husband my ammunition, for our supply was small.

At different times throughout the siege the enemy made abortive attempts to assault our fort. His men, with a furious rattle of musketry, would spring to the top of their works, as if urged to dash forward, but the prompt response of the rifles of the Second Infantry, always on the alert, nipped their eagerness, and they dropped back. Occasionally, too, there were movements on the enemy's lines during the night, which led to the suspicion that a night attack was contemplated. This apprehension, and the daily increasing proximity of the enemy's works to our lines, made it prudent to keep a portion of our men (sometimes one-half, sometimes one-third) under arms during the night as well as day. All our men at all times slept on their arms, and, as they were never relieved, but remained at all times at their post, the fatigue was very great. They did their duty not only without a murmur, but with gaiety.

June —, about midday, ball followed ball from the enemy's cannon with such rapidity and precision that a clear breach of full 3 feet in depth was effected in our parapet near the right salient. The revetment was torn in splinters. It was repaired without delay amid the fire of the enemy's Minies.

Shortly after the failure of the general assault of May 22, it was apparent that the enemy was concentrating his operations on the right against the entrance into the city by the Baldwin's Ferry road, and from the middle of June through its close and the first days of July the contest was becoming an almost hand-to-hand fight.

The enemy, having completed his parallels, pushed forward three saps against the lines occupied by the Second Texas, two of them directed against the fort. Of these, one advanced toward the right salient parallel with the Baldwin's Ferry road; the other advanced toward the left, ascending obliquely the sharp hill heretofore described as being situated to the front and between the *debouchés* of the two valleys. Large sap-rollers were moved along the head of each sap for the protection of his sappers. The sap-rollers were cylinders some 7 or 8 feet long and 4½ in diameter, and made by rolling a matting woven of wire for the warp and cane for the filling around a central core. Six-[pounder] or 12-pounder shot did not materially damage them. Various attempts were made by us to burn them; at length successfully. The sap on the right was now within 18 feet of our ditch. Fire-balls of cotton soaked in spirits of turpentine were thrown against the sap-roller. These fire-balls were drawn into the sap and extinguished. At length an 18-pounder shell wrapped with the soaked cotton was bowled against the sap-roller. Its explosion, as one of the enemy was seizing it, made them wary of our fire-balls. The sap-roller was ignited and thoroughly consumed. The other sap, protected by its roller, was pushed within 20 feet of our left. The core of this sap-roller was two cotton bales placed end to end. A fuse fired from a smooth-bore musket ignited one end of the core of cotton. An incessant shower of Minies from our works made

it perilous for the enemy to attempt to extinguish it. This sap-roller, too, was wholly consumed.

This was the state of things the last days of June and first days of July. At this time I received orders to husband my Enfield cartridges, as there were no more to be issued. My men were all armed with Enfields. I counted my ammunition; we had 54 rounds to a man, all told. The condition of the regiment in some other respects deserves to be stated.

On May 2, the regiment left camp, on Chickasaw Bayou, without a change of clothes and with only a single blanket to a man. Dirty and ragged the men must needs be. During the siege there were several showers of rain, two of which were drenching. The loamy soil of this region was rendered a mire. The men in the trenches were over shoe in mud. With only a single blanket, they were obliged to bivouac in the mud. A June sun soon dried it up. Nothing could daunt these men, impassive to fatigue and patient to endure. My chief apprehension was lest the enemy should make an assault when our guns were wet, knowing that he was furnished with every appliance for comfort and for securing his arms and ammunition. Early during the siege large numbers of animals, chiefly mules and horses, were killed within our lines by the enemy's shot. These were hauled in the night and thrown into the Mississippi River. The water next the bank teemed with maggots, so as to be unfit for any use. The cisterns in the neighborhood being exhausted or forbidden, my men were soon reduced to the sipe water got from shallow wells dug in the hollows immediately in our rear. This was indifferent in quality and barely sufficient for our scanty cooking and drink. Sentinels were placed over the wells, that none might be wasted for purposes of cleanliness. Our rations were reduced to little more than sufficient to sustain life. Five ounces of musty corn-meal and pea flour were nominally issued daily. In point of fact, this allowance did not exceed three ounces. All the unripe, half-grown peaches, the green berries growing on the briars, all were carefully gathered and simmered in a little sugar and water, and used for food. Every eatable vegetable around the works was hunted up for greens. Some two or three men appeared to succumb and die from inanition for want of food, but the health of the men did not seem to suffer immediately from want of rations, but all gradually emaciated and became weak, and toward the close of the siege many were found with swollen ankles and symptoms of incipient scurvy.

A fact already perhaps sufficiently established was illustrated—the power of earthen embankments to resist artillery, and the ability of true soldiers, protected by a parapet and ditch, to resist for a long period numbers which would be otherwise overwhelming. From the assault of May 22 till the surrender, the number of the enemy operating directly in front and directly against the lines manned by the Second Texas was ten times greater than the strength of this regiment, and he was greatly superior in every appliance. When the enemy took possession of the lines, after the surrender, officers and men expressed their unfeigned surprise and mortification at the weakness of our defenses. The spade is a military weapon.

Another matter appears to me deserving consideration in connection with the Minie rifle in the hands of veterans: The execution of the rifle musket, at long canister range, appears to me superior to canister thrown from a 6-pounder or 12-pounder howitzer. The canister may be more demoralizing to raw troops.

The question of our ability to cut our way out of Vicksburg, through

the enemy's lines, has been raised. What may have been practicable early in the siege and at another point is unknown to me; but at the time it was understood the siege could not be raised; from without the enemy had then constructed in my front, and for 1½ miles in depth, a tremendous hornet's nest of lines and works, bristling with cannon and bayonets and crammed with soldiers. An attempt to cut out might have been successful; it would surely have been attended with a terrific slaughter of our men.

In mentioning individuals who distinguished themselves, I fear I may omit some who deserve to be mentioned. Major [G. W. L.] Fly was greatly distinguished for his zeal, activity, and fearlessness; Adjutant [B. W.] Lecompt is entitled to the same commendation; Capt. William Christian was conspicuous for his watchfulness, zeal, and promptness. Placed on our extreme right, Captain Christian's watchful attention enabled him to signal movements of the enemy which could not be seen from the fort.

The untiring energy of Captain [R.] Debord was worthy of all praise. Captain [A. F.] Gammell and Lieutenant [R. S.] Henry, who fell gallantly at their posts, were models of zealous and active duty. To name all the officers who behaved nobly, and also the enlisted men, would be almost to recite the rolls of the regiment. The exceptions to this commendation are very few indeed.

In this report I have attributed a paramount importance to the position occupied by the Second Texas Infantry, and to their conduct and operations during this memorable siege; it is because they deserve to be so estimated. The brigadier-general commanding showed his true appreciation of the importance of this point (the Baldwin's Ferry road) by moving the Second Texas out of its place in brigade, after midnight May 17, to man this position. Considering the entire line of defenses of Vicksburg on the land side as divided into two portions, a right and a left, the fort of the Second Texas was the point of the right portion of our lines upon which the enemy concentrated his operations and attack after the failure of the general assault of May 22; the defense of the entrance into the city by the Baldwin's Ferry road was the defense of Vicksburg on the right. It appeared to me, as well as I could judge from my position, that there was in like manner a similar point of concentrated attack near the entrance of the Jackson road on the left. Up to the last moment of the siege, the men bore with unrepining cheerfulness and undaunted spirit the fatigues of almost continual position under arms, of frequent working parties by night and day, the broiling of the midday sun in summer with no shelter, the chilling night dews, the cramped inaction at all times in the trenches, short rations, at times drenched with rain and bivouacking in the mud, together with the discomforts inseparable from their having no change of clothing and an insufficient supply of water for cleanliness, tired, ragged, dirty, barefoot, hungry, covered with vermin, with a scanty supply of ammunition, almost hand to hand with the enemy, and beleaguered on every side, with no prospect and little hope of relief—when I think of their cheerfulness and buoyant courage under these circumstances, the alacrity with which they performed every duty, it appears to me no commendation of these soldiers can be too great.

We laid down our arms—want of subsistence and want of ammunition. The laying down of our arms, the surrender of nearly 30,000 men, is a misfortune which words cannot extenuate, but it was not a wholly unredeemed disaster. The Second Texas Infantry achieved one victory—they utterly destroyed any prestige which the enemy might have

heretofore felt when the soldiers they should encounter should be Texans. And this was evinced in the marked and special respect with which the enemy, officers and men, after the surrender, during our stay in Vicksburg, were wont to treat and speak of the members of the Second Texas Infantry. When the Second Texas Infantry marched through the chain of the enemy's sentinels, the spirits of most of the men were even then at the highest pitch of fighting valor. Released from the obligation of their parole, and arms placed in their hands, they would have wheeled about, ready and confident.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ASHBEL SMITH,
Colonel Second Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. J. M. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Report of the killed, wounded, missing, and died of disease or privation, of the Second Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry, in the siege of Vicksburg.

Strength of the regiment, May 17, 1863	468
Killed	38
Wounded	73
Missing	15
Died of privation or sickness	11
Recovered perfectly	45
Recovered permanently disabled	21
Died of wounds	4
Total dead	53
Total dead and permanently disabled	74
Total dead, permanently disabled, and missing	89

B. W. LECOMPT,
Adjutant.

No. 88.

Reports of Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SMITH'S DIVISION,
Vicksburg, May 23, 1863.

MAJOR: The enemy made three assaults on my right yesterday (Shoup's brigade), were each time handsomely repulsed, and with apparently considerable loss. Brigadier-General Baldwin was wounded rather severely about 12 o'clock, and left the field. One prisoner was taken last night. Other parts of the line were free from assaults, but sustained a continuous fire from sharpshooters and light batteries. No report of casualties yet received. The Seventeenth and Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana Regiments were detached to the support of General Forney early in the afternoon, and have not rejoined the division.

The 30-pounder Parrott burst yesterday while firing on an advancing column of the enemy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Vicksburg, May 28, 1863.

MAJOR: Since my report of the 27th, the enemy seem to have finished crowning the line of hills in my front with rifle-pits and batteries. The enemy's fire was very brisk from both sharpshooters and artillery during the engagement with the gunboat Cincinnati, but gradually slackened off, and mainly ceased at sundown.

A 24-pounder siege gun was dismounted during the day by a Parrott gun, but is again serviceable.

The inspection report for the 27th is herewith inclosed.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 6, 1863.

MAJOR: Everything was unusually quiet on my left during the 5th until evening, when the line was shelled for a time. In front of my center, artillery firing continued during the day and night; the 32-pounder was somewhat damaged, but can probably be repaired during the day. Captain Adaire, field officer of the night, was killed while making his rounds.

On my right there was the usual amount of firing from sharpshooters and artillery, it being kept up from the latter all night. Parties of the enemy working in the vicinity of the stockade were fired upon last night by our men, but it is not thought that they were entirely driven off.

A new one-gun battery opened yesterday in front of the center from the opposite ridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 12, 1863.

MAJOR: There was rather an increased artillery fire on the part of the enemy along my front yesterday and last night, but their works remain about the same.

My right, apparently the point of danger, is being daily strengthened. The two 24-pounder siege guns on my line near Point Hill are permanently disabled, each having a trunnion cracked nearly off; they are kept loaded with grape, and, in case of an assault, will be fired at least once more.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 15, 1863.

MAJOR: Nothing unexpected has occurred during the past twenty-four hours along my front. The enemy is gradually approaching redan on the right of the stockade; counter-works to meet him are being constructed. Artillery firing on my right has been heavy since 12 m. last night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 20, 1863.

MAJOR: The enemy made no new demonstration on my front yesterday. They continue work in the vicinity of the redan, apparently constructing something similar to a third parallel. It was the intention to explode one of the mines last night, but there being no indications of the enemy working in immediate proximity, it was deferred.

The pickets in front of the center report that the long-roll was beaten in the enemy's camp about 2 o'clock this morning; also that the sound of wagon or artillery carriage wheels was heard at the same time. Heavy cannonade along the whole line commenced at daylight; still continuing.

It is probable that the force in front of me has diminished, but I am unable to ascertain with any certainty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 22, 1863.

MAJOR: The last twenty-four [hours] have passed about as usual. Considerable sharpshooting on my right. Casualties rather greater in number than for some days. An attempt was made to spring one of our mines last night, which failed from some peculiarity which exists in the igniting of powder in tubes. The trains are being reprepared. No essential progress has been made by the enemy in their work of approach that can be perceived.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

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DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
June 27, 1863.

MAJOR: Nothing of interest has transpired along my front during the past twenty-four hours, with the exception that the mines near the

stockade were sprung last night about 2 o'clock. The explosion took the proper direction, and it is thought the enemy suffered. Our works remain perfect.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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MOBILE, *August* 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit a brief report of the operations of my division during the recent siege of Vicksburg.

The line of defense surrounding the city was divided into three commands, corresponding with the army division, one of which was assigned to me, and constituted the left of the line. The left of my division rested on the river above the city and extended to the right about 1¼ miles, where it touched Major-General Forney's command. The division consisted of three brigades; General Shoup, commanding the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana, on the right; General Baldwin, commanding the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Louisiana, the Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi, occupying the center; General Vaughn, commanding the Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second Tennessee, and Mississippi State troops, under Brigadier-General Harris, together with a detachment of Loring's command, on the left.

The works occupied by me, and which may be termed my front, were along a narrow ridge, and consisted of a line of rifle-trenches, with points prepared for field artillery. This point was rather strong, although parallel with it, and some 600 yards distant, ran another ridge of the same elevation, and in every respect similar, which was occupied by the enemy, and afforded excellent positions for their batteries as well as sharpshooters, and, when prepared with field-works looking in our direction, became itself as difficult to assail as our own line. Many advantages would have resulted from occupying this parallel ridge, and it was included in the system of defense; but, increasing as it did the length of the entire line of defense, was abandoned for want of sufficient force to occupy it.

The enemy made his appearance before the works on my right early in the afternoon of May 18, and immediately attacked the position with artillery and infantry. They were first met by the Twenty-seventh Louisiana, subsequently by the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Louisiana and Forty-sixth Mississippi, in advance of the line, and held at bay until dark terminated the attack. During the night of the 18th, my troops and artillery were all withdrawn within the main lines, and placed in positions from which they were never for an instant dislodged during the entire siege.

On the 19th, the enemy's main forces arrived, and proceeded at once to make a direct assault on my right. The first effort was directed against the center of Shoup's brigade; but being exposed to a heavy and well-directed fire, the enemy broke and fled. Reforming again, a second advance was attempted against my extreme right, and a bold effort made to rush over and into the works. The assaulting column seemed to consist of six or seven regiments, and was formed behind an elevation, concealing it from sight. After coming into view, it moved confidently and determinedly forward. The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Louisiana,

supported by the First Missouri, in reserve, received the charge with a withering fire, and after the second volley the enemy fled in confusion, leaving five colors on the field, and the ground strewn with the dead and wounded. One or two feeble attempts to rally were easily repulsed, and the day closed with the artillery and sharpshooters keeping up a continuous and heavy fire.

The 20th and 21st were spent by the enemy in erecting new batteries and keeping up from daylight till dark the heaviest possible firing, both of musketry and artillery.

The 22d passed in the same manner until about 2 p. m., when a column was discovered advancing against the right of Shoup's brigade. It was immediately driven back. Another then approached on the right of the center. This was dispersed without great effort and with considerable loss. Again the enemy appeared in increased force on my right and Forney's left. He was promptly repulsed with heavy loss. This terminated the day's operations, with the exception of the same heavy fire of musketry and artillery kept up until dark along my entire front. After these several decided repulses, the enemy seemed to have abandoned the idea of taking by assault, and went vigorously at work to thoroughly invest and attack by regular approaches; and the history of one day is pretty much the history of all.

For the more particular description of operations you are respectfully referred to the daily reports of operations handed in during the siege. While the opposing force was running new parallels, establishing new works for heavy guns, and gradually nearing our lines, we were strengthening our positions, protecting the men with traverses and bomb-proofs from the terrific fire of shot and shell constantly poured in upon them, and which only ceased at times when the enemy seemed to have temporarily exhausted their supplies of ammunition. The fire of the enemy was only occasionally replied to, except when there were indications of an assault, or it became necessary to retard or stop operations on some particular work. The limited amount of ammunition on hand rendered this course necessary, though I am inclined to think caution in this respect was pushed rather to an extreme, and that a little more firing would have proved beneficial.

Toward the close of the siege the attack was mainly carried on by mining. Along my front the enemy exploded no mines on us. On the contrary, counter ones were prepared, and, when their galleries approached within proper distance, were charged and fired, and, it is believed, with all the desired effect.

The good conduct of both officers and men during the forty-seven days in the trenches is worthy of special praise. Neither one nor the other could have behaved better; and all credit is to be accorded the brigadier-generals and their staffs for their vigilance, activity, and heroic example set to their soldiers.

Brigadier-General Baldwin received a severe wound early in the siege, but reported for duty before its close, and, together with General Shoup, receives my special acknowledgments for gallant services.

The heaviest and most dangerous attack was on the extreme right, and nobly did the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth], and Thirty-first Louisiana repel and endure it. The casualties among the officers of these regiments indicate the nature of the defense required. In the Twenty-sixth Louisiana, Major [W. W.] Martin, 1 captain, and 2 lieutenants killed; Col. W. Hall severely wounded. In the Twenty-seventh Louisiana, Lieutenant-Colonel [L. L.] McLaurin, 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant killed; Col. L. D. Marks, dangerously,

Major [A. S.] Norwood, 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant severely wounded. In the Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth], 1 lieutenant killed and 3 lieutenants wounded. In the Thirty-first, Col. [S. H.] Griffin killed.

Circumstances arising out of Lieutenant-General Pemberton's orders have prevented my obtaining reports from Brigadier-Generals Baldwin and Vaughn; hence, to continue the enumeration further is impossible at present, and from the same cause my report is probably less complete than if—since my arrival from Vicksburg, where I was detained until the 1st instant—time and opportunity had been afforded me for hearing from my division brigadiers.

Of the following-named officers composing my staff I have to speak in terms of unqualified satisfaction; all did their duty intelligently, fearlessly, promptly, and efficiently: Lieutenant-Colonel [Edward] Ivy, chief of artillery; Major [J. G.] Devereux, assistant adjutant-general; Major [J. F.] Girault, inspector-general; Major [T. C.] Fearn, division quartermaster; Captain [M.] McDonald, ordnance officer; Lieutenant [G. H.] Frost and Lieutenant [B. M.] Harrod, aides-de-camp, and Captain [Edward] Hobart, volunteer aide-de-camp. Also Surgeon Whitfield, acting division surgeon.

To the brave Colonel Marks and his gallant regiment (Twenty-seventh Louisiana) belongs the distinction of taking the first colors, prisoners, and arms lost by the enemy during the siege. The conduct of the entire division was most exemplary, and its courage and cheerfulness increased, if possible, from day to day under the hardships and privations of the siege.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 89.

Report of Brig. Gen. W. E. Baldwin, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SMITH'S DIVISION,
Vicksburg, July 10, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor respectfully to report the operations of my command immediately preceding and during the siege of Vicksburg, which terminated on the 4th instant. The brigade consisted of the following regiments, to wit: The Seventeenth Louisiana Infantry, Colonel [Robert] Richardson; the Thirty-first Louisiana Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel [S. H.] Griffin; the Fourth Mississippi Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel [T. N.] Adaire; the Forty-sixth Mississippi Infantry, Colonel [C. W.] Sears. To these other troops and artillery were temporarily attached, which will be noticed in their proper sequence.

On Monday evening, May 4, the brigade had returned from the expedition to Port Gibson, which formed the subject of a previous report.

Next evening, the 5th instant, in compliance with orders from division headquarters, I moved the command about 5 miles southeast of the city, on the Baldwin's Ferry road. Here we remained until Friday morning, the 8th, when I was again directed to move to Dr. Nailor's, 10 miles from Vicksburg, on the Warrenton and Hall's Ferry road. The com-

mand was kept all the time in readiness for an immediate movement, supplied with two days' cooked rations in haversacks, two days' rations in regimental wagons, and two days' supplies in hands of brigade commissary.

On the 11th, I was directed to send a regiment to picket the crossing of the Big Black at Hamer's Ferry, and sent the Thirty-first Louisiana on this duty. The same night I was ordered by Major-General Stevenson, commanding the right wing of our army, to move to the Vicksburg and Hall's Ferry road, and relieve General Buford, who was directed to move east. The movement was made immediately that night. Lieutenant [C. E.] Hooker, with four pieces from Ridley's battery, Withers' artillery, reported to me for duty. I made my headquarters near Mr. D. Whitaker's. The Thirty-first Louisiana, left on picket, was returned, and the next two days were spent in reconnoitering the ground in my front in the direction of Hall's Ferry, and in making dispositions for defense.

On the 14th, I received a communication from Brigadier-General Tilghman, whose headquarters were at Mr. Hubbard's, on the Baldwin's Ferry road, advising me that his command was ordered to Big Black Bridge.

On the 15th, orders were received from Major-General Forney, commanding the district, directing me, in compliance with instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding, to move to Mount Alban and "to guard all approaches to Big Black Bridge, particularly from the river;" that I should be assigned the command of all troops guarding the Big Black Bridge and its approaches, front and rear. Colonel [T. N.] Waul, with his Texas Legion, had reported to me just before the reception of this order. I had directed him to occupy the position just vacated by General Tilghman, but on the receipt of this order I moved at once to Mount Alban, leaving Colonel Waul at the point I had just left. My command reached Mount Alban at 6 p. m., when I received a dispatch from Brigadier-General Vaughn, commanding at Big Black Bridge, advising me that one regiment of his command had been ordered to Edwards Depot. In accordance with previous instructions, I forwarded Lieutenant Hooker, with his four pieces of artillery, to report to General Vaughn, and went myself the same night to consult with the latter and ascertain the means of defense at this point. Lieutenant-Colonel [W. N.] Brown, Twentieth Mississippi, commanding battalion of mounted men, was also directed to report to me. I ordered him to leave sufficient pickets for observation at Hall's and Hankinson's Ferries, and to report to me with the remainder of his command at Mount Alban. The Fourth Mississippi was held in readiness to move at a moment's notice to support General Vaughn, at the bridge.

On Saturday, the 16th instant, on receiving information from General Vaughn that the enemy were supposed to be advancing, I forwarded the Fourth Mississippi to him, and on the evening of the same day marched with the Seventeenth Louisiana and Forty-sixth Mississippi to Bovina, leaving the Thirty-first Louisiana at Mount Alban. That night rumors came of a disaster to our troops across Big Black Bridge, at Baker's Creek.

Early the next morning (the 17th), I received verbal directions from the lieutenant-general commanding to concentrate all of my command at Bovina, including the Fourth Mississippi, at the time detached to support General Vaughn at the bridge. The latter could not be brought off, being, when the orders reached General Vaughn, warmly engaged with the enemy. Before the last order could be entirely executed, I was

directed to proceed to Big Black and there take position on the left of the bridge, to cover the crossing of our troops from the left bank; also to place the cavalry at my disposal above and below the bridge, to watch the approaches from Haynes' Bluff on the left, to Baldwin's Ferry on the right. I sent Major [W. A.] Rorer, Twentieth Mississippi, to the left with three companies, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brown with seven companies to the right. Starting immediately, I had proceeded but a short distance toward the bridge when further instructions were brought by Col. Jacob Thompson, inspector-general, to cross the bridge and defend from the other side the crossing, which was already attacked by a larger force of the enemy, before whom our troops were about to give way. I hastened to march in the quickest time, but arriving at the river found our troops already on this side, having been compelled to leave in disorder, and the bridge on fire. General [S. D.] Lee's brigade was being posted on the left of the bridge. I posted my command on the right, collecting the scattered remnants of the Fourth Mississippi, which had succeeded in crossing. This regiment had gallantly held its position on the other side until left alone by other commands adjoining. The enemy opened a brisk fire of artillery, which was returned by a few of our pieces from this side. After the lapse of about two hours, an order was received from the lieutenant-general commanding directing me to cause all troops at this point to move immediately in the direction of Vicksburg, with the exception of my own command, which was to remain until all had moved, and bring up the rear "in good order." This was executed. My command started at 12 o'clock. At Bovina I met Colonel [H. B.] Lyon, Eighth Kentucky Mounted Regiment, whom I directed to cover the rear, adopting such measures, in case of their advance, to hold the enemy in check as circumstances should indicate. I reached Vicksburg at sunset, and was then directed to proceed to the Warrenton road and take position in the defenses of our extreme right, looking to the rear.

On Monday, the 18th instant, at 10 a. m., two of my regiments were moved back to their old camping ground near the graveyard, on the north of the city. Two hours later the remainder of the command was directed to move in the same direction. Between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m. I was directed by Major-General Smith to occupy the outer line of defenses covering the left of the main works.

My command had scarcely got in position when the enemy appeared, and at once deployed his sharpshooters, opening a brisk fire, which we were unable to return with effect. They soon placed artillery in position, and the fire was vigorously kept up until night. Two pieces of Ward's battalion had been placed on my extreme left. Two more pieces were sent to me, to be placed behind epaulements erected for the service of guns on my line, but the enemy's sharpshooters were enabled to approach so closely that I was confident no piece could be served longer than ten minutes. Major [J. W.] Anderson, chief of artillery of the Second Brigade, was mortally wounded while passing around a parapet to select a position for the guns. The same night I received orders to evacuate the outer line at 3 a. m., and occupy the inner and principal line of intrenchments, my right resting on Riddle's house. This was done, and at broad daylight my command was in the new position, the right wing of the Seventeenth Louisiana (my right) being on the right of Riddle's house, to connect with General Shoup's brigade. Work was immediately commenced strengthening the defenses on all the unprotected intervals. Two regiments of Mississippi State troops, to wit, Colonel [H. C.] Robinson's regiment and Lieutenant-Colonel [T. A.]

Burgin's battalion, under command of Brig. Gen. J. V. Harris, of the State service, also a battalion of stragglers from General Loring's division, commanded by Major Stevens, were directed to report to me, and were placed temporarily in reserve. During the day the following pieces of light artillery were placed in position on my line: One 30-pounder Parrott gun, manned by a detachment from a Missouri battery (this gun burst on the evening of Friday, and was replaced by a 32-pounder smooth-bore, served by a detachment from Captain [J. P.] Lynch's company, First Tennessee Artillery); one Whitworth gun, which also burst the first day; one 24-pounder howitzer, two 12-pounder howitzers, two 6-pounder guns, and two 3-inch rifled guns, served by Wofford's company, Withers' regiment light artillery, and three 6-pounder guns, served by a detachment of Guibor's artillery company, the whole under the immediate direction of Captain [J. L.] Wofford as chief of artillery for the brigade. One of the 3-inch rifled pieces was disabled by a trunnion being knocked off early in the siege. With the exception named, no other damage was done to my artillery during the siege except such as was immediately repaired.

In the afternoon of the 19th (Tuesday), the enemy made two demonstrations upon my line, one upon my left and the other upon my extreme right, both of which were gallantly repulsed by the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Louisiana Regiments. Late in the evening of the same day, Brigadier-General Vaughn, commanding on the left, sent word that the enemy were massing troops opposite his position and desiring reenforcements. I immediately hastened to his support a Missouri regiment of Colonel [F. M.] Cockrell's brigade, which was temporarily in reserve in my rear, and Major Stevens' battalion. The latter did not return to my command during the siege. The same night I removed the Thirty-first Louisiana to my extreme right, holding them there as a reserve, replacing them in the trenches by Brigadier-General Harris' command of State troops.

The next morning (Wednesday, the 20th), one regiment of State troops (Colonel Robinson's) was ordered by Major-General Smith to the trenches on the river front of the city, the Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana, Colonel [Allen] Thomas, being directed to report to me in their place. The Seventeenth Louisiana, on my right, being too weak to occupy fully the portion of the line assigned to them, I relieved them by the Thirty-first Louisiana, a larger regiment, placing the former in reserve. Nothing of interest occurred during this or the next day. The enemy was busy erecting batteries and placing guns in position in front of our line, keeping up an incessant fire of sharpshooters. Our trenches were rapidly completed and strengthened, and traverses erected as positions subject to an enfilading fire were developed.

On Friday evening, the 22d, a vigorous attack was made on General Shoup's line and my right, which was gallantly repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, who left the ground in our front covered with their dead. In the early part of this day I was disabled by a wound, and compelled to relinquish the command until June 13, when I returned to duty. The command during the interval devolved first on Colonel Thomas, Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana, but his regiment being returned to General Shoup's brigade next day, Colonel Richardson, Seventeenth Louisiana, succeeded, and to his report, which will accompany this, respectfully refer for details of operations during my absence.

From this time, with but few exceptions, the daily operations were very similar. A constant fire of artillery was kept up with considerable

briskness early in the morning and late in the evening, slackening and sometimes altogether ceasing during the seven or eight middle hours of the day, and kept up during the night at regular but longer intervals. The enemy's skirmishers occupied every cover in our own front, and opposite my right were enabled to approach to within sight or within 100 paces. Upon no position of the line could a head be exposed a moment above the parapet without being a target for the enemy's bullets.

On June 20, at daybreak, the enemy opened their heaviest artillery fire, and though this was kept up incessantly with the greatest rapidity for five or six hours, and continued with a little less vigor during the entire day, but little damage was done to our works, and our casualties were but 2 killed and 5 wounded. The greater portion of our losses during the siege was caused by the fire of small-arms. The enemy had constructed a covered way, connecting his batteries on the hills opposite the left, by way of the valley in our front, with those opposite my right. From this they commenced an approach opposite the right of the Thirty-first Louisiana, where the valley was narrowest, ascending a spur which led from the ridge occupied by our defenses. To obstruct their approach in case of an attempt to storm, a row of palisades had been placed some 20 yards in front of our trenches at this point, and a ditch excavated behind these to shelter an advanced line of sharpshooters as an additional obstacle. Their work silently progressed without impediment until about June 25; then, when they had approached to within 60 or 70 yards, their boldness invited our attention. Procuring a dozen hunting rifles, these in the hands of experienced marksmen rendered their approach very slow and cautious. The 3-inch rifle piece was brought to bear at 700 yards' distance with same effect on their works, and afterward a position was excavated on the site of Riddle's house, concealed from view, for the 24-pounder howitzer, which was completed on the night of the 3d instant. This gun, bearing at 150 yards with a plunging fire directly on their work, would have effectually destroyed it had not the termination of our defense prevented its being used.

On the night of the 3d instant, I was summoned to a council of general officers and brigade commanders, to consider terms of capitulation offered by the commander of the Federal forces. The result of this deliberation and the terms obtained next day require no report from me. My command marched over the trenches and stacked their arms with the greatest reluctance, conscious of their ability to hold the position assigned them for an indefinite period of time.

During the whole siege the entire command had exhibited the highest degree of patience, fortitude, and courage, bearing deprivations of sufficient food, constant duty in the trenches under a broiling sun by day and heavy fatigue and picket duty at night without a murmur, willing to bear any hardships, confident in sustaining the brunt of any assault, in the hope of anticipated relief and ultimate triumph. The command was daily aroused and under arms at 3.30 a. m., to guard against surprise, and nightly our pickets were in advance of our defenses and nearly contiguous to the sentinels of the enemy.

All the regiments of my command and the artillerists deserve the highest commendation for their good conduct during the siege and the preceding operations.

The loss in killed and wounded was severe. Not being able to give the names nor the exact numbers at this time from absence of reports of regimental commanders, these will be the subject of a supplemental report.

On May 20, the Seventeenth Louisiana had to mourn the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel [Madison] Rogers, at the time temporarily in command of his regiment. He was a brave, able, and efficient officer, and a great loss to his command and the service.

On June 27, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin, commanding the Thirty-first Louisiana, was killed while watching the operations of the enemy from the trenches. One of the best field officers it has ever been my good fortune to meet, his imperturbable coolness and gallantry on all occasions, his watchful vigilance and sound judgment, united with more than ordinary ability as a tactician and disciplinarian, rendered his loss irreparable to his regiment and a serious blow to the service.

The next day (June 28) Lieutenant-Colonel Adaire, commanding the Fourth Mississippi, was severely wounded. He displayed during the entire operations (until disabled) the highest qualities of a soldier, and merits especial notice.

Colonel Richardson, Seventeenth Louisiana, conducted himself, as usual, with great judgment, discretion, and gallantry. For nearly three weeks in command of the brigade during the most critical period, I commend him most warmly to the notice of the major-general commanding, who was personally and directly cognizant of his conduct during the time mentioned.

Colonel Sears, Forty-sixth Mississippi, merits favorable notice for his conduct during this trying time.

Major (afterward Lieutenant-Colonel) [W. A.] Redditt and Captain (afterward Major) [D. W.] Self, Seventeenth Louisiana; Major (afterward Lieutenant-Colonel) [J. W.] Draughon and Captain (afterward Major) [R. D.] Bridger, Thirty-first Louisiana (officers assigned to a higher rank, to fill vacancies by virtue of seniority); Lieutenant-Colonel [W. K.] Easterling and Major [W. H.] Clark, Forty-sixth Mississippi, and Captains [J. B.] Moore and [T. P.] Nelson, acting field officers of the Fourth Mississippi; also Captain Wofford, of Withers' artillery, acting chief of artillery for the brigade, all merit high commendation for courage, faithfulness, and good conduct in the discharge of their respective duties. Other officers deserve mention, but not coming so directly under my personal observation, reference is made to reports of regimental commanders.

The members of my staff generally deserve to be mentioned favorably: J. W. Benoit, assistant adjutant-general, Capt. S. D. Harris, assistant inspector-general, and Maj. H. B. Whitfield, brigade commissary, had the most arduous duties to perform, which were executed with commendable diligence.

Maj. A. G. Scott, brigade quartermaster, and Lieut. T. A. Burke, ordnance officer, performed their duties faithfully.

Lieut. P. Hamilton, aide-de-camp; Cadet Thomas Harrison, acting aide-de-camp; C. A. Withers, J. D. Shute, and J. M. Clark, volunteer aides, were always on the alert to discharge any duty and to encounter any danger.

Reports of regimental commanders comprising minor details, with full returns of the strength of the command engaged, with lists of killed, wounded, and missing, will be forwarded so soon as completed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. BALDWIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

JULY 3, 1863.

I object to a surrender of the troops, and am in favor of holding the position, or attempting to do so, as long as possible.

W. E. BALDWIN,
Brigadier-General.

Abstract from statements of ordnance and ordnance stores lost and destroyed in the First Brigade, Smith's Division, during the siege at Vicksburg.

Ordnance and small-arms.	Destroyed.*	Captured.†	Total.
Guns and howitzers:			
30-pounder Parrott	1		1
3-inch rifles	1	1	2
Whitworth gun	1		1
32-pounder gun		1	1
24-pounder howitzer		1	1
12-pounder howitzers		2	2
6-pounder guns		5	5
Small-arms:			
Percussion muskets, caliber .69		1,467	1,467
Enfield rifles, caliber .57		500	500
Mississippi rifles, caliber .54		50	50
Rifled muskets, caliber .57		121	121

No. 90.

Report of Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoup, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

DALTON, GA., *April* 11, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit, inclosed, the report of operations of my brigade during the siege of Vicksburg. Before leaving Vicksburg, I rendered a report to Major General Smith, which was lost. I was directed by General Pemberton some time ago to make another and send it to you direct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. SHOUP,
Brigadier-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SMITH'S DIVISION,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my brigade during the siege of Vicksburg:

On May 18, I was ordered to send a regiment of my command on the Graveyard road, to a point near Willis', to cover a foraging party col-

* The 30-pounder and Whitworth burst; trunnions knocked off 3-inch rifle.
† Also 118,530 rounds of small-arms ammunition.

lecting supplies in that quarter. Colonel [L. D.] Marks' regiment (Twenty-seventh Louisiana) was accordingly ordered to move. I accompanied the regiment. When it arrived at our line of intrenchments, intelligence was brought me that the enemy were upon us. I at once threw forward a strong line of skirmishers to check his advance and to allow us time to occupy the trenches. The skirmishers were engaged before they had advanced 300 yards from our line of rifle-pits. The trenches to the right were partially occupied by General [Louis] Hébert's brigade. I sent to ask that those troops be extended to the left, to close the interval, which was done. Colonel Marks' regiment rested, with the center at the redan, on the Graveyard road. I dispatched a courier at once to inform the major-general of the position of affairs. This was about 1 p. m. My skirmishers maintained their position. The enemy extended his forces to our left. After a time, Colonel [Winchester] Hall's regiment (the Twenty-sixth Louisiana) arrived, and was posted in the gorge at that point, where an advanced line of rifle-pits on the left strikes the principal line. Other troops arrived and extended the line to the left. Colonel [Allen] Thomas' regiment (the Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana), of my brigade, was temporarily detached.

Sharpshooting was maintained all along my front till dark. In the night I was advised that it had been determined to abandon the advanced line on the left, and was ordered to withdraw Colonel Hall's regiment as soon as the troops of that line had fallen back, which was accomplished quietly at dawn. I caused Colonel Marks' regiment to close to the right, to make the line more complete, and placed Colonel Hall's regiment on its left. The latter regiment found its position almost without intrenchments. Few tools could be had, but in a surprisingly short time a very tolerable cover was constructed.

At daylight the enemy had taken possession of the heights abandoned a few hours before by our troops, from which position he soon opened upon us with artillery. By 10 a. m. he had placed his batteries in our front, as well as to the right and left of my position, the line making a very decided salient. The fire from artillery and sharpshooters soon became very heavy. We made little reply, waiting for further developments.

About 1 p. m. the enemy debouched in force from a gorge in front of the center of my position. We opened on him. He broke and fled to the cover of the hills. After a time he reappeared in greater force farther to the right, in front of redan occupied by Colonel Marks' regiment. Our fire staggered him, but the fragments of several regiments succeeded in gaining the cover of a ridge in front of the redan. Here he remained some time almost wholly free from our fire. He finally made a rush, with the intention of carrying our line, but was met by a terrific fire in front and flank, and fled in utter confusion, leaving many dead. Colonel [A. C.] Riley, First Missouri Volunteers, in response to request, moved promptly to support the point attacked, and arrived in time to render valuable assistance. The enemy continued a terrific fire until dark.

In this attack the enemy lost several prisoners, a stand of colors, and many stand of arms. Our loss was heavy.

Colonel Hall, Twenty-sixth Louisiana, was severely wounded while in the gallant discharge of his duty. Capt. Louis Florence, a volunteer aide for the occasion, was killed early in the action; he had borne himself with great bravery. Several other officers were killed and wounded.

Too much praise cannot be given to both men and officers. My thanks are expressly due to Capt. B. L. Moore, acting assistant adjutant-general, for valuable and intelligent service during the day; he displayed the most marked gallantry.

May 20 *and* 21.—Continued fire from the artillery and sharpshooters of the enemy. We improve every moment to strengthen our line and protect ourselves from the incessant fire. Our artillery is almost useless, since we have no properly constructed protection. Being almost without intrenching tools, we can do little to repair the evil.

May 22.—Fire from the enemy before dawn; keep it up with extreme vigor. A little after noon the enemy attempted to carry my position on the extreme right; another failure. A force on my extreme left begins to assemble. Taking advantage of the gorge in front, they gain the cover of the steep declivity at the foot of ridge running down from our line into the gorge. Several regiments are finally assembled. About 3 p. m. a very heavy force discovers itself on my right and General Hébert's left. It moves forward to assault our line; it is repulsed with great loss. Many of the enemy are killed in the ditch of redan occupied by Third Missouri Volunteers. A terribly beautiful scene. About 5 p. m. the force on my left just spoken of makes a dash at my line. It is slaughtered, and flies in confusion. The troops behaved most admirably; mount the parapets with enthusiasm. Colonel Marks, Twenty-seventh Louisiana; Lieutenant-Colonel [L. L.] McLaurin, Twenty-seventh Louisiana; Lieutenant-Colonel [W. C.] Crow, Twenty-sixth Louisiana; Major [W. W.] Martin, Twenty-sixth Louisiana, and Major [A. S.] Norwood, Twenty-seventh Louisiana, each display great gallantry.

May 23 *to* 31.—Enemy intrenching energetically at night, keeping up a continuous fire during the day. He has an almost continuous line of circumvallation; his guns are thoroughly protected with mantlets against sharpshooters. We are ordered not to expend ammunition. Colonel Thomas' regiment rejoined the brigade on May 25, and was placed in the center of my position. We are still at work improving our line. A furious cannonade on the 31st.

June 1.—Enemy has established a new battery opposite the center of my line; also some additional rifled guns opposite redan; do our works considerable damage.

June 3.—Fire as usual. We lose a number of men each day. Last night enemy was at work within 150 yards of redan. Feel the want of light-balls; have no means of lighting up. The nature of the ground being very broken, permits the enemy to work so near us; are not strong enough to drive him away.

June 4.—Enemy opened on my left this morning at 10 o'clock with artillery and musketry; continued above an hour. He has quite a complete parallel in front of redan. It extends from the road (Graveyard) about 150 yards to the right, and is only distant about 100 yards from the redan. This salient is very weak; we are doing all we can to strengthen it; have urged the importance of it to the major-general. We are constructing rifle-pits in front of stockade between the redan and lunette on the left.

June 5.—During the night the enemy kept up an incessant artillery fire and occasionally musketry. The enemy is pushing forward his approaches on the Graveyard road. Last night he constructed a rifle-pit to the left (our) of the road and within 75 yards of redan; he has complete cover to it. Sharpshooting from those new works is maintained

with great activity and bitterness. We are entirely too weak to drive him out of these works; besides, the ground is very unfavorable for such an adventure. Are pushing forward work on our post; much yet to be done. We fire upon his parties at night, but cannot altogether stop his work. Have recommended the construction of lines of retrenchments as a precaution should the enemy carry this point. We are using cotton for protection. It does not answer very good purpose; takes fire and has to be pulled down. It is good against sharpshooters.

June 6.—Enemy fired nearly all night from artillery; otherwise much as usual.

June 8.—Nothing unusual on yesterday. To-day the enemy remarkably quiet; continuous fire during the night. He still works vigorously on his approaches. Can now come within 50 or 60 yards of the redan; is advancing by double sap. Call attention again to the importance of constructing interior works to command redan should it fall. Pickets captured a prisoner (Ninth Iowa) last night.

June 9.—Last night the enemy fired into our working party on the left, wounding 2 men. We are constructing a rough stockade at that point, to prevent a dash from the enemy's works, now not more than 75 yards distant. We work under great difficulties; want axes and intrenchment tools. On the right we are strengthening ourselves steadily and surely; are making in the ditch and in front of the redan rough stockades with brush and wire entanglements.

June 10.—Rained heavily this morning. Everything quiet except an occasional shot.

June 11.—More rain last night. No unusual movement on the part of the enemy. He has not been at work since the rain began. He is running a regular zigzag, using gabions and sap-roller in front of redan. The relief of the redan is so great that we cannot bring a gun to bear on his sap-roller. The sharpshooters are extremely vigilant, and are within 60 or 70 yards, excellently covered. In front of the center of my position the enemy is constructing approaches to gain the point in front of lunette. The Twenty-sixth Louisiana is securing its front against a dash by means of a picket with brush entanglements. Have directed that my entire line should be protected by brush; it is progressing rapidly.

June 12.—Enemy did no work last night in front of the redan. We finished our stockade on the left last night; shall cause a rifle-pit to be dug immediately on its rear. Shall complete the brush protection along my line to-night. No great firing yesterday.

June 13.—Enemy again at work on the right. Did little last night, but something. Again urge that the engineers construct inner works. No particular change observable at other points. This morning the enemy is unusually active on the right, firing on the redan; has cut away the parapet very considerably. Sharpshooting very bitter. Sharpshooters take aim at exposed points, and when one exposes himself in the least a number of guns are discharged simultaneously.

June 14.—Enemy cut down parapet of redan and disabled 12-pounder gun at that point. He made no perceptible advance with his sap last night. We used rampart and hand-grenades on his sap last night with good effect. Have organized my artillerists into a hand-grenade and thunder-barrel corps, since our guns are of no service. The Twenty-seventh Louisiana has suffered dreadfully up to this time. It was relieved for a few days by a Missouri regiment.

June 15.—No change since yesterday. Sap at redan very close, within

10 paces of ditch. We are using hand-grenades on working parties. Completed our rifle-pits on the left between new stockade and our works. Since 12 m. artillery firing has been very heavy.

June 17.—No change since yesterday. Two men deserted from the Twenty-sixth Louisiana last night. The Twenty-seventh Louisiana has returned to its position. We are on speaking terms with the enemy at the redan. The picket parties at that point agree upon short truces, during which neither party is to fire. Notes are thrown across from one party to another. Some trading going on in coffee, &c. Have forbidden communications, but after sundown the firing ceases and there is a good deal of talk going on between the enemy and our own people, but principally in the brigades to my right and left. I permit it only in the presence of the officer of the day. Brothers, relations, and friends are constantly inquiring after each other.

June 19.—Day passed as usual yesterday. The enemy has constructed two new embrasures on the left of my line, probably to attempt to cut down the stockade at that point. The stockade between the redan and lunette is perfectly riddled, but is still about as good as ever; it is of poplar timber. The enemy seems to take delight in firing at it. He is running a double sap up the ridge on the left, but he can accomplish nothing with it; that point is secure.

June 20.—Furious cannonading began at daylight and continued a good part of the day. Enemy was at work again in front of redan. Think he is constructing a parallel on each flank for his sap. There are no indications that he is yet running galleries. He seems not to have worked all night.

June 21.—Enemy broke new ground last night in front of lunette; is using gabions; has secured cover within 60 yards of works. He could reach this position in spite of us; think he only wants cover for sharpshooters. Urge the importance of light-balls; if light-balls proper cannot be had, some substitute can. Ask for more hand-grenades; find that they work excellently well. Lieutenant-Colonel [L. L.] McLaurin, Twenty-seventh Louisiana, mortally wounded; he was an excellent and gallant officer.

June 22.—Maj. W. W. Martin, Twenty-sixth Louisiana, was killed instantly by sharpshooters. He was one of the most gallant and excellent young officers of the command. His loss is a most serious one. Everything much as usual.

June 23.—We are constructing galleries from several points in the ditch of redan against the enemy's works. Cannot hear him at work yet. Major [A. S.] Norwood, Twenty-seventh Louisiana, wounded. The Twenty-seventh Louisiana is now without a field officer, and has but one captain for duty. My entire command is sadly reduced in officers.

June 24.—Comparatively quiet. Rained during the night. Think the enemy is making galleries. An attempt was made to spring our mines; failed. The train was laid in gas-pipes; will not communicate. Find by experiment that powder, when confined in a long tube, when ignited, will burst the tube a few feet from the end, and will not burn farther.

June 26.—Everything much as usual yesterday; continuous firing.

June 27.—Our mines at the redan were sprung last night with success. The wire under changed mines. No damage done to the counterscarp of ditch. It is still perfect. Must have done the enemy much harm.

June 28.—Enemy fired upon and drove in our working parties, which were attempting to construct a picket on the outside of lunette. No

change observable in the enemy's doings. Colonel [L. D.] Marks, Twenty-seventh Louisiana, mortally wounded. He was a gallant officer.

June 29.—Enemy seems to change his point of attack. Is at work in front of stockade, between redan and lunette. The declivity is so great that we can do him little harm. Are using hand-grenades on him.

June 30.—Enemy discovered to be approaching rifle-pits in front of stockade on the right with sap.

July 1.—Enemy drove in our pickets in front of stockade last night, wounding 2 men. Enemy is erecting a gabionade in front of redan. Amounts to nothing.

July 2.—Enemy advancing his sap in front of stockade. Protects himself from hand-grenades by covering his track with rails, thus making a sort of gallery. We are running a gallery from our trenches to blow in the enemy's works.

July 3.—A truce to-day. We can now see more clearly what the enemy is about. He has abandoned work in front of redan. He is running a gallery, with the intention of blowing up the stockade between lunette and redan. Is hard at work to-day. We follow his example. The question is, which shall explode first? A sad accident occurred last night. Lieutenant [E.] McMahon, engineer, was mortally wounded by the carelessness of our own men. Lieutenant McMahon has done most excellent service, and his loss is greatly to be deplored.

July 4.—Capitulation ordered. At 10 a. m. we moved out of our trenches by battalion, stacked arms, and then returned to our old quarters in town. The men were full of indignation. Though they have had very scant fare, and had been exposed to a merciless and almost continuous fire, remaining at their post in the trenches without relief, I have rarely heard a murmur or complaint. The tone has always been "This is pretty hard, but we can stand it." Too much praise cannot be given to officers and men.

Detachments from the following batteries were posted on my line, viz: [J. Q.] Wall's, [William E.] Dawson's, [W. T.] Withers', [W. N.] Hogg's, and Francis McNally's.

Lieutenant-Colonel [W. C.] Crow, Twenty-sixth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, bore himself with marked gallantry throughout the siege. He was the only field officer remaining in his regiment.

Col. Allen Thomas, Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, was constantly at his post. He was vigilant and energetic.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers had no field officer remaining. Two were killed and the third severely wounded. Captains [E. W.] Robertson, [R. W.] Campbell, [C. J.] Foster, [Joseph T.] Hatch, [T. C.] Lewis, [Alexander S.] Norwood, and, in fact, the entire regiment, deserve the highest commendations.

My thanks are due to the following officers, who rendered me excellent assistance as staff officers: Capt. B. L. Moore, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Louis Guion, acting inspector-general; Capt. G. W. Clarke, acting ordnance officer; Capt. James C. Wiggs, acting inspector of artillery; Mr. Eugene Hill, volunteer aide, and Dr. Foster, volunteer surgeon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. SHOUP,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Return of Casualties in Shoup's Brigade during the siege of Vicksburg.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Brigade staff	2	3	2	.....	7
26th Louisiana	4	24	2	42	72
27th Louisiana	3	55	4	92	154
28th [29th] Louisiana	3	13	3	54	73
Total	12	95	11	188	306

Report of arms and ammunition on hand in Third Brigade, Smith's Division, Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoup commanding, on the day of capitulation of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

Command.	Infantry.		Artillery.				
	Arms.	Ammunition, in rounds.	24-pounder howitzer.	12-pounder howitzers.	12-pounder smooth-bore.	3-inch rifle.	Average rounds ammunition to each piece.
26th Louisiana	700	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27th Louisiana	850	55,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28th [29th] Louisiana	375	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	160
Total	1,925	135,000	1	2	1	1	160

The total amount of artillery ammunition on the ffeld was 800 rammers. We had on this field about 100 hand-grenades, 60 rampart-grenades, and 4 thunder-barrels.

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. CLARKE,
Lieutenant, and Acting Ordnance Officer Third Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

Approved. One Whitworth gun on my line was disabled on May 19, from effect of its own shot. The two howitzers belonged regularly to my brigade; the other artillery was detached from other commands.

F. A. SHOUP,
Brigadier-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *August* 31, 1863.

No. 91.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen, C. S. Army, commanding Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to state that, in accordance with orders from the lieutenant-general commanding, I ordered two of Colonel Cockrell's regiments (the First and Fifth Missouri) to relieve General Green, and

three to re-enforce General Forney. One of these regiments (the Sixth) was assigned to a position in the trenches, which had become intolerable on account of dead animals near by and the filth of the troops who formerly occupied it. I sent a letter of remonstrance to General Forney, asking that the troops who formerly occupied the position be made to police it, which he declined. Is it not sufficient that when a general finds a weak point or enfiladed trench that he withdraws his regiment and calls for one of mine to occupy it, without compelling my men to clean up the filth they leave behind them?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

VICKSBURG, *June* 5, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose herewith General Green's report from scouts of his brigade.*

I have also the honor to report that the two regiments who went to General Cumming's support found that he had nearly two regiments in reserve already. The distance to General Cumming's from Cockrell's position is about 1 mile, requiring about twenty minutes to reach him.

Respectfully,

JNO. S. BOWEN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, June 6, 1863.

MAJOR: General Green reports no change on his front. The enemy endeavored to dig a trench nearer our lines, but were prevented by sharpshooters. He lost 3 killed and 9 wounded in the last twenty-four hours. He reports that he is badly in want of some picks.

Please inform me if the necessity still exists of retaining Colonel Cockrell's two regiments in rear of General Cumming.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, June 26, 1863.

SIR: The inclosed note explains itself.† No report has been forwarded from this division, because none could be obtained from the First Brigade. We are in a different position from any other command

*See of June 5, No. 93, p. 419. †Not found.

here. Our men are constantly moving from place to place, and some regiments are now on the extreme right, some in the center, and several engaged yesterday and last night.

Under these circumstances it was impossible to obtain a morning report. I send that of the Second Brigade, forwarded yesterday. I will send the other when I can get it. It can hardly be expected from troops fighting in the breach.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Major MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

VICKSBURG, *June* 26, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the First and Second Missouri Regiments are on the Warrenton road, in rear of Barton's brigade; the Fifth and Sixth at the breach on the Jackson road, and the Third with Shoup at the redan on the Graveyard road.

Colonel [E.] Erwin, of the Sixth, was killed last night defending the breach. Cockrell is now present at that point, by my order, as I feared Erwin's loss (one of our bravest officers) might dispirit his men.

Respectfully,

JNO. S. BOWEN,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 27, 1863.

MAJOR: The sad duty devolves upon me of announcing the death of Brig. Gen. Martin E. Green, commanding the Second Brigade of this division.

General Green was shot through the head while examining the position of the enemy in front of his trenches at about 9.30 this morning. Devoted to our cause, without fear or reproach, his loss will be deeply felt by his entire command.

Very respectfully,

JNO. S. BOWEN,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER.

—

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 2, 1863.

MAJOR: Our position on the Jackson road is fast becoming more dangerous. The enemy have a Cohorn mortar and our exact range. They fire shell with heavy bursting charges, and our men are killed and wounded with fearful rapidity. Lieutenant-Colonel Senteny, commanding Cockrell's regiment, was killed this morning. No better or braver field officer is or ever has been in our army. Many subalterns, conspicuous for their gallantry, have also been killed or wounded.

I would urge that every howitzer that can be brought to the vicinity be placed in position, and fired at its greatest elevation with quarter

charges, to render the ground in the rear and vicinity of their sap as untenable as possible. No time is to be lost.

Respectfully,

JNO. S. BOWEN,
Major-General.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 92.

Report of Col. Francis M. Cockrell, Second Missouri Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *August* 1, 1863.

MAJOR: In consequence of the death of my gallant and lamented division commander, Maj. Gen. John S. Bowen, I respectfully beg leave to submit to you the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade (Missouri Volunteers), Bowen's division, composed of the following-named infantry regiments, to wit:

The First Missouri Infantry, composed of the First and Fourth Regiments consolidated, the Second Missouri Infantry, the Third Missouri Infantry, the Fifth Missouri Infantry, the Sixth Missouri Infantry, Captain Guibor's battery, Captain Landis' battery, under command of Lieutenant [John M.] Langan, and the Wade battery, under Lieut. Richard C. Walsh, in the battles of Baker's Creek and Big Black, and during the siege of Vicksburg.*

* * * * * * *

On May 18, 1863, began the siege of Vicksburg. On this evening I received an order from General Bowen to move out on the Graveyard road to support Major-General Smith's division. Reporting to General Smith, in obedience to his order I occupied a line on the extreme left, in advance of the main line, afterward occupied during the siege, and was fired upon by the enemy's skirmishers before gaining my position. Skirmishing continued till darkness closed in. This evening I had 1 man killed and 8 men wounded. During the night of the 18th instant, I withdrew in rear of our main line, and remained in reserve, in rear of the right of Brigadier-General Baldwin's brigade.

About 2 p. m. (19th instant), the enemy massed a large force in front of Brigadier-General Shoup's brigade and the left of Brigadier-General Hébert's and the right of Brigadier-General Baldwin's, and made a most furious and determined assault. Seeing this concentration of the enemy's forces, I immediately moved the Fifth Missouri Infantry, under Colonel McCown, to the support of General Hébert's left, and the First Missouri Infantry, under Col. A. C. Riley, to the support of line at the stockade between General Hébert's left and Shoup's right, and the Second Missouri Infantry, under Lieut. Col. P. S. Senteny, to the support of the Twenty-seventh Louisiana Regiment, on Shoup's right, and the Sixth Missouri Infantry, under Col. Eugene Erwin, to the support of Brigadier-General Vaughn's brigade, on the extreme left (then threatened), and held the Third Missouri Infantry, under Col. W. R. Gause, in readiness to re-enforce any point. The enemy in large masses, without any regular lines, pressed forward very close to our works, but were soon severely repulsed and driven back in disorder; and every subsequent effort was likewise repulsed.

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* For portion here omitted, and letter of transmittal, see battle of Champion's Hill, pp. 109–115.

This brigade, with General Shoup's brave Louisianians, had the honor of receiving the first assault of the enemy and repulsing them—suffering, too, the dangers incident to such clash of arms, losing 8 killed and 62 wounded in this engagement.

The brave and gallant William F. Luckett, ordnance sergeant Second Missouri Infantry, acting with me as aide, while bringing up ammunition, was mortally wounded and afterward died.

The brigade remained near this line up to the 22d instant. On this day, about 2 p. m., the enemy, preparatory to a charge, moved his whole force as near our lines as could be done, and then made a most desperate and protracted effort to carry our lines by assault. This assault was preceded by a most furious fire from the enemy's numerous batteries, of shell, grape, and canister. The air was literally burdened with hissing missiles of death. During this terrific clash of arms, the Fifth Missouri Infantry occupied a line on the right of the Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, in Hébert's brigade; the Third Missouri occupied the stockade and the redan to its right; five companies of the Second Missouri Infantry occupied a portion of the line of the Twenty-seventh Louisiana Infantry, and the other five companies in reserve; six companies of the First Missouri Infantry were placed in the trenches with the Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, and one company occupied the redan to the right of the Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, and the remaining three companies were moved from point to point, and the Sixth Missouri Infantry was sent to re-enforce Brigadier-General Moore's line, and then General Hébert's line, north of the Jackson road. Nobly did the officers and soldiers of this brigade greet every assault of the enemy with defiant shouts and a deliberately aimed fire, and hurled them back in disorder. The enemy gained the ditch around the redan to the right of the stockade and occupied it for some time. Colonel Gause, of the Third Missouri Infantry, procured some fuse-shell, and, using them as hand-grenades, threw them into the ditch, where they exploded, killing and wounding some 22 of the enemy.

This day the brigade lost 28 killed and 95 wounded, the Third Missouri suffering fearfully, losing 12 killed and 52 wounded, having been exposed during the assault to an enfilading and rear fire in the redan, against which there was then no protection or defense.

From this day until June 25, this brigade was held in reserve and ordered from point to point of our whole line, accordingly as different points of the line were threatened or became endangered by the near approach of the enemy; sometimes on the extreme left, then on the extreme right, and then in the center, working day or night, as circumstances required, to strengthen our defenses, having some men killed or wounded daily.

On June 26, the Sixth Missouri Infantry, Col. Eugene Erwin, was in reserve in rear of the Third Louisiana Infantry, which occupied the redan north of the Jackson road. About 4 p. m. this day the enemy exploded a mine, blowing up the outer portion of this redan, and immediately thereafter attempted to carry this point by assault. Colonel Erwin, as soon as the explosion occurred, marched to this point. The enemy occupied the outer slope of this work, and Colonel Erwin and the Third Louisiana Infantry occupied an inner cross-work about 25 feet from the enemy, and in this position a desperate struggle was made by the enemy to carry this redan, but every effort of the enemy was successfully repulsed.

In this struggle, Col. Eugene Erwin, of the Sixth Missouri Infantry, a most fearless, prudent, and meritorious officer, was pierced by two balls,

and poured out the crimsoned treasures of his heart on his country's altar, and now, among the lifeless defenders of Vicksburg, fills a patriot soldier's grave.

This day the Sixth Missouri Infantry lost 3 killed and 26 wounded.

On the night of the 25th instant, the Fifth Missouri Infantry, Colonel McCown, was ordered to this point, and the Second Missouri Infantry on the night of the 26th instant.

On the evening of the 26th instant, having procured a number of 6 and 12 pound shell, to be used as hand-grenades, I caused them to be thrown into the midst of the enemy, and thus drove them from their position and reoccupied the entire redan.

When the enemy made the assault on the 25th instant, they threw a large number of hand-grenades into our lines, doing much injury.

On the evening of July 1, the enemy exploded a mine, charged with at least 2,000 pounds of powder, the crater making a fearful breach through a portion of the redan, burying Lieutenant [John T.] Crenshaw and killing Lieutenant [John] Roseberry and several privates of the Sixth Missouri Infantry, some of whom were blown high up into the air and buried in the wreck. Eight negroes and the overseer in charge, working a counter-mine, were also killed. A large number of the Sixth Missouri Infantry were blown up and thrown over the brow of the hill, and quite a number severely wounded. Simultaneously with the explosion, the enemy opened a terrific fire at short range from two 8-inch columbiads, two 30-pounder Parrott guns, and one 12-pounder howitzer, and a mortar throwing 12-pounder shell (afterward ascertained to be a wooden mortar), concentrating their whole fire on this one point. This mortar did us great damage, having exact range of our position and throwing shells heavily charged with powder. The force of this terrific explosion threw the officers and men of the Sixth Missouri Infantry and a portion of the Third Louisiana Infantry back from the works over the brow of the hill, knocking off their hats and their guns out of their hands, bruising and wounding quite a number; but notwithstanding this, these gallant soldiers rallied, seized the nearest gun, and rushed back to the works. The veterans of the Third Louisiana Infantry raised a cheer, which was quickly taken up by our troops. Immediately after the explosion, I ordered up the Second Missouri Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Senteny, to this point, and about 6 p. m. relieved the Sixth Missouri Infantry with the Second Missouri. The fire from the enemy's batteries was kept up till after dark, and from the mortar during the entire night.

This day the Sixth Missouri Infantry lost 8 killed and 48 wounded, and the Second Missouri Infantry lost 3 killed and 35 wounded; many severely, who afterward died.

Among the killed of to-day is numbered one of the best officers in the Missouri army—Lieut. Col. Pembroke S. Senteny, of the Second Missouri Infantry—brave, cool, and generous—a model soldier and officer; and also Lieutenants Crenshaw and Roseberry, of the Sixth Missouri Infantry.

On this evening the First Missouri Infantry was moved to this point, and these four regiments—the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Missouri Infantry—relieved each other every six or twelve hours thereafter. The First Missouri Infantry occupied this perilous point during the day of the 2d instant, and late that evening was moved to re-enforce General Barton's line, on the extreme right.

On the morning of the 3d instant, the firing ceased pending negotiations for the capitulation of the garrison, which took place on the morn-

ing of the 4th instant. Not having guns enough for the artillerymen of this brigade during the siege, they were placed in charge of guns at different points of the line, and all did good service.

During the siege of Vicksburg this brigade lost heavily in killed and wounded, as will appear by the following:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
1st Missouri	18	70	88
2d Missouri	17	89	106
3d Missouri	18	83	101
5th Missouri	20	52	72
6th Missouri	33	133	166
Landis' battery	4	6	10
Wade battery	2	9	11
Guibor's battery	1	4	5
Total	113	446	559

This is a loss in killed and wounded of over one-third of the whole brigade, and shows that this brigade was almost continuously during the entire siege exposed to the enemy's fire, and at no time during this eventful siege did these troops ever waver or fail to go to or occupy any point, regardless of its exposure, and frequently had to and did occupy points on the line so exposed that other troops, although on their own line, would give them up for these troops to occupy. They endured all the dangers, fatigues, exposures, and the weakness consequent on the insufficient rations, with a most commendable cheerfulness and soldierly bearing, willing to endure all things for the safety of the garrison, and desirous of holding out and fighting as long as there was a cartridge or a ration of mule or horse, and when the garrison capitulated they felt, and were, disarmed, but in no wise whipped, conquered, or subjugated.

I cannot commend too highly the field, staff, and line officers of this brigade for their cool daring and judicious bearing in the faithful discharge of their whole duty, regardless of personal safety and comfort; and I specially commend the constancy of the following-named officers in remaining with their respective commands: Col. A. C. Riley and Lieutenant-Colonel [Hugh A.] Garland, First Missouri Infantry; Lieut. Col. P. S. Senteny and Major [T. M.] Carter, of the Second Missouri Infantry; Major [J. K.] McDowell, of the Third Missouri; Col. James McCown and Maj. O. A. Waddell, of the Fifth [Missouri] Infantry; and Major [Stephen] Cooper, of the Sixth Missouri. All the company officers, with few exceptions, remained constantly with their commands, and with their men suffered hardships, exposures, and dangers; but the private soldiers justly won and should receive the fullest meed of praise.

To Capt. R. L. Maupin, acting as my aide, I am under special obligations for the invaluable services rendered me during this entire siege—the very bravest of the brave; cool, prudent, and discreet. A braver or better soldier never bared his bosom or raised his arm in defense of constitutional liberty. He justly merits the gratitude of his country.

I have the honor, major, to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. COCKRELL,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade, Missouri Volunteers.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General to Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton.

ADDENDA.

Report of ordnance and ordnance stores lost at Grand Gulf, May 3, Big Black Bridge, May 17, and at the surrender of Vicksburg, Miss. [July 4], 1863, belonging to General Bowen's Division.

[Extract.]

Ordnance, &c.	Guibor's battery.	Landis' battery.	Wade battery.	Dawson's battery.	Lowe's battery.	Total.
8-inch shell gun	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
32-pounder gun, rifled	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6-pounder guns, smooth-bore	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4
12-pounder howitzers	2	.....	.....	2	2	6
12-pounder Napoleon guns, bronze	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4
12-pounder gun carriages	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
24-pounder howitzers, bronze	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
24-pounder howitzer carriages	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Caissons	4	.....	4	5	.....	13
Battery wagons	1	1	1	1	1	5
Traveling forges	1	1	1	1	1	5
Total	12	10	8	12	4	46

Respectfully submitted with this explanation, that the guns of the Wade, Dawson, and Lowe batteries were all lost at Big Black, May 17, and also two guns (one 6-pounder smooth-bore and one 12 pounder howitzer) of the Guibor battery, and that the guns of the Landis and one 6-pounder smooth-bore and one 12-pounder howitzer of the Guibor batteries were lost by the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, and that the 8-inch shell gun and the 32-pounder rifled gun of the Guibor battery were lost at Grand Gulf by the evacuation of that place, May 3, 1863.

F. M. COCKRELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Bowen's Division.

Report of ordnance and ordnance stores lost in the Second Division, Missouri Volunteers, at Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Big Black, and Vicksburg.

[Extract.]

Small-arms and ammunition.	First Missouri Brigade.	First Missouri Brigade, ordnance department.	Second Missouri Brigade.	Total.
Small arms:				
Percussion-lock muskets, caliber .69	265	175	450	890
Mississippi rifles, caliber .54	.....	150	.....	150
Minie muskets, caliber .58	94	300	.....	394
Enfield rifles, caliber .57	1,549	75	.....	1,624
British muskets, caliber .75	6	.....	350	356
Belgian muskets, caliber .70	8	.....	.....	8
	1,922	700	800	3,422
Ammunition:				
Buck and ball cartridges, caliber .69	8,900	7,000	.....	15,900
Minie cartridges, caliber .58	15,880	50,000	.....	65,880
Enfield cartridges, caliber .57	60,140	29,000	.....	89,140
Mississippi rifle cartridges, caliber .54	100	6,000	.....	6,100
Musket caps	93,740	92,000	.....	185,740
Total	178,760	184,000	.....	362,760

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. FLANAGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General

No. 93.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Martin E. Green, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
May 30, 1863—12 o'clock.

CAPTAIN: I have made a full reconnaissance of this position above my command, where the Seventh [Seventeenth] Louisiana was stationed last night. There is none to-day.

If it is necessary to protect this line, there should be some troops sent here. My command is scattered very thin, and does not cover the ground necessary to be covered next to General Vaughn's brigade at the curve. There should be a regiment permanently stationed, if the river line should be abandoned. The enemy can take those upper guns, under the present arrangement, whenever they desire it.

I am, sir, &c.,

M. E. GREEN,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. R. R. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
June 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Two of my scouts have returned. They report nothing of great importance. As far as they went along the lines, which was as far as the Baldwin's Ferry road, their [the enemy's] reserve was very light; their whole force in front that could be seen by him was not as strong as our lines.

He was told by Federals that they had another camp back on the next creek, but he was not able to get sight of it. They have not got near the artillery in front that we had imagined. They have a great many places fixed for guns, but no guns in them. Everything, according to his opinion, looked as though part of the army had left. I sent one out last night that I think will make some discoveries before he returns. If he does not get taken, he intends staying until he ascertains certain what is going on. There is one out yet that went out last night.

In our front they are still working on their intrenchments. We had 2 men killed and 3 wounded yesterday. Our works are in a better condition than they were when we came here. They still need work. We are not able to get tools sufficient to work with so as to get them completed.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

M. E. GREEN,
Brigadier-General.

Captain HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 94.

Report of Col. Thomas P. Dockery, Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Demopolis, Ala., July 29, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to the orders of the lieutenant-general commanding, I submit the following as the report of the part taken by this brigade in the defense of Vicksburg:

About sunset on the evening of May 17, the remnant of the brigade (the most of it having been captured at Big Black Bridge) reached the city, and went into camp near the cemetery.

On the evening of the 18th, it was ordered to take position in rear of Brigadier-General Moore, near the arsenal, and act as reserve, and marched to the support of different points on the line without doing but little or no fighting until the morning of the 22d. The brigade was ordered to strengthen the lines of Brigadier-General Moore. While on the way to General Moore's line, a courier from Brigadier-General [S. D.] Lee to General Green reported that General Lee's line had been broken by the enemy. The brigade was moved at a double-quick to the support of General Lee. When near the line of General Lee, his men rallied and drove the enemy from their works; at least, when we arrived at the works, General Lee's line was complete and no enemy on his works, yet there was a considerable force in a ditch or ravine under General Lee's works. I was ordered by General Green to take the First Arkansas Battalion Sharpshooters to open on the enemy in the ditch, which I did, and with such effect as to soon drive them from their hiding place. At 1 p. m. I joined the rest of the brigade, which had gone to the support of General Moore's lines, on the Baldwin's Ferry road. Here the Nineteenth and Twentieth Arkansas were ordered into the fort occupied by the Second Texas Infantry, the enemy occupying a position in the ditch and a ravine in front of the fort. About 4.30 p. m. the First and Third Missouri Cavalry, joined by the First Arkansas Cavalry (all dismounted), sallied from the fort, and, after a short but desperate fight, drove the enemy from the position with heavy loss.

On the next day the brigade moved back to its bivouac, near the arsenal, and continued in reserve until the morning of the 28th instant, when it was ordered to take position in the trenches fronting the river below the city, and on the 29th was ordered to take position in front and above the city, to support the heavy batteries and be ready to meet any attempt to storm the city.

The brigade occupied this position until the evening of June 2, when it was ordered to move out to the works in the rear of the city, and occupy permanently a gap between the divisions of Major-Generals Smith and Forney. This was one of the most exposed positions on the line, the enemy's guns enfilading the works from right to left, and guns of heavy caliber played upon the enemy's works from the front. With the limited number of intrenching tools on the line, it took all night to repair the damage done to the works during the day.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to the officers and men for the untiring energy and perseverance displayed by them in constructing and strengthening the works.

On the 26th, the enemy commenced digging an approach in front of the fort on my brigade. General Green having been wounded on the day before, he was on this day unable to visit the fortifications and watch the movements of the enemy.

On the morning of the 27th, he was in the ditches, as was his custom, reconnoitering the positions of the enemy along his front, and while looking over the parapet in front of the sap of the enemy, which was only about 60 yards distant, he was shot through the head by a sharp-shooter and almost instantly killed. Here permit me to lay my humble tribute on his tomb. Missouri has lost another of her bravest champions—the South one of its ablest defenders. It was my fortune to be intimately associated with him; knew him well. He joined the army as a private soldier when the tocsin of war first sent its notes throughout the West. He served his country long and faithfully. His soldiers regarded him with that reverence due a father, and many a tear was shed at his fall. He was a pure patriot and a gallant officer, and a true Christian, divested of everything like a thirst for military fame. He acted solely from a sense of duty and right and a pure love of country, and thus inseparably entwined himself not only around the hearts of his troops, but of all who knew him.

The command devolving upon me, I at once commenced countermines to that of the enemy, one of which was sprung on the night of July 2, with but little damage to the enemy.

A flag of truce having passed out of the lines at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, there was a suspension of hostilities, which continued until the surrender of the forces at 10 a. m. on the 4th, in obedience to the order of the lieutenant-general commanding. The troops, up to the time of the surrender, were cheerful and confident of success.

Our loss was very heavy in killed and wounded during the siege. Correct lists of the casualties will be forwarded as soon as they can be made out.

My thanks are specially due to Capt. W. B. Pittman, assistant inspector-general, Capt. H. M. Pollard, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Thomas B. Green, aide-de-camp on the staff of General Green, for the faithful and gallant discharge of the duties devolving upon them during the siege, especially after the fall of General Green. It has been my pleasure to witness the conduct of these officers on the battle-field, and it is with pleasure that I bear testimony as to their coolness and pre-eminent gallantry, untiring energy, and perseverance. I earnestly recommend them to the favorable consideration of the lieutenant-general commanding.

The thanks of the country are due to Captains [J. H.] Neal and [J. W.] Barclay, and Lieutenant [Harris] Wilkerson, of First Missouri Cavalry, for the distinguished service rendered by them in making numerous sorties out to the enemy's front, examining their approach and mines, and giving much valuable information.

I would also recommend to the favorable notice of the lieutenant-general commanding Sergeant [William A.] Fisher, of Lowe's battery, Missouri Light Artillery, who commanded a gun within 300 yards of the enemy's battery, using it with telling effect, tearing down their earthworks and knocking out of position their gabions or sap-rollers. Frequently the enemy would open an entire battery and line of skirmishers upon the gun, sometimes almost leveling the parapets; yet the men stood by their gun, replying with good effect, and at night, without any assistance from the infantry, would repair the damage done to their works during the day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TOM. P. DOCKERY,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Maj. [R. W.] MEMMINGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

No. 95.

Report of Capt. James W. Barclay and Lieut. H. Wilkerson, First Missouri Cavalry, and letters of congratulation.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 31, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, having obtained permission to burn the sunken gunboat Cincinnati, lying above the city, I left the city wharf with my own company and a few volunteers from the regiment and Third Missouri Cavalry, making in all 47 men—all the boats could possible carry—at 10.15 yesterday evening. I reached the wreck without difficulty. She was lying about 25 or 30 yards from the bank of the river. She was a complete wreck, the shots from our batteries having completely riddled her. From what I could see, I judge her to have been a magnificent vessel. Her guns were all under water; everything of value had been removed from the upper works; no guns in the turrets. The river appears to have fallen considerable since the sinking of the boat, and she is careening from the shore.

Immediately after the wreck was fired, a small tug started from the enemy's fleet toward us, and, after getting below the mortar-boats a short distance, returned. A few of the enemy made their appearance at the point of the peninsula as I returned, but did not fire upon us, although I passed within about 100 yards of them.

I returned to the wharf, having accomplished all I had undertaken, at 12.15 o'clock, having been absent only two hours. The boat, I think, is now so completely destroyed as to be of no use whatever either to ourselves or the enemy. The men under my command all deserve great credit for their gallantry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. BARCLAY,
Captain.

H. WILKERSON,
Lieutenant, Commanding Company and Volunteers.

Capt. H. M. POLLARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The flag of the gunboat was found on the wreck, and is transmitted herewith.

[First indorsement.]

Approved, and respectfully forwarded.

M. E. GREEN,
Brigadier-General, Second Brigade.

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded.

JNO. S. BOWEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, May 31, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires to tender his thanks to Captain Barclay, Lieutenant Wilkerson, and the men under

their command, for the successful accomplishment of their mission in burning the gunboat Cincinnati last night, and, as a tribute to their gallantry, he has great pleasure in presenting them with the flag captured on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. McCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, May 31, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREEN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that he cheerfully accedes to your request, and has presented the flag captured on the gunboat Cincinnati last night to the gallant captors. The necessary instructions have been issued through Brigadier-General Bowen, commanding your division.

In reference to contemplated expedition below, the lieutenant-general instructs me to say that he will decide upon it after he has seen Lieutenant Wilkerson.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. McCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 96.

Report of Surg. Benjamin D. Lay, C. S. Army.

CITY HOSPITAL, *June* 10, 1863.

SIR: It becomes my painful duty to inform the lieutenant-general commanding that, at 1.45 a. m. this morning, one of the enemy's shells from their mortars penetrated my main building, and, descending to the floor, blew up the surgeons' room and the office above, destroying the entire stock of drugs, except some morphine and quinine, and breaking the leg of Surgeon Bretts so badly as to require instant amputation. It also blew three rooms into one, besides the damage to the roof and floors.

In notifying the general of this casualty, it is proper to inform him that a removal of the hospital would cause more deaths than the enemy's shells, even could we find a safer place, or one where the patients could be provided for, as we have not less than 75 whom it would be dangerous to remove, and about 20 to whom it would be almost certain death.

We will require an entire outfit of drugs, and the use of a carpenter and brickmason for a couple of days.

I am, major, very respectfully,

BENJ. D. LAY,
Surgeon-in-Charge City Hospital, Vicksburg.

Major MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 97.

Abstract from morning report of sick and wounded of the Confederate Army at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

Hospitals.	Returned to duty.			Sent to general hospital.			Remaining under treatment.					
		Men.			Men.		Officers.			Men.		
	Officers sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Officers sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Aggregate.	Wounded.	Sick.	Aggregate.
Stevenson's division	.....	.....	50	1	1	4	37	115	152	315	1,379	1,694
Forney's division	5	.....	20	1	.....	2	9	48	57	119	383	502
Smith's division	3	1	16	.....	.....	.....	17	47	64	270	943	1,213
Bowen's division	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	13	12	25	182	331	513
General hospital	.....	2	16	.....	.....	.....	58	26	84	1,093	481	1,574
Total	8	3	109	2	1	6	134	248	382	1,979	3,517	5,496

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. BRYAN,
Medical Director.

Major MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 20, 1863.—Skirmish at Salem, Tenn.

Report of Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade, Sixteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
La Grange, Tenn., May 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the scout sent out this morning, consisting of two companies Second Iowa Cavalry and two companies Sixth Iowa Infantry, found the enemy, about 300 strong ([W. R.] Mitchell's, Sol. [G.] Street's, and others), at Salem. A skirmish ensued, and the enemy fled, and, being freshly mounted, got away from our men. One horse was killed on the rebel side. No loss on ours.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. H. HARLAND,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

MAY 20, 1863.—Skirmish at Collierville, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. John M. Loomis, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, commanding brigade.
No. 2.—Col. R. McCulloch, Second Missouri Cavalry (Confederate).

No. 1.

Report of Col. John M. Loomis, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, commanding Brigade.

COLLIERVILLE, *May* 21, 1863.

SIR: The attack of yesterday evening was made on picket post Nos. 4 and 5, directly in our front, in three columns, by different roads, and of larger forces than I supposed last night. Cavalry and infantry supports arrived at the line before the enemy were out of sight of the next post, but, as they scattered in the woods, our cavalry did not overtake them. Neither post was surprised. The guard fought well, and held their posts too long to be able to retire, they being surrounded. My force at these two posts was 15 men and 2 non-commissioned officers. My loss was 1 killed and 9 missing. The balance did not come on, but held the vicinity of their post until they were re-enforced. I am not aware of the damage to the enemy, though some is reported. I can attach no blame to the officers or men of the guard. All were at post, and in proper order. They discovered the enemy at once, and made such disposition as the officer in charge thought best. Duration of attack probably not fifteen minutes. The guard fired an average of three rounds.

The lieutenant in charge of the left wing of the picket guard, who spends the whole tour of the guards on its line, was at post No. 3, and saw the affair, and speaks in praise of the conduct of the men, as do the citizens who saw the fight.

JOHN MASON LOOMIS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Col. R. McCulloch, Second Missouri Cavalry (Confederate).

SENATOBIA, MISS., *May* 21, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy advanced yesterday from Collierville, 1,000 strong, to Coldwater; returned in the evening. Captains White and [W. H.] Couzens sent Lieutenant [Z. D.] Jennings with 10 men as far as Collierville; here the lieutenant killed 2 and captured 10 Federal prisoners. Arrived here this [?] evening.

R. McCULLOCH.

General [J. R.] CHALMERS.

MAY 20-23.—Expedition to Yazoo City, Miss., and skirmish (23d) at Liverpool Landing.

Report of Col. Wirt Adams, Mississippi Cavalry.

NEAR LIVERPOOL, *May* 23, 1863.

GENERAL: I marched my command on yesterday as rapidly as the exhausted condition of the artillery horses would permit, crossed the river, and by dark reached a point 4 miles distant from Liverpool. Resuming the march this morning at 5 a. m., I hastened on to Liverpool, and posted my battery near the river bank and my cavalry dismounted within a few steps of the river. The smoke of the enemy's boats descending the river was plainly visible at the time of my arrival, and within a few minutes after taking position three transports and two large gunboats appeared. The battery at once engaged them as they came within range, and as they passed my dismounted men poured a rapid and effective fire through the port-holes of the gunboats and all openings of the transports, driving the enemy from his guns. Taking position below the town, he opened a brisk fire of shell, grape, and canister, with but little injury to my command, I am pleased to say. The fleet, after an hour's delay, resumed its course down the river, and has passed Satartia. The transports are boarded up on the sides and covered with thin iron plates, loopholed for small-arms, and armed with six field pieces each. My impression is the fleet has gone down for reenforcements. The force left in Yazoo City is estimated by my scouts, who have just returned from the town, at from 800 to 1,200 men. A cavalry force is expected by the enemy at Yazoo City, coming by the Valley road. For this I am now watching.

I find that Liverpool is the only point where the battery can be advantageously posted on the Yazoo from Snyder's to Yazoo City, and I think it doubtful whether the enemy will give me another opportunity at that point.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WIRT ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS,
Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Vernon, Miss., May 23, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded through General Gist's headquarters. There appears to be some discrepancy between this report and the report of Henderson's scouts. But Henderson's scouts left after this did; that is, Henderson's scouts left Yazoo City later than the scout of Colonel Adams.

JOHN ADAMS,
Brigadier-General Provisional Army C. S., Commanding.

Respectfully forwarded. If this is true, Brigadier-General [W. H. T.] Walker might capture the force at Yazoo City.

S. R. GIST,
Brigadier General.

MAY 21–26, 1863.—Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Senatobia, Miss., and skirmish (23d).

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 2.—Col. La Fayette McCrillis, Third Illinois Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

No. 1.

Reports of Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

NEAR COLDWATER, *May* 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I attacked Chalmers' command in the Senatobia Swamp on the morning of the 23d, scattering his forces, drove the main body across the Tallahatchee into Panola, the rest escaping toward Helena. The enemy left 9 dead on the field. Chalmers' forces, I learn from the prisoners, consisted of about 2,000 regular troops and about 1,000 conscripts.

I am, general, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT.

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LA GRANGE, TENN., *May* 31, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, complying with orders from General Smith, I left camp at La Grange, Tenn., on the morning of May 21, 1863, to carry out instructions from Major-General Hurlbut, to beat up the rebel General Chalmers' quarters and disperse his forces, collecting stock and provisions and destroying forage. Proceeded with the Second Iowa Cavalry, Sixth Iowa Infantry, detachments of the Sixth and Seventh Illinois Cavalry, three 2-pounder guns (First Illinois Light Artillery), and one section of 6-pounders (Cooper's battery), to Mount Pleasant, thence 2 miles south of Byhalia (Farmington), where I was joined by Colonel McCrillis' Second Brigade of cavalry, with two howitzers, Colonel McCrillis having driven the enemy out of Byhalia two hours before. There I found a store had been fired and burned. I immediately sent my adjutant-general to Colonel McCrillis' command with the order that, if any outrages of this kind were committed, I should recommend the pay of the troops guilty of them to be stopped against them.

Having reasons to believe the enemy would offer battle at Cockrum's Cross-Roads, on the morning of May 22 dispatched Colonel McCrillis' command, by a road to my left, to take the enemy in flank and rear, while I moved the balance of my command by direct road to Cockrum's. The enemy's pickets disputed the ground steadily to this point, doing us little damage, except occasionally killing a horse. The enemy retreated from Cockrum's toward Luxahoma. Skirmishing continued during the day. Camped that night near Luxahoma, on Jim Wolf Creek.

At daylight, May 23, the enemy attacked my pickets, leading me to believe they would fight at Luxahoma.

Marched early that morning, skirmishing with the enemy, to Luxahoma. At this point I sent Colonel McCrillis to feel the enemy toward

Senatobia, and inform me if he found them in force. I moved the main column through Luxahoma, driving an inferior force south, toward Panola. Colonel McCrillis reported that he found the enemy in force 4 miles from Luxahoma, in a very strong position, in the swamps of Senatobia Creek. I immediately sent him orders to press the enemy slowly, while I pushed around the enemy's right flank to his rear. The road being rough, after marching 6 miles, I found my artillery could not move rapidly. Retaining the Sixth Iowa to support it, I pushed all my cavalry rapidly southwest 6 miles farther, reaching the main Senatobia and Panola road, 6 miles south of Senatobia. Supposing the main body of the enemy had not escaped from Colonel McCrillis, I pushed the cavalry rapidly toward Senatobia. In the mean time the enemy, after a sharp skirmish with Colonel McCrillis, had broken and fled rapidly, avoiding the movement of my main column, of which they were apprised, retreating toward Helena, and on a road west of the main Panola road, leaving 9 killed in the fight in the swamps about Senatobia Creek. A few moments after reaching the town it was fired on the windward side. With great exertions, a portion of the stores were saved and all the dwelling-houses. We were obliged to pull down five stores in order to save the town. Although active inquiries have been made, so far the officers have failed to ascertain the perpetrators; and though both men and officers of Colonel McCrillis' command worked resolutely and cheerfully to extinguish the fire, I am under the impression the buildings were fired by men of his command, or some citizen scouts who happened to be with the brigade at the time. Colonel McCrillis did all in his power to extinguish the fire, and the only buildings lost had been abandoned for months.

Great credit is due to the command of Colonel McCrillis in driving the enemy out of the swamp at Senatobia, a very strong position,

Camping that night with my artillery and infantry 2 miles south of the town, I pushed Colonel McCrillis' command south toward Panola, and detachments of the Second Iowa Cavalry west to the Coldwater, in pursuit of the enemy, who had gone on different roads.

May 24, sent the artillery to Coldwater Station, 10 miles north of Senatobia, with part of the Sixth Iowa Infantry, using the balance of the command to pick up stock and negroes, most of which has been run out of the country. Colonel McCrillis reported the following day at Coldwater Station. He had driven the detachments of the enemy going south over the Tallahatchee. The detachments sent after the enemy toward Coldwater did not come up with them, and learning they were retreating in small parties, returned, reporting the following day at Coldwater Station, bringing in what stock they could find.

The next day, May 26, broke my command up in detachments, sending one column by the way of Cockrum's Cross-Roads, and near Holly Springs, to La Grange, one by the way of Mount Pleasant, Collierville, and La Grange, one direct to Collierville, and one to Germantown, with orders to scour the country for guerrillas. The weather being hot and dusty, I lost many animals, which I was able to replace, bringing in about 400 mules at the different posts.

The casualties in this scout were 5 men wounded. The cattle driven in by the command were turned over to Colonel McCrillis at Hernando.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

No. 2.

Report of Col. La Fayette McCrillis, Third Illinois Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

GERMANTOWN, *May* 25, 1863.

My command has returned and are in camp. I have the honor to report that on the 23d instant, at 12 m., 2 miles east of Senatobia, on Basket Creek, I came up with General Chalmers' rebel forces, 1,500 strong, commanded by Colonel [R.] McCulloch, and in three hours whipped him out and drove him into Panola.

Casualties: Killed and wounded, none; rebel loss, 11 killed. They admit 15 wounded.

L. F. McCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade Cavalry.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT.

MAY 23–24, 1863.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Hernando, Miss.

Report of Col. Thomas Stephens, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have to report that, in accordance with orders received, I left camp at daybreak of the 23d of May, with about 400 men from the Second Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, Fifth Ohio, and First Missouri, and moved out on the Hernando road, closely reconnoitering the country for an enemy, reaching Hernando, Miss., about 6 p. m., where I camped for the night.

During this day's march we encountered numerous squads of the enemy, belonging principally to Captain Manning's company, attached to [G. L.] Blythe's regiment of Mississippi cavalry. Of these, we captured 3, and 1 man of the First [Seventh] Tennessee Cavalry, and also a lieutenant of Chalmers' battalion of sharpshooters. A scout of General Chalmers was also chased and killed.

At daybreak of the 24th, we moved from Hernando to Pounder's Ferry, on the Coldwater River, for the purpose of obtaining intelligence of Colonel Hatch's command. Nothing was seen of him, however. Citizens stated that a large Federal force was at a point 8 miles from Coldwater on the night of the 22d of May, and moved in a southerly direction next morning. Chalmers is said to have moved south from Panola with his command. I did not, therefore, deem it necessary to cross the Coldwater. Blythe has crossed the Coldwater, and was at Hickey Haley when last heard from. He has left Captain Manning with one company in the country between Memphis and Hernando. This company was discovered by our advance—Squadron H, Second Wisconsin Cavalry—on our return, on the Horn Lake road, near Colonel Blythe's plantation, drawn up in line in the brush about 20 yards from the road. The advance charged them, killing 3 and scattering the remainder in all directions. No prisoners were taken, on account of the thickness of the brush giving them every opportunity to escape. We reached camp at about dusk last evening without loss of any kind.

The following is a list of property captured: Nine horses, 2 mules, 6 saddles, 3 revolvers, 3 double-barreled shot-guns, 1 rifle, 1 musket, and 1 saber.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS STEPHENS,
Colonel Second Wisconsin Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition.

Capt. F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 23 to —, 1863.—Expedition from Helena to Napoleon, Ark., and skirmish near Island No. 65.

Report of Lieut. Col. Walter B. Scates, Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Vicksburg, June 2, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Maj. Gen. B. M. Prentiss, on the 23d ultimo, sent the steamer Pike on an expedition down the river for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, of African descent, under command of Lieut. Col. George W. De Costa, of that regiment, with detachments of the First Indiana Cavalry and Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and 25 men of the Second Arkansas Regiment, with one howitzer.

The expedition proceeded to a point on the Arkansas side 1 mile from Napoleon, Ark., and returned on the Mississippi side, making frequent marches into the country; in some instances to a distance of 6 or 7 miles.

General Prentiss bears testimony to the soldierly conduct of the soldiers, both white and black, as reported by the commanding officer.

Near Island No. 65 the Pike was fired into by a party of about 150 rebels, and brisk firing was kept up for some time, the enemy having two pieces of artillery, one of which was silenced by the howitzer on the Pike.

Captain [Benjamin J.] Waters, of the Second Arkansas Regiment, was severely wounded in the leg, and 2 colored soldiers were mortally wounded.

The enemy are supposed to have lost 10 or 15 killed and wounded.

The conduct of the colored soldiers was highly creditable, fighting with hearty good will and doing good service.

The expedition was eminently successful, capturing 75 mules, 8 horses, and subsistence for the whole force.

The colored population hailed with joy the appearance of the colored soldiers. One hundred and twenty-five recruits were obtained on the expedition. The regiment is rapidly filling up, and it is hoped it will be full in a few days.

Your most obedient servant,

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 24, 1863.—Skirmish near Austin, Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, commanding Mississippi Marine Brigade.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, commanding Mississippi Marine Brigade.

HELENA, ARK., *May* 25, 1863,
VIA CAIRO, *May* 29.

I have the honor to inform you that as my command was descending the river from Memphis on the evening of May 23, the commissary and quartermaster boat was fired into from the Mississippi side by a band of the enemy with two pieces of artillery, about 6 miles above Austin. I returned yesterday morning to Austin and landed my force. The enemy had a few hours before my arrival captured a small trading steamer, and burned her, taking her crew captive and appropriating her freight. I could obtain no intelligence from the inhabitants by which to guide my movements. My cavalry, under the command of Major Hubbard, 200 strong, came up with the enemy 1,000 strong, all mounted, 8 miles out. The fight lasted nearly two hours. The major was compelled to take shelter in a favorable bottom, where he succeeded in repulsing the enemy, and finally drove them off before the infantry could come to his relief. Our loss was 2 killed and 19 wounded, mostly slight. The enemy left 5 dead upon the field and 1 lieutenant mortally wounded, and twenty-two stand of arms. We captured 3 prisoners. I burned the town of Austin, having first searched every building. As the fire progressed, the discharge of loaded fire-arms was like volleys of musketry as the fire reached their hiding places, and two heavy explosions of powder also occurred. Of Major Hubbard and his battalion I cannot speak too highly. They are deserving all praise. Every officer and man of the little force is reported to have acted with the most distinguished bravery and prompt obedience to orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED W. ELLET,
Brigadier-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 26, 1863.

GENERAL: Colonel [W. F.] Slemons, with Second Arkansas Cavalry and Second Mississippi Partisans, fired on transports near Austin without effect. The enemy landed from three transports, and were repulsed, leaving 18 dead horses; their loss unknown. Ours, 1 captain and 2 men killed, 12 wounded, and 3 missing.

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

General JOHNSTON, *Canton.*

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 26, 1863.

I have just learned that the force that fought Slemons was Ellet's Mounted Marine Brigade, *en route* for Vicksburg; seven transport loads.

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

General JOHNSTON, *Canton.*

MAY 26, 1863.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., toward Hernando, Miss.

Report of Maj. George N. Richmond, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

CAMP SECOND WISCONSIN CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., May 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions, I left camp with my command, 200 men strong, composed as follows: One hundred men from the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, 50 men from the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and 50 men from the First Missouri Cavalry. I proceeded, as directed, on Horn Lake road without encountering aught worthy of notice until I reached Nonconnah Creek, at which point the advance guard captured a member of Captain Manning's company. About 3 miles south of Nonconnah Creek, on Horn Lake road, I turned from the main road to the left, in the direction of Hernando plank-road, governing my course so as to pass the plantations of Colonel Blythe and Captain Manning.

Nothing occurred of importance at either of these plantations. At what is called Horn Lake Crossing, on Hernando plank-road, I captured a man who had in his possession a discharge from the Confederate service, and who is now in charge of the provost-marshal, together with the first-named prisoner. At this point I also ascertained from citizens direct from Hernando that Colonel Hatch visited that place yesterday with a cavalry force, and that an infantry force had arrived there to-day, 26th instant. I believe this information to be reliable. Judging from intelligence received from all parties with whom I conversed, I do not think it possible that any rebel force is north of Coldwater, except Captain Manning's company, about 30 strong.

I captured several horses, mules, and some arms, but have received no report of precise number from detachment commanders. I will report all captured property as soon as possible. I arrived at camp at 5 p. m., after enjoying quite a pleasant scout.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, yours, &c.,
G. N. RICHMOND,
Major, Commanding Expedition.

Capt. F. W. FOX, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

MAY 26–29, 1863.—Expedition from Bolivar to Wesley Camp, Somerville, and Antioch Church, Tenn., and skirmishes.

Report of Col. Adolph Engelmann, Forty-third Illinois Infantry.

BOLIVAR, TENN., *May* 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the evening of May 26, General Brayman ordered me to proceed to Wesley camp-ground and fall upon a body of the enemy

reported to be there, 175 strong, said to be but recently recruited, and about to go south to join the main body of the rebel army.

After sunset I left camp with 113 enlisted men and a proportionate number of officers, and guided by Mr. George Reeves, of Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois, formerly of Fayette County, Tennessee, I proceeded out on the Somerville road 14 miles, where we turned off to the right, and then proceeded by neighborhood roads toward Wesley Camp. At the residence of a gentleman named B. Springfield, 2½ miles before coming to Wesley camp, we surprised and captured 4 prisoners and their arms and horses. B. Springfield, proprietor of the house, was also taken and brought to this place. At half a mile farther southwest, at a place belonging to Mr. Steinbeck, Captain Reid, according to his own statement, of Colonel Neely's regiment of Confederate cavalry, with two more of his men, was taken, the men first captured claiming to be also of Captain Reid's men.

Wesley camp and church having been completely destroyed last winter by the Seventh Kansas, it no longer affords any shelter, and, although I descended upon it at full speed, no enemy could be found. I here obtained information that Colonel [J. J.] Neely, with a number of his officers and men, was encamped at Core's place, 2½ miles southwest of Wesley camp.

I started immediately for the reported place, hoping still to be able to surprise the enemy in his camp, but unfortunately the guide here missed the road, and, after going out of our way some 4 miles, we arrived at Core's place with our horses much exhausted. No enemy was found.

I subsequently learned of Mr. Core that information having been received of our approach, being on his way to Memphis with a load of cotton, he stopped his team and returned to his plantation. I was also informed by a negro that as we rode up to Mr. Core's residence Colonel Neely and his men went off in a southerly course across the farther portion of Core's plantation. However, as we first rode up to Core's house, he presented himself as a Union man, protesting that no guerrillas were ever near his place; showed certificates from Generals Denver and Lawler, and Colonel Hurst, and claimed protection, which I accordingly agreed to afford him to the extent possible, it being necessary that my horses and men should be fed, and Mr. Core's being the only place within some miles where this could be done. The provisions, however, were rendered with but poor grace. Two guns, two rifles, and a can of powder were found concealed in the weeds of the garden, and on my learning that the place had for a long time previously been the haunt of guerrillas, I had the powder blown up and Mr. Core's horses, guns, and rifles taken.

From Core's I went to Somerville, scouring the country on both sides of the road.

I arrived at Somerville after dark, and, passing through the place, encamped on the north side of the Loosahatchee, on the Whiteville road.

Having within twenty-six hours traveled nearly 60 miles on dusty roads, by great heat, and water for the horses being only found at great intervals, many of them had completely given out, and could not be used on the next morning.

Before daylight I had several houses in the neighborhood searched, but without success.

At daybreak I started with 70 men for Antioch Church, where, according to information, a large body of guerrillas were in camp.

Captain Arosenius was left in charge of our camp on the Loosahatchee, with 40 men. He had to guard the prisoners, picket the camp, patrol Somerville, and it being deemed important to occupy the bridge across the Loosahatchee, on the Covington road, this bridge was guarded by 6 privates and 2 non commissioned officers.

An hour after I had left with the main body of my men, the guard on the Loosahatchee was charged upon by Captain Bell and 17 of his men. They came on shooting, and at full speed, but the small guard bravely stood its ground, repulsing the enemy, killing one of its number and wounding another in the knee. Firing was kept up for two hours before the enemy withdrew.

The expedition to Antioch met no guerrillas, although the country was searched in every direction. The white residents of the country, almost to a man, denied that there were any guerrillas in the neighborhood, while the very few loyal whites we met and the negroes on every plantation informed us that bands up to 20 men strong were passing daily, and stopping at farm-houses or lying out, as occasion required.

I am confident that the county of Fayette is at present infested by several hundred guerrillas, who are scattered for the more convenient feeding of themselves and horses, and only uniting when some great movement is to be made.

Captain Reid informed me that he had only on the 26th instant come from south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and knew of Chalmers' defeat.

At 1 a. m. on the morning of the 29th, information was received that 3 guerrillas were at the residence of A. F. Gant, 4 miles south of Somerville. Captain Hoering was sent with 30 men to start for them, and instructed on his return to Somerville to take the Bolivar road. I soon after started for Bolivar, proceeding but slowly, searching suspected houses and making frequent halts, to enable Captain Hoering to come up.

When Captain Hoering arrived at Gant's house, the guerrillas had left, but Gant was taken and brought in.

I arrived at Bolivar at 10 a. m. on the 29th. Most of the men had hardly been out of their saddles from the time of our departure, on the morning of the 26th, and all were very tired, but in excellent health and spirits.

We captured 1 captain, 6 privates, 2 citizens, 45 horses and mules, guns, rifles, and pistols.

I would also beg leave to state that as the saddles used by my men have either been taken from the enemy citizens, or are such as have been condemned in the Tennessee cavalry, they are very inferior, and scald the horses' backs and wear them out much sooner than good saddles would.

Information is just received that on Friday 102 Confederates were in Somerville after we had left, pretending to be in pursuit of my force.

I was also informed that Captain [W. W.] Faulkner was, with several hundred men, near Mason Station.

Very respectfully,

ADOLPH ENGELMANN,
Colonel Forty-third Illinois.

Capt. M. H. BAILHACHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 26-JUNE 4, 1863.—Expedition from Haynes' Bluff to Mechanicsburg, Miss., and skirmishes.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., U. S. Army, commanding expedition.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 3.—Capt. James H. Greene, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 4.—Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. William H. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 6. -Brig. Gen. John Adams, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
Mechanicsburg, May 29, 1863.

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of your communication of this date. I dispatched 10 cavalry with a dispatch to you last night and 2 this morning with the same intelligence, but as your couriers met both parties near Vicksburg, it will not be necessary to repeat it here. I found no enemy on my way here of any consequence. My advance came up with about 400 or 500 of the enemy at this place about 1.30 p. m. today. They were driven back after a slight resistance, and have fled beyond the Big Black River. Colonel Johnson has scoured the country pretty thoroughly on both sides of the route and along the Big Black as far down as Cox's Ford, but finds only stragglers, who are all going over the river and concentrating at Canton, where Johnston is understood to be.

From all the intelligence I can obtain, it appears that General Johnston is organizing an army at or near Canton, and I feel pretty well assured that no considerable force is on this side of the Big Black River. The route I have passed over contained but little or no forage or provisions, but such as there was I destroyed or seized.

I shall return to-morrow by a route which the bearer will name, and on which I will be free from any flank attack.

I shall seize everything on the road necessary for my troops and destroy the residue.

The enemy who met my advance to-day crossed the Big Black at Kibby's Ferry.

Respectfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General, Commanding Expedition.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee.

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HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY CORPS,
Camp at Donnegall's Bluff, May 31, 1863.

GENERAL: I arrived here this evening at 1 o'clock with the head of my column, by what is called the Valley road, from Satartia, on the Yazoo, to Haynes' Bluff. I received your order to return here just as I had commenced my march to this point on yesterday morning.

The enemy followed us with perhaps 20 or 30 cavalry or mounted infantry, but the valley was so open and clear that they dared not ap-

proach, and gave us no annoyance whatever. When they fired on us, as they did yesterday and to-day, we knew exactly what force was necessary to repulse and drive them, and did not have to delay our march.

The valley of the Yazoo is one of the most fertile spots I ever saw, and we found supplies and forage sufficient to supply Joe Johnston's army for a month, if he has 40,000 men. I used all that we could and destroyed the rest. We must have burned 500,000 bushels of corn and immense quantities of bacon, most of which was concealed by its owners, but discovered and either appropriated or destroyed by my order.

I destroyed every grist-mill in the valley, and have driven in to this place about 1,000 head of cattle. I brought with me an army of negroes, nearly equal to the number of men in my command, and the cavalry and infantry have seized and brought in 200 or 300 head of mules and horses. I also ordered the empty wagons to load with cotton, and I think they have brought 30 or 40 bales. I burned all the balance of the cotton I found, except a small quantity within our picket lines, which can be secured for the Government if it is desired.

Joe Johnston will find very little for his army in the country between the Black River and Yazoo, for 45 miles north of Vicksburg.

I consider Mechanicsburg as the great strategic point between the two rivers. You can reach it by three different and parallel roads from Vicksburg, and you can supply an army there by means of the Yazoo, from which it is only 3 miles distant, at the town of Satartia. It is situated at the narrowest place between the two rivers, and communicates by good and direct roads with Benton, Yazoo City, Kibby's Ferry, and Cox's Ferry, on the Big Black River, and also with Bridgeport, on the Black River.

I have no doubt that Joe Johnston is collecting a considerable force at Canton and other places beyond the Black River. Every man we picked up was going to Canton to join him. The negroes told me their masters had joined him there, and those who were too old to go, or who could escape on any other pretext, told me the same story. I consider it very certain that he has a considerable force, and is using every effort to increase it, and the hope of relief from that quarter is all that delays the surrender of Vicksburg.

Awaiting your further orders, I am, respectfully, yours,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—I wish you would send me orders here to turn over to E. M. Joel, captain and assistant quartermaster, all the mules, horses, cattle, cotton, &c., captured by this command, for the use of the Government. The command is composed of officers who belong to so many different corps that I would prefer your giving the order to giving it myself, which I shall, however, do if it is necessary.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Army, commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS KIMBALL'S PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
Satartia, Miss., June 4, 1863—4 p. m.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I reached here at 11 a. m. to-day, and found General Mower just moving out with his brigade. I immedi-

ately debarked the troops with me and moved out, meeting the enemy in force on the hills back of the town. They fell back, skirmishing sharply, until at Mechanicsburg I found them drawn up in line of battle. I attacked them immediately with one brigade, and drove them from their position. The cavalry, coming up just at this time, joined in the pursuit, which at this writing is continued.

General Mower behaved with gallantry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Send me more artillery. Johnston is massing considerable force at Canton. Please send my remaining infantry forward. We hold Mechanicsburg. I will report as soon as possible.

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HEADQUARTERS KIMBALL'S PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
Satartia, Miss., June 5, 1863.

GENERAL: Yesterday two guns were placed in position by the enemy in front of my left, and dropped a few shot among the transports, but were soon silenced by the gunboats. They had, in addition, some 500 cavalry.

Three regiments are now here, which, until the country is more thoroughly examined, I shall keep here.

I shall be with you before noon.

Respectfully, yours,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General MOWER.

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HEADQUARTERS KIMBALL'S PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
Satartia, Miss., June 5, 1863.

COLONEL: I find the enemy in force at Yazoo City. About 6 miles above here are 8,000, at Liverpool. The whole force on this (the Big Black) river is 20,000 infantry and cavalry and twenty-five guns. The force between the Yazoo and Black Rivers is under [W. H. T.] Walker. Johnston's headquarters are still at Canton, where he is massing troops; rumor says 60,000.

My cavalry penetrated to the Big Black River yesterday, and burned the ferries east of this place, but I find it impossible to go farther north on the Big Black, as the enemy hold the country in force.

General Mower is occupying Mechanicsburg, and I am doing everything possible to obstruct an advance should one be made by the enemy. Should it be desired to hold this place in such a case, more force will be required and more artillery. Should I not be able to beat or repulse them, I shall hold to the very last.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS YAZOO EXPEDITION,
Satartia, June 5, 1863.

GENERAL: Since closing dispatches this morning I have a prisoner who left Walker's command at Yazoo City yesterday. He says Walker has 15,000 men; two brigades are from Bragg. Breckinridge is at Jackson. Johnston has 40,000 at Canton. From all I can gather, Walker's command is all between Yazoo and Big Black. I leave to-day for Haynes' Bluff.

Very respectfully,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SATARTIA, MISS., *June* 6, 1863.

COLONEL: There is in front of me a large force, of which I cannot ascertain the exact amount, but which is not less than 15,000; and in view of the fact that the river is falling rapidly, and gunboats will soon be unable to recross the bar below, I shall to-day move toward Haynes' Bluff, starting as soon as I can get ready.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. James H. Greene, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 17, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I submit the following report of a skirmish with the enemy on June 4 between Satartia, on the Yazoo River, and Mechanicsburg:

When our brigade moved from Satartia (being the first troops that arrived and the first to march into the country from that place), three companies of the Eighth Wisconsin, viz, A, F, and I, were detailed as an advance guard. From one-half to three-fourths of a mile out, where two companies of our brigade, one from the Eleventh Missouri and the other from the Forty-seventh Illinois, were on picket, I was ordered to halt by Captain Stewart, of General Mower's staff. The officers of the picket guard reported the enemy in the near neighborhood in considerable force, and in a few moments there was brisk firing on the part of the advance sentinels. Company A, of the Eighth, was immediately deployed as skirmishers, and sent forward to the line of the vedettes, and the other companies formed in line in a good position, with skirmishers thrown out to the right. The enemy advanced, firing with great rapidity, but were checked. At the same time they advanced on our right, but were repulsed there, as another company, which re-enforced us at that moment from the brigade, was deployed in that quarter.

Receiving orders to push forward, I advanced, with Companies A and F as skirmishers, as rapidly as possible, Companies D and I following closely as reserve. From there to Mechanicsburg (3 miles) there was constant and at times severe fighting, the rebel skirmishers (five

companies strong) halting and making a stubborn resistance behind the crest of hills. At one such place I sent back for artillery, when one piece of Taylor's Chicago battery was brought up and threw several shells, dislodging them from a strong position.

Arriving in sight of Mechanicsburg, we discovered the enemy getting a gun in position on the hill between the town and us, but we came on them so suddenly that, without firing, they withdrew to the rear of the village, and opened on us from two pieces with shell and grape. Here I ordered the two reserve companies to the front, and we passed through town, driving the rebel skirmishers to their main force, estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000, under command of General Adams, which was in line of battle supporting their artillery. In the ditches in the rear of town we held the ground for half an hour, when our battery came up and opened on the enemy, silencing their guns and starting them from their position.

Shortly afterward detachments of the Fourth Iowa and Fifth Illinois Cavalry arrived by another road, and started in pursuit. Generals Kimball and Mower arrived on the ground, and I was ordered to call in my men and join the command when the column should come up.

I had only 2 men severely wounded in the skirmish. We wounded 3 and captured 2 of the rebels before reaching the town, and several on the other side of town.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. GREENE,
Captain Company F, Commanding Advance Guard.

Lieut. E. T. SPRAGUE, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade.*

No. 4.

Report of Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS, 3½ MILES WEST OF BIG BLACK,
June 5, 1863.

MAJOR: I send you three dispatches, which explain themselves.* It looks to me that the enemy would not burn and destroy if they intended to advance far. I can but think it is simply a devastating party. The camp here is scarce of water. It lies in pools; no running. I learn that the most water in advance of this is 6 miles, to Cypress Creek, to which point it may become necessary to move for a supply. I will see in the morning what impression the command makes upon the pools here.

With respect,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

Major [A. P.] MASON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
June 5, 1863.

GENERAL: I send you, general, a letter from General Adams.† It will explain matters. I hear of no immediate advance upon me. I will

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* Walker to Loring, following, and Adams' reports of June 5 and 6 to Robinson, pp. 441, 442.

† See of June 5, p. 441.

keep you advised. Have ordered General Adams to do so likewise. Nine boats in all came up to Satartia. Some have left. Doubt whether, on account of the river falling rapidly, they will venture up this high. The enemy may take a notion, if in force, [to meet] you at Benton.

Very respectfully,

W. H. T. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General LORING.

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. William H. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

PRITCHARD'S CROSS-ROADS,
June 7, 1863—10 p. m.

MAJOR: I sent a brigade very early this morning to ascertain all about the enemy's movements. The colonel commanding reports that their force consisted of two divisions (Generals Mower and Kimball), two light batteries, six guns each, and two pieces with the cavalry force (two regiments), estimated from 8,000 to 10,000; landed at Satartia 7 a. m. the 4th. Left yesterday morning at 12 m., and all marched to Snyder's Bluff. Kimball's quartermaster said they were ordered to fortify and defend that place against General Johnston's army, supposed by them to be advancing from this direction. Enemy left in some confusion. Colonel [L. S.] Ross destroyed twenty-five tents, and obtained a lot of pilot bread and hams, which they left at Satartia. Enemy destroyed property of every description; burned sixteen houses in Mechanicsburg and several on the road; also gin-houses; destroyed all bridges behind them. I am much in need of an accurate and full map of this country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The brigade went several miles below Wesley Chapel, and sent scouts to within 8 miles of Snyder's Bluff.

No. 6.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John Adams, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
In the Saddle, Five miles from Mechanicsburg, May 29, 1863—5 p. m.

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that your letter* of the 28th instant, expressing surprise that I had crossed the artillery over on the east side of Big Black, reached me in the saddle on the west side of Big Black yesterday evening, the 28th instant. Two days previous to

* Not found.

my crossing Big Black with the artillery, I advanced with my command to the support of Colonels [W.] Adams and [D. R.] Russell. Being informed, after reaching these officers, that the enemy had fallen back to Vicksburg, none being nearer than 25 miles, and the battery being in bad condition, horses poor and broken down, harness old and badly worn, and it having been fully demonstrated that our field artillery had no effect upon the enemy's gunboats and iron clad transports, these considerations influenced me to recross the river with the battery. Knowing the great importance of procuring supplies for the army, and having learned that there were plenty in the vicinity of Yazoo City, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel [R. C.] Wood [jr.], commanding Wirt Adams' cavalry, to proceed in that direction and collect and move them in the direction of Vaughn's Station as rapidly as possible. Learning night before last, through my scouts and pickets, that the enemy were again advancing, I recrossed Big Black, and advanced up the Dover road a few miles, in order the more speedily to concentrate my command and communicate with Colonel [S. W.] Ferguson. Col. Wirt Adams joining me this morning before day, I advanced with my main column to within 2 miles of Mechanicsburg. My skirmishers engaged the enemy 1½ miles this side of Mechanicsburg, driving them back steadily beyond the suburbs of the town. Learning that the enemy were in force—that the cavalry and artillery were supported by infantry about 5,000 strong—I determined to retire slowly, engaging them at all available points. The skirmishers are still engaging the enemy, they shelling the woods as they advance.

I am, major, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN ADAMS,
Brigadier-General Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

Maj. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Pritchard's Cross-Roads, June 5, 1863—6.15 a. m.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that in answer to dispatch just received (6.15 a. m.), which was in answer to my dispatch of yesterday morning, dated Mechanicsburg, which stated that I was nearly surrounded, I would respectfully reply that last night, 7.30, I communicated to you all the facts in regard to the enemy and my movements—that I was compelled to fall back to this position. Up to this hour no information has been received from my scouts or pickets that the enemy had advanced farther than a few miles this side of Mechanicsburg. Large fires have been seen in the direction of Mechanicsburg. Major [H. W.] Bridges, with his command (of cavalry), of Colonel Ferguson's command, has just arrived.

As I stated last night, there were six or seven transports and two or three gunboats at Satartia, making nine in all. The troops from the transports were landed rapidly and advanced immediately on me, also advancing on the Ridge road and Bear Creek road in large force, making two forces for me to contend with. I checked them at Mechanicsburg from 10 a. m. yesterday until 2 p. m. On account of their overwhelming number, fearful of losing my battery, and their nearly surrounding me, I was compelled to fall back to this position. My first intention was to form line 5 miles this side of Mechanicsburg, but the enemy's cavalry pressed me so closely that I had to fall back

here. I have all the roads well scouted and picketed. Will keep you well advised momentarily of the advance or retrograde movements of enemy.

I am, captain, yours, &c.,

JOHN ADAMS,
Brigadier-General Provisional Army Confederate States, Comdg.

Captain [J. B.] CUMMING, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

P. S.—Enemy's force is perhaps as large as it was on the former occasion.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Pritchard's Cross-Roads, June 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The enemy is advancing on the Wire, or Ridge, road. They are about 1½ miles in advance of the place marked Ogden's on the map sent you. Ogden's is about 20 miles from Yazoo City. Their shortest route will be to turn off the Wire road at Mrs. Spires' (marked on the map), and thence direct to Yazoo.

With Major Bridges' force, and the force I already have on the Wire road, must endeavor to check them, as my present position will force me to move around through Dover and thence to Wire road, some 4 miles from Mrs. Spires'.

I lost about 50 men on yesterday, including killed, wounded, and prisoners. Several horses killed, wounded, and captured. Enemy's loss in killed and wounded think largest, though I have no means of ascertaining the number killed and wounded by our battery or skirmishers. I know but little definitely of the strength of the enemy, but am convinced 'tis a large force. The enemy is still burning mills, gins, corn, &c., taking all provisions from the citizens indiscriminately, killing cattle, hogs, chickens, and so on, with the evident intention of destroying the subsistence and forage which could be of service to our army.

It is also reported that they have obstructed the roads below, about Edwards Depot and neighborhood, by felling timber.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ADAMS,
Brig. Gen. Provisional Army of the Confederate States, Comdg.

Captain [HENRY] ROBINSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Pritchard's Cross-Roads, Miss., June 6, 1863—Midnight.

CAPTAIN: My advance is at Mechanicsburg. The enemy have all left—the infantry and artillery on the transports, by way of Satartia, for Vicksburg or Haynes' Bluff; the cavalry and light artillery went on the Wire, or Ridge, road to Vicksburg.

The object of the enemy seems to have been a reconnaissance in force for General Johnston's army. They destroy everything like forage and provisions, as well as all mills, gins, &c., expressing their object to be to prevent General Johnston's army from advancing, at the same time expressing a determination to lay waste the State of Mississippi.

I am, captain, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN ADAMS,
Brig. Gen. Provisional Army of the Confederate States, Comdg.

Captain [HENRY] ROBINSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

MAY 27, 1863.—Attack on Union gunboats near Greenwood, Miss.

Report of Capt. Isaac N. Brown, C. S. Navy.

GREENWOOD, MISS., *May* 28, 1863.

GENERAL: I have to report for your information that three of the enemy's vessels reached the obstructions which I had placed in the river below Greenwood on the evening of the 26th instant. They burned off the upper works of the boats there sunk, and remained near by during the night. At daylight they were attacked by Colonel [S. W.] Ferguson's sharpshooters, under Captain [J. H.] Morgan, when they cut their cables and fled down the river, firing during their flight grape and canister at our men, none of whom were hurt. The enemy acknowledged a loss of 12 killed. I hope soon to hear something better of him, as on his way down he had to pass the torpedoes, which he avoided on his way up by coming through Tchula River.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

ISAAC N. BROWN,
Commander, C. S. Navy.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Department West and South, Jackson, Miss.

MAY 27, 1863.—Scout from Memphis, Tenn., toward Hernando, Miss.

Report of Lieut. Col. John T. Price, First Missouri Cavalry.

CAMP OF FIRST MISSOURI CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., May 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in accordance with instructions from Major Morgan, of General Washburn's staff, by whom I was this morning ordered on a scout toward Hernando, in command of 200 cavalrymen, that nothing worthy of particular notice occurred during the march.

After crossing the Nonconnah, I sent out flanking columns at the distance of 1 or 2 miles on either side of the Hernando road, parallel to the main direction of the main column, but finding no one on either route, I changed my course toward the Horn Lake Depot, and from there, by way of Major [Green L.] Blythe's farm, toward the west of Hernando. My original intention, as expressed to Major Morgan, was to make a detour to the east of Hernando, but I was induced to change it to the west, on account of information received from citizens that our force from the direction of La Grange had only a day or two previously thoroughly scoured that country.

After marching about 25 miles southwest of Memphis, we halted and fed at a Mr. Solio's, where three or four guerrillas on picket were chased, and a party of a dozen were reported to have that morning breakfasted.

About 2 p. m. we moved off west, in the direction which the pickets were supposed to have followed, but failing to find anything further, except an occasional outpost, we turned our course circularly toward the Horn Lake road, upon which we subsequently came into camp.

The result of this scout may be briefly summed up in no enemy, the capture of 7 horses, 4 mules, 2 able-bodied negroes, and 2 prisoners, all taken in Mississippi.

The prisoners and the negroes, with the 2 horses and 2 mules and 3 saddles, which they rode, have been sent by me under guard to you. Two horses and 2 mules remain in the possession of the Second Wisconsin detachment, commanded by Captain Wood; two other horses in charge of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, under command of Captain Rader.

From observation, and the best intelligence that I could gain, I do not believe that there is now any force of consequence, *i. e.*, sufficient to resist the march of 100 or 200 cavalrymen, anywhere in the neighborhood of Hernando. From all accounts that I could collect, my opinion is that all the disposable force of the enemy has been drawn off in the direction of Vicksburg, thereby leaving the country between this and the Mississippi Central Railroad open to the incursions of our troops.

I will add that the officers and men of my command behaved remarkably well, and kept closely up in ranks, notwithstanding the dust on many roads was so thick as to be almost suffocating.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. PRICE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Missouri Cavalry, Commanding Scout.

Capt. F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Memphis.

MAY 28, 1863.—Scout from Memphis, Tenn., toward Hernando, Miss.

Report of Maj. John J. Joslyn, First Missouri Cavalry.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for your information, that, in accordance to instructions from headquarters First Cavalry Division, I proceeded in command of cavalry detachments, consisting of 25 men First Missouri Cavalry, 50 men Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and 25 men Fifth Ohio Cavalry. Left camp First Missouri Cavalry at daybreak on the morning of the 28th, taking the Horn Lake road across Nonconnah Creek. About 7 miles south of the Nonconnah came upon a vedette, who, on our approach, fired and ran. Near the residence of Colonel Blythe we came upon a picket of some 6 men, mounted. We exchanged shots, but at too great a distance to take effect. In crossing from Horn Lake to the Hernando road, we came upon another squad of the enemy, numbering about 15 men. With them we also exchanged shots, but effected nothing.

We proceeded to the Hernando road, thence to camp. I would state that the men composing the detachment behaved well. I arrived with the command at camp about 4.30 yesterday evening. No property of any kind was taken.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. JOSLYN,
First Missouri Cavalry.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division Cavalry.

JUNE 3, 1863.—Engagement near Simsport, La.

Report of Capt. Henry Walke, U. S. Navy.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT LA FAYETTE,
Red River, June 3, 1863.

SIR: This morning I sent the Switzerland down to Simsport to make a reconnaissance, in compliance with your request of the 30th ultimo, and about three-quarters of an hour after I heard a brisk firing in that vicinity, when I dispatched the Pittsburg immediately for that place, but before she reached Atchafalaya the Switzerland met the Pittsburg, and giving information of her engagement with two batteries of light guns and a considerable force of infantry, they both returned.

Colonel Ellet reports that four or five pieces of light artillery opened fire on him, with about a regiment of infantry, wounding 3 of his men, 1 dangerously.

The Switzerland returned the fire passing below the batteries, and also on her return; but not having the means of capturing the enemy or his guns, and his steam-pipe disabled, he returned.

I have sent him to you for some troops, if they can be obtained, so that I can make an attack upon the enemy and capture his artillery and some of his troops, perhaps, by landing our troops immediately after driving them from their guns.

Colonel Ellet will report particulars.

In great haste, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. WALKE,
Captain, U. S. Navy.

Commodore JAMES S. PALMER,
Commanding Flag-ship Hartford.

JUNE — to 7, 1863.—Expedition from Jackson, Tenn., across Tennessee River.

Report of Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, U. S. Army.

COLONEL: Lieutenant-Colonel Breckenridge, First West Tennessee Cavalry, just returned to Jackson from expedition across Tennessee River. Destroyed a large amount of property; secured and put on gunboats three thousand sides of leather, and recrossed without any loss, except stragglers.

Scout in to-day reports Chalmers at Panola week ago, with 1,800 infantry and one battery. Enemy all withdrawn from Mississippi swamps and encamped 14 miles below Yazoo City. On the 26th of May, Johnston had around Jackson 25,000. Re-enforcements constantly arriving.

Three deserters confirm reports that but one brigade is at Port Hudson.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 3-JULY 10, 1863.—Operations in Northern Louisiana.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 4, 1863.—Affair at Lake Saint Joseph.
6, 1863.—Skirmish near Richmond.
7, 1863.—Attacks on Young's Point and Milliken's Bend.
9, 1863.—Action near Lake Providence.
15, 1863.—Action near Richmond.
30, 1863.—Attack on Goodrich's Landing.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis, U. S. Army, of attack (7th) on Milliken's Bend and action (9th) near Lake Providence.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Hugh T. Reid, U. S. Army, of action (9th) near Lake Providence and attack (30th) on Goodrich's Landing.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army, Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, of action (15th) at Richmond.
No. 4.—Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, of action (15th) at Richmond.
No. 5.—Actg. Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. Navy, of attack (7th) on Milliken's Bend and action (15th) near Richmond.
No. 6.—Capt. Abraham E. Strickle, commissioner, of attack (7th) on Milliken's Bend.
No. 7.—Maj. Gen. Richard Taylor, C. S. Army, of attack (7th) on Young's Point and Milliken's Bend.
No. 8.—Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker, C. S. Army, commanding division, of attacks (7th) on Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, and operations June 10-July 10.
No. 9.—Brig. Gen. Henry E. McCulloch, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of attack (7th) on Milliken's Bend.
No. 10.—Brig. Gen. J. M. Hawes, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of attack (7th) on Young's Point.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis, U. S. Army, of attack (7th) on Milliken's Bend and action (9th) near Lake Providence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., June 16, 1863.

GENERAL: Herewith I have the honor of inclosing Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis' report of the battle of Milliken's Bend, La., fought on June 7, together with a list of casualties.

In this battle most of the troops engaged were Africans, who had but little experience in the use of fire-arms. Their conduct is said, however, to have been most gallant, and I doubt not but with good officers they will make good troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

* See Owen to Porter, June 16; Grant to Taylor, June 22; Taylor to Grant, June 27; Grant to Taylor, July 4; Halleck to Grant, August 12; Grant to Halleck, August 29; Kent to Rawlins, September 24, in Part III, Correspondence, etc.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHEAST DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
Young's Point, La., June 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions received from me, Colonel Lieb, commanding the Ninth Louisiana, African descent, made a reconnaissance in the direction of Richmond on June 6, starting from Milliken's Bend at 2 a. m.

He was preceded by two companies of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Captain Anderson, whom he overtook 3 miles from the Bend. It was agreed between them that the captain should take the left side of Walnut Bayou and pursue it as far as Mrs. Ames' plantation, while Colonel Lieb proceeded along the main Richmond road to the railroad depot, 3 miles from Richmond, where he encountered the enemy's pickets and advance, which he drove in with but little opposition, but, anticipating the enemy in strong force, retired slowly toward the Bend. When about half-way back, a squad of our cavalry came dashing up in his rear, hotly pursued by the enemy. Colonel Lieb immediately formed his regiment across an open field, and with one volley dispersed the approaching enemy.

Expecting the enemy would contest the passage of the bridge over Walnut Bayou, Colonel Lieb fell back over the bridge, and from thence to Milliken's Bend, from whence he sent a messenger informing me of the success of the expedition, and reported the enemy to be advancing. I immediately started the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry to their assistance, and Admiral Porter ordered the gunboat Choctaw to that point.

At 3 o'clock the following morning the enemy made their appearance in strong force on the main Richmond road, driving the pickets before them. The enemy advanced upon the left of our line, throwing out no skirmishers, marching in close column by division, with a strong cavalry force on his right flank. Our forces, consisting of the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry and the African Brigade (in all, 1,061 men), opened upon the enemy when within musket-shot range, which made them waver and recoil, a number running in confusion to the rear; the balance, pushing on with intrepidity, soon reached the levee, when they were ordered to charge, with cries of "no quarter!"

The African regiments being inexperienced in the use of arms, some of them having been drilled but a few days, and the guns being very inferior, the enemy succeeded in getting upon our works before more than one or two volleys were fired at them. Here ensued a most terrible hand-to-hand conflict of several minutes' duration, our men using the bayonet freely and clubbing their guns with fierce obstinacy, contesting every inch of ground, until the enemy succeeded in flanking them, and poured a murderous enfilading fire along our lines, directing their fire chiefly to the officers, who fell in numbers. Not till they were overpowered and forced by superior numbers did our men fall back behind the bank of the river, at the same time pouring volley after volley into the ranks of the advancing enemy.

The gunboat now got into position and fired a broadside into the enemy, who immediately disappeared behind the levee, but all the time keeping up a fire upon our men.

The enemy at this time appeared to be extending his line to the extreme right, but was held in check by two companies of the Eleventh Louisiana Infantry, African descent, which had been posted behind cotton bales and part of the old levee. In this position the fight continued

until near noon, when the enemy suddenly withdrew. Our men, seeing this movement, advanced upon the retreating column, firing volley after volley at them while they remained within gunshot. The gunboat Lexington then paid her compliments to the fleeing foe in several well-directed shots, scattering them in all directions.

I here desire to express my thanks to the officers and men of the gunboats Choctaw and Lexington for their efficient services in the time of need. Their names will be long remembered by the officers and men of the African Brigade for their valuable assistance on that dark and bloody field.

The officers and men deserve the highest praise for their gallant conduct, and especially Colonel Glasgow, of the Twenty-third Iowa, and his brave men, and also Colonel Lieb, of the Ninth Louisiana, African descent, who, by his gallantry and daring, inspired his men to deeds of valor until he fell, seriously though not dangerously wounded. I regret to state that Colonel Chamberlain, of the Eleventh Louisiana, African descent, conducted himself in a very unsoldierlike manner.

The enemy consisted of one brigade, numbering about 2,500, in command of General [H. E.] McCulloch, and 200 cavalry. The enemy's loss is estimated at about 150 killed and 300 wounded. It is impossible to get anything near the loss of the enemy, as they carried the killed and wounded off in ambulances. Among their killed is Colonel [R. T. P.] Allen, Sixteenth [Seventeenth] Texas.

Inclosed please find tabular statement of killed, wounded, and missing; in all, 652.* Nearly all the missing blacks will probably return, as they were badly scattered.

The enemy, under General [J. M.] Hawes, advanced upon Young's Point while the battle was going on at Milliken's Bend; but several well-directed shots from the gunboats compelled them to retire.

Submitting the foregoing, I remain, yours, respectfully,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. District Northeast Louisiana.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN LOUISIANA,
Young's Point, La., June 13, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that an attack was made on Lake Providence, La., June 9, 1863, by a rebel force of about 600 strong—the Thirteenth Texas Infantry [Cavalry] and 200 mounted men of the Thirteenth Louisiana Battalion. They were met by two companies of the First Kansas Mounted Infantry, 6 miles from town, and skirmishing kept up until the rebel force reached Bayou Tensas, 1 mile from town, where they were met by General Reid's entire force, about 800 strong, including 300 of the [Eighth] Louisiana Regiment, African descent, under Colonel [Hiram] Scofield.

The mounted companies fell back behind the bayou, destroying the bridge, when the enemy formed in line of battle, advanced their skirmishers to the bayou, and planted a 6-pounder so as to command the bridge, which they attempted to reconstruct, but were prevented by our skirmishers. A heavy force of skirmishers was then sent forward to meet their whole line on the bayou, and, after a brisk fire of an hour

* Or 11 officers and 90 men killed, 17 officers and 268 men wounded, and 2 officers and 264 men captured or missing.

and a half, the rebels retreated (it being dark) to Floyd, leaving only a small force near the bayou. General Reid then withdrew the skirmishers and ordered the Eighth Louisiana in line of battle up to the bayou. They fired four volleys into the rebels, which forced them to retire.

The entire force of the enemy was commanded by Colonel [Frank A.] Bartlett, of the Thirteenth Louisiana Battalion, who has for some time past been stationed west of Bayou Macon.

The only mischief done by the enemy, so far as heard from, is the destruction of a cotton-gin at Spencer's plantation.

We have 1 man wounded. The enemy's loss is 2 killed and 5 wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Hugh T. Reid, U. S. Army, of action (9th) near Lake Providence and attack (30th) on Goodrich's Landing.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF PROVIDENCE,
Providence, La., June 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that an attack was made yesterday afternoon by a rebel force, said to be 600 strong, being the Thirteenth Texas Infantry [Cavalry] and the Thirteenth Louisiana Battalion (mounted men), with one piece of artillery. They were met by two companies of the First Kansas Mounted Infantry, at Bayou Baxter, 6 miles from town, and skirmishing kept up till the rebel force reached Bayou Tensas, a mile from town, where I determined to meet them with my whole force, about 800 strong, including some 300 of the Eighth Louisiana Volunteers, of African descent, under Colonel Scofield. Our mounted companies fell back behind the bayou, destroying the bridge, when the rebels formed in line of battle and advanced their skirmishers boldly up to the bayou, and planted their gun (a 6-pounder) so as to command the bridge, which they attempted to reconstruct.

Our skirmishers from the First Kansas and Sixteenth Wisconsin were advanced from our main body, under cover of the bank, to within close musket range of their gun, and soon compelled them to withdraw it, after firing only 5 rounds; then I sent forward a heavy force of skirmishers to meet their whole line on the bayou, and, after a brisk fire for an hour and a half, the rebels retreated, it being dusk, on the road leading to Floyd, leaving only a small force of skirmishers, under cover of some underbrush, near the bayou.

I then withdrew our skirmishers and marched the Eighth Louisiana Volunteers, of African descent, in line of battle up to the bayou. They fired four volleys into the rebels, which cleaned them out, and greatly encouraged the darkies. We had 1 man wounded; they had 2 men killed and 5 wounded. A rebel deserter says the rebels were under command of Colonel [F. A.] Bartlett, of the Thirteenth Louisiana Battalion, which has been stationed west of Bayou Macon.

The Texas regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel [A. F.] Crawford and Major [C. R.] Beaty, and is a part of General [J. G.] Walker's division, which was 6,000 strong. This regiment left the

division at Trinity, at the mouth of the Tensas, came to Monroe, from Monroe to Delhi by rail, and from there to Floyd by marches, where they joined Bartlett's command. He says a bridge was built at Floyd across Bayou Macon; but the force marched up the bayou to Caledonia, where they built another bridge and crossed. The only mischief done by the rebels, as far as heard from, is the destruction of a cotton-gin at the Spencer plantation, 7 miles from town, where a citizen was ginning some cotton.

It is out of the question to give adequate protection to the plantations along the river without having sufficient force to move across the Bayou Macon and drive the rebels beyond Bœuf River, and artillery is absolutely necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. REID,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

Major General MCPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF PROVIDENCE,
July 6, 1863.

COLONEL: On the 29th ultimo, the rebels from the other side of Bayou Macon came in near the Wilton plantation, at the Mounds, and made an attack there and at Goodrich's Landing, capturing two companies of the First Arkansas Volunteers (of African descent) at the Mounds and burning every gin-house and negro quarter on their way toward this point. They also burned many of the dwelling-houses. Hearing through negroes that a fight was going on at the Mounds, I sent out the First Kansas Mounted Regiment to meet them, which they did 5 miles below town, in the woods, but found them too strong, and had to fall back, skirmishing to within 3 miles of town, where the progress of the enemy was stopped. Soon after they had stopped following our men, a fleet of transports, with two gunboats, came in sight from above, but one of the Marine Brigade boats happened to be in advance, and could not be stopped at the landing, but fired one of its pop-guns at the rebels, which frightened them off at once and prevented them being coaxed into town, and also prevented the gunboats getting a chance at them.

In the skirmish we had one lieutenant (Becker), of the First Kansas, killed, Lieutenant Thompson severely wounded in the foot, and 2 privates wounded. The rebels report 5 or 6 killed, including two captains.

We have had for some time a strong fortification on the river in front of the town made of earthworks and cotton bales, and if we had any artillery could make a defense against a large force. We have just received a section of artillery, and have had a gunboat here for two or three days.

The rebels have a force on the west of the bayou variously estimated at from 5,000 to 9,000 men, under command of Major-General [J. G.] Walker, of Texas. Part of the force is lately from Price's army, at Little Rock, and it was a part of [W. H.] Parsons' brigade of cavalry which did the mischief in this vicinity.

H. T. REID,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army, Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, of action (15th) near Richmond.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTEENTH A. C.,
Young's Point, La., June 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent expedition to Richmond, La., in compliance with orders of General Grant:

On the morning of the 14th instant, I moved out from this place on the Duckport road with my brigade and Barrett's battery, the Sixty-third Illinois, and a detachment of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, under Major Shaw.

We encamped the night of the 14th on the plantation of Mrs. Ames, about 6 miles this side of Richmond.

On the morning of the 15th, we moved on, and at about 6 a. m., at the junction of the Duckport and Milliken's Bend roads, united my force with the Marine Brigade, under Brigadier-General Ellet. The pickets of the enemy were stationed at the junction of these roads, but retired without opposition. Moving on, when within about 2 miles of Richmond, the enemy were found to be in position on the plain in rear of a hedge of willows and a wide ditch, with their skirmishers in their advance. The advance regiment of my brigade, the Fifth Minnesota, was immediately deployed as skirmishers, and the other regiments formed in line of battle behind them, with the artillery placed in intervals in the lines, and a section on the left flank. These dispositions being made, the whole force advanced in the same order, and the skirmishers opened the engagement. The enemy's skirmishers were driven in, and their line of battle poured a volley or two upon our skirmishers. My artillery then opened, and in a short time the enemy was driven back across the plain and the bayou to the turn, where their second position was taken. I then advanced my line to the willow hedge and ditch. The battery of the enemy, consisting of four guns, then opened upon us, but without serious effect. My battery, in conjunction with that of the Marine Brigade, replied, and a lively artillery engagement was kept up between the forces for about one hour. This not accomplishing the object desired, I left the battery in position, with orders to fire at intervals, to keep the enemy engaged, and left as their support one regiment; the other regiments I moved by the right flank into the woods that bound the plain on the west, and, throwing forward skirmishers, advanced by the flank along the edge of the woods, so that I might, if possible, dislodge the enemy by turning their left flank. We proceeded with no opposition, except a few shells from the enemy's battery, and my skirmishers reached the bayou, about three-quarters of a mile west of the town, and found no enemy within view. Moving by the east, by the side of the bayou, we came to town, and found the enemy had fired the bridge across the bayou and left. The destruction of the bridge had progressed too far to admit of crossing the artillery. The cavalry forded the stream and pursued the enemy about 6 miles on the road toward Delhi, and brought in 25 prisoners; a small quantity of stores was found, and a few arms.

The town was destroyed. Several hours being required to make the bridge passable, and the enemy being already so far on the retreat, I deemed an attempt at further pursuit impracticable.

My loss was 1 man killed and 8 men wounded. I inclose a list of their names.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. MOWER,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. K. PIERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, of action (15th) at Richmond.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOL. INFANTRY,
Young's Point, La., June 20, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part sustained by the Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the action at Richmond, La., on the 15th instant:

On the 9th of the month, the brigade to which the Fifth Minnesota is attached was ordered to move from Haynes' Bluff to Young's Point, with a view of strengthening the garrison at the latter place, which was being threatened by a body of the enemy operating from the interior, and that had already made an attack at Milliken's Bend. The re-enforcements thus sent induced the enemy to fall back to Richmond, 20 miles west, from which place it was ordered that he be dislodged and driven out.

The force sent out for this purpose, consisting of two brigades, left Young's Point on the morning of the 14th, and bivouacked that night within 5 miles of Richmond.

At daylight on the morning of the 15th, the column moved forward, the Fifth Minnesota being in advance. The first picket of the enemy was encountered within 2 miles of the town, but a reconnaissance disclosed the fact that there was a considerable force in line of battle near the edge of a body of timber less than a mile to the rear of this outpost.

As soon as the probable location of the enemy was determined, I was ordered by General Mower to deploy six companies of my regiment as skirmishers, using the remaining four as a reserve, and move forward to ascertain more definitely the position the enemy occupied and his probable strength. The approach to the locality in which the enemy was posted led across a smooth, open field, which afforded no cover for the skirmishers whatever; hence the men were greatly exposed and their movements fully apparent to the enemy. Through this open field, about half a mile in front of the main body of the enemy, and running parallel with my line of skirmishers, was a deep ditch, skirted by a thick growth of bushes and small timber, under cover of which the rebel skirmishers, supported by a regiment of infantry, were posted.

When within 30 yards of this cover, and in point-blank range of the enemy's guns, we received a heavy volley from his skirmishers and the regiment in reserve. The men at once fell flat upon the ground, the weeds and tall grass affording them partial protection. A sharp skirmish fight ensued of perhaps twenty minutes' duration, during which a charge of the enemy, made with a design of capturing the skirmishers, was repulsed.

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* Omitted.

By this time our main column had formed line of battle and advanced to within supporting distance of the position we occupied. The rebel skirmishers now retired upon their main body, which had also fallen back and taken a position on the opposite bank of a bayou that separated us from the town. I again advanced, moving in the face of a fire of grape and canister from a battery the enemy had in position on the bank of the bayou, and, when within easy range of his sharpshooters, halted. Two batteries of artillery were now brought forward and opened upon the guns of the enemy. A sharp artillery fight followed, lasting more than an hour, during which the enemy effected an evacuation of the place, retreating on the road to Delhi. He had burned the bridge across the bayou and obstructed the road, rendering an immediate pursuit impracticable.

The village of Richmond was destroyed by order, and the following day the column countermarched to Young's Point.

The regiment bore itself with its usual gallantry and much to the satisfaction of the general commanding.

The following is a list of the casualties the regiment sustained in the action: 8 men wounded.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. HUBBARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General, Minnesota.

No. 5.

Reports of Actg. Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. Navy, of attack (7th) on Milliken's Bend and action (15th) near Richmond.

JUNE 7, 1863.

The enemy attacked Milliken's Bend; commenced driving the negro regiments, and killed all they captured. This infuriated the negroes, who turned on the rebels and slaughtered them like sheep, and captured 200 prisoners. I also hear they captured five pieces of artillery. The Choctaw and Lexington were there.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Admiral.

General GRANT.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Flag-ship Black Hawk, June 7, 1863.

DEAR GENERAL: Last night, or early this morning, the rebels, supposed to amount to 3,000 or 4,000 strong, attacked Milliken's Bend, and nearly gobbled up the whole party. Fortunately, I heard of it in time to get the Choctaw and Lexington up there just as the attack commenced. The rebels got into our camps and killed a good many negroes, and left about 80 of their number killed on the levee. Our troops (mostly negroes) retreated behind the banks, near the water's edge, and the gunboats opened so rapidly on the enemy that they scampered off, the shells chasing them as far as the woods. They got nothing but hard knocks.

* Nominal list omitted.

The moment I heard of it, I went up in the Black Hawk and saw quite an ugly sight. The dead negroes lined the ditch inside of the parapet, or levee, and were mostly shot on the top of the head. In front of them, close to the levee, lay an equal number of rebels, stinking in the sun. Their knapsacks contained four days' provisions. They were miserable looking wretches. I had no sooner got there than the dispatch boat brought me a letter from the general commanding here, informing me that the rebels had appeared near the canal in force. I hurried back, and found all the vessels having guns ready to receive them, and heard nothing of the rebels. It was a false alarm, but the steamers had all gone off for Young's Point.

There are about 300 troops here in all, not counting the blacks. I think we should have 1,000 men near the canal and at Young's Point, and I recommend moving everything from Milliken's Bend to the latter place. We can defend it much better. Those fellows will be scouting about here for some time, and it is no longer safe to run teams across to the vessels on the other side. I think the rebels are in force there. When the brigade comes, I will land them, but I hear they are at Memphis waiting for troops.

The Twenty-ninth Iowa (I think it was) behaved well to-day. It stood its ground against great odds, and kept the enemy out of the camps until the men could form and get into some kind of order.

I think we want more force here, and everything at Young's Point moved over on the opposite side of the river, near the mouth of the Yazoo, where there is a good landing.

Very truly, yours,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

General GRANT.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
June 16, 1863.

DEAR GENERAL: Rather than be idle, and thinking it a good plan not to let the rebels be enjoying themselves too much at Richmond, I dispatched General Ellet to the commanding officer, to see if he would not lend a hand to drive the rebels away. So they started yesterday morning at early daylight, with about 2,000 men, all told, and found the rebels strongly posted at Richmond, with 4,000 men and six pieces of artillery.

After an hour's fight, in which nobody was badly hurt (I believe) on our side, the rebels cleared out, and Richmond was burned in the row. Eleven prisoners fell into our hands. From them we learn that there are 6,000 men at Delhi, but without transportation. They left their wagons in Alexandria. From all I can learn, they expect more troops to join them, more field pieces, and their wagons.

They have signals going on all around here. I have the names of a number of houses where the signals are made from, and Ellet's cavalry will go out to-morrow and arrest them all. My idea is that this force is intended to co-operate with Vicksburg at the proper time. With the boats, flats, and coal barges they have they can transport their whole force to this side from Vicksburg in six hours, and if this party should suddenly seize the Point we could not prevent it. I am keeping a strong force of gunboats here, and shall keep the brigade ready to land at a moment's notice. The Benton will be above the canal every night, and the other boats when they return up the river. I shall also have the

Osage in time to dash down amongst them if they try anything of the kind; still, with all that, the thing can be done. I do not know what else would bring these fellows here in such a hurry, and why they avoid a fight so. They lost 98 killed at Milliken's Bend, according to their own account, and a proportional number of wounded; also some horses. I tell you what I suppose to be their plans; you may see something else in the movement.

I caught a messenger from Vicksburg night before last, slipping out in a canoe. I keep a picket boat out on the Mississippi side, above the canal, and the fellow was floating by, lying down. He would tell nothing; we only know that he threw his package overboard, and we could not get it. He says there are sixty days' provisions in Vicksburg, which we know cannot be so. Says we have killed nobody and done no damage, which is bosh.

I have told Captain Walker to supply 32-pounder guns, if you want any, at Haynes' Bluff. Will have carriages in a day or two for those there if you want them, though the guns are very heavy, and will be difficult to transport.

Everything is quiet up the river. Hearing that Price was advancing on Helena, I sent a force of gunboats there.

Very truly, yours,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

General GRANT.

No. 6.

Report of Capt. Abraham E. Strickle, commissioner, of attack (7th) on Milliken's Bend.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS,
Milliken's Bend, La., June 9, 1863.

GENERAL: It is with feelings of regret that we have to communicate to you the sad intelligence of the loss of at least 100 of our white and black troops.

But while it is painful to record this butchery, it is a pleasure to know that they stood firm while they had commanders, and that three-fourths of the African troops that were slain were found dead in the ditch, where they were ordered to make their stand. It is not our purpose to attach blame to any one, or to eulogize any for the part they took in this fight, or the military sagacity that was brought to bear to prepare for this occurrence. You will recollect that, on the 25th ultimo, we addressed you a line in which the condition of affairs so far as protection to the district of country from Lake Providence to Young's Point is concerned, and you very generously at once gave us what we, as well as yourself, deemed sufficient for the adequate protection of this territory. We have learned from the results following the orders you made on that occasion that all that the commanding general can do for our security may be useless if the instrumentalities to be used for carrying out such orders either overrate their own consequence and sagacity or underrate all the sources of danger that may seem perfectly apparent to others. We utterly failed to convince those in command that there was any necessity to prepare in season for the raid that has been made upon us; and even when it had been commenced, our extreme solici-

tude for the lives of our soldiers in the condition of affairs that we then found them has been misconstrued for officiousness.

In all this matter we feel that we have discharged our duty in trying to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood.

Whether the failure on the part of those in the military command to prepare in season to give us the proper protection has arisen from a want of capacity to perceive the danger when it was attempted to be shown to them, or a determination to persist in their own course regardless of consequences, we do not pretend to say; but one thing is certain, if the means which you freely and generously offered to furnish us for our defense, as well as to enable us to follow up the retreat of those who might make an attack, had been procured and put in proper position, we would have not only repulsed but would have wiped out the force that made the attack.

Why those in command failed to get the artillery that you informed one of our commissioners should be furnished on request, or why other officers who were informed of your readiness to furnish such for our protection have not procured them, are questions that properly belong to others to answer, and not to us, for we certainly gave them the information that it was your desire to furnish all that might be necessary to protect this section from a successful attack of the enemy. If we have committed an error, it has been in troubling you, while engaged in taking Vicksburg, to get orders to make the military department here adequate to our defense; but after all, from some cause or other, they have failed to avail themselves of your forethought and our importunities to make the service here sufficient for such purpose.

It is proper here to say that Col. Thomas Kilby Smith, and the other members of the court of inquiry that happened to be here engaged in examining the case of Col. I. F. Shepard, have rendered essential service on this occasion, and had their counsel been heeded, perhaps many lives would have been saved, and nearly an entire rout of the enemy been the result. Had Colonel Shepard's plans, made known to us the day previous to his arrest, been carried out, we have no doubt but that we would have been to-day in possession of a great portion of the forces that made the attack upon us. The great solicitude that we have manifested, to you as well as to others, for the protection of the agricultural and commercial interests involved in this region, which must be apparent to all of reflection, and the demoralization of the African troops, and the fatal consequences to all the various interests concerned, is our reason for using all the means in our power to prevent the consequences that have resulted. The capacity of the negro to defend his liberty, and his susceptibility to appreciate the power of motives in the place of the last, have been put to such a test under our observation as to be beyond further doubt.

The other two commissioners being absent, I take the responsibility to send you this letter, hoping that the same may be satisfactory to you and meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. STRICKLE,
Captain and Commissioner.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee.

P. S.—Presuming that you have been officially informed by the military department of the losses and casualties connected with this battle, I have deemed it my duty to be silent on this subject.

No. 7.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Richard Taylor, C. S. Army, of attacks (7th) on Young's Point and Milliken's Bend.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TRANS-MISSISSIPPI,
Shreveport, La., June 17, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith Major-General Taylor's report of the operations of his forces in North Louisiana from June 3 to 8. I respectfully call the attention of the War Department to the ability and energy displayed by that gallant officer in the discharge of his duties as district commander.

Major-General Walker's division, Tappan's brigade, together with Colonel [Isaac F.] Harrison's and Colonel [Frank A.] Bartlett's commands of cavalry, are still in the country opposite Vicksburg. Major-General Taylor, with his forces in Lower Louisiana, is personally superintending the operations on this side of the Mississippi for the relief of Port Hudson. He has been instructed to throw provisions into Port Hudson and Vicksburg whenever it is possible to do so. Under my instructions, he has placed himself in communication with General Johnston, and he will use every effort to co-operate with him in his operations for the defense and relief of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

[Indorsement.]

Returned to Secretary of War. The operations of General Taylor are highly commendable.

J. D. [JEFFERSON DAVIS.]

[Inclosure.]

DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA, *Richmond, June* 8, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the events of the past few days. As soon as I learned of the capture of Richmond by Captain McLean, of Harrison's battalion, viz, on the night of 3d ultimo [instant], I ordered General [J. G.] Walker to push on a force of 200 infantry to insure holding the bridge, adding to it two guns of Harrison's artillery. This force crossed the Tensas in a flat, which I had secured the day before, and reached Richmond at sunset on the 4th. On the same day General Walker encamped 3 miles from Dunlap's, on Tensas. I had succeeded in collecting material for a bridge (there being but one flat, the one above mentioned, on the river), and on the morning of the 5th commenced the work, superintending it in person. At 4 p. m. a substantial bridge was completed, when I pushed on to this point, sending notice to General Walker of the completion of the bridge. Arriving at dusk, I soon met Major [Isaac F.] Harrison from below. He reported the parish of Tensas and Lower Madison clear of the enemy. One of his companies, under Captain McCall, attacked on the morning of the 4th a negro camp on Lake Saint Joseph. He found them some 90 strong. Killed the captain (white), 12 negroes, and captured the remainder. Some 60 women and children in the camp were also secured. Captain McCall had 60 men. Major Harrison brought off some few arms, medicines, &c., from Perkins', Surget's, Casin, and Carthage, all of which

points he found abandoned by the enemy. At several places much property had been burned.

To finish the operations of Harrison's cavalry: On the morning of the 6th, while awaiting Walker's arrival, the enemy's cavalry was reported to me to be approaching from Milliken's Bend. Major Harrison, with 100 men, advanced to meet them. Three miles distant he found them drawn up, 140 strong; charged them at once, broke their line, killing 8 and capturing a lieutenant and 24 privates, and pursued them until fired upon by infantry in sight of the Bend.

I cannot speak too highly of Major Harrison as a cavalry officer. I do not think he has a superior in the service. Accordingly, I have ordered some unattached companies to report to him, to raise his command to a regiment. If furnished with anything like adequate means, he will protect thoroughly this section of the State.

The night of my arrival at this place, viz, the 5th, was spent in procuring intelligence of the enemy's positions on this side of the river. I found that this line of transit had ceased to be of importance to the enemy, since he established his right flank on the Yazoo, at Haynes' Bluff, and almost all the stores had been removed. Transports in large numbers were plying up the Yazoo. At Lake Providence the enemy had a few companies (perhaps four), and a large number of negroes arriving. Below that point to Milliken's he had a number of plantations at work under the new system. At Milliken's there was a negro brigade of uncertain strength and four companies of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry (the force encountered by Harrison). There was a deadly feud between these negroes and the cavalry, and their camps were considerably separated, the negroes up the river. Between Milliken's and Young's Point (opposite the mouth of the Yazoo), a distance of 11 miles, tents were scattered in large numbers, most of them empty or occupied by sick and convalescents. At Young's were some 500 or 600 men, detachments and convalescents. Some wagons and mules were immediately on the river bank, evidently for convenient shipment up the Yazoo. Below Young's, around the point to opposite Vicksburg, and across by the plank road to Bedford, there were a few pickets and some small bands of negroes. Harrison had cleared everything below Bedford.

All these facts were completely established during the night of the 5th and early on the 6th, before Walker's division arrived at 10 a. m. As the enemy knew nothing of the presence of so large a force, believing Richmond to be occupied by Harrison's command alone, I determined to act at once. Accordingly, General Walker was directed to cook two days' rations and be ready to move at 6 p. m. The distances from Richmond to Young's and Milliken's, respectively, are 20 and 10 miles, and the road is common for 5 miles from Richmond. The intense heat of the weather rendered a night march desirable, and an attack at early dawn lessened the risk of annoyance from gunboats. I instructed General Walker to send one brigade to Young's, one to Milliken's, and hold the third in reserve at a point 6 miles from Richmond. Twenty men from Harrison's command, acquainted with the country, were selected to accompany each of the attacking columns. My signal officer, Lieutenant Routh, with a party of his men, was ordered to accompany the column to Young's and make every effort to communicate with Vicksburg, and the great importance of so doing was impressed on all. The two columns, after clearing the points aimed at, were to march up and down the river, respectively, to Duckport, nearly equidistant from Young's and Milliken's, where a road struck off from the river and fell into the Richmond road, near the point of divergence mentioned above.

Arms, ordnance stores, medicines, &c., were ordered to be saved, and all other property, for which transportation could not be provided, was to be burned. Major-General Walker and his brigade commanders appeared to enter heartily into this plan, and as no troops were to be engaged except their division, I deemed it proper to leave the execution of it to them. [Henry E.] McCulloch's brigade was selected for Milliken's, Hawes' for Young's, and [Horace] Randal's was to be in reserve, at the intersection of the roads. General Walker decided to accompany this last.

Despite my efforts, the troops did not move until an hour after the appointed time. McCulloch reached Milliken's about dawn, drove in the enemy's pickets, and, in obedience to orders, attacked with the bayonet. The enemy, after a sharp struggle, was driven from his first position (a large levee covered by a hedge) with very heavy loss in killed. He retreated behind a second levee and under the bank of the river near a small gunboat and two or three transports. Strict orders had been given to drive the enemy into the river, so as to permit no time for escape or re-enforcements. On mounting the second levee in pursuit, our men came in sight of the gunboat and transports (mistaken by them for gunboats), and at once fell back, and could not be induced to cross the levee. Confusion ensued, and the gunboat, which at the beginning had no steam up, brought her one gun to bear in the direction of our troops. McCulloch dispatched to General Walker, 4½ miles distant, for assistance. Walker moved up with Randal's brigade and some artillery, and found that McCulloch had withdrawn out of reach of shells. After examining the position, General Walker reported to me that three additional gunboats, attracted by the firing, had arrived; that he could find no position from which to use his artillery, and that the prostration of the men from the intense heat prevented him from marching down to Duckport, as directed. It is true the heat was intense, the thermometer marking 95 degrees in the shade; but, had common vigor and judgment been displayed, the work would all have been completed by 8 a. m.

McCulloch's brigade lost some 20 killed and perhaps 80 wounded. A very large number of the negroes were killed and wounded, and, unfortunately, some 50, with 2 of their white officers, captured. I respectfully ask instructions as to the disposition of these prisoners. A number of horses and mules, some few small-arms, and commissary stores were also taken. In this affair General McCulloch appears to have shown great personal bravery, but no capacity for handling masses.

I turn now to Hawes' operations. No report was received from him till late in the evening of the 7th. Lieutenant [S. M.] Routh, signal officer, returned and informed me that General Hawes was falling back; that he had asked General Hawes if any attempt was to be made to communicate with Vicksburg (in sight with a good glass), and received a negative reply. Lieutenant Routh then attempted to make his own way down the Point, but, meeting some armed Yankees and negroes, was forced to return. Shortly after Lieutenant Routh's report, a man of the signal corps arrived with some memoranda, which General Hawes directed him to read to me. From these it appears that General Hawes reached the rear of Young's, 1 mile distant, at 11 a. m. on the 7th; that he had consumed seventeen hours in marching 19 miles over a good road without impediments. It further appears that a more favorable condition of affairs was found at Young's than General Hawes was told to expect, for late as he arrived he surprised the enemy. A number were found fishing some distance from camp, and two or three were captured at this peaceful work. Two shots were fired by the enemy,

both taking effect, one killing a horse and the other severely wounding in the arm one of the guides of Harrison's cavalry. General Hawes formed his line of battle, advanced in the open field to within half a mile of the enemy, and then retired. I quote from the memoranda: "He was satisfied he could carry the position, but did not think it would pay." General Hawes then returned to the junction of the roads in less time than he had taken to advance, leaving, as General Walker reported to me, over 200 stragglers behind. Harrison's cavalry was sent to bring in these. They were, however, in no danger, as the enemy at the time were rushing aboard their transports and burning stores. General Walker desired me to see General Hawes, to learn the reason of his conduct. I declined, directing his report to be written out, and informing General Walker that I should expect him to indorse fully and freely his own opinion upon it.

Colonel [Frank A.] Bartlett, with about 900 men, was ordered to march on Lake Providence, with instructions to break up the camps of negroes in that vicinity who were being organized and drilled by the enemy, and thence push his cavalry down to Milliken's Bend, breaking up the plantations in cultivation by agents or contractors of the United States Government.

On the 5th, he was at Floyd, building a bridge across the Macon, distant about 25 miles from Lake Providence. Since that date I have received no report from him. If he succeeds in the operations intrusted to him, the west bank of the Mississippi River from the mouth of Red River to the Arkansas line will be free from the presence of the enemy. I shall use every exertion by placing an adequate force of cavalry and light artillery on the bank of the river to annoy and interfere with the navigation of the stream by transports, upon which Grant is dependent for his supplies by way of the Yazoo River.

As soon as Tappan's brigade can reach Richmond, I shall withdraw Walker's division to operate south of Red River. An additional cavalry force is needed in this section, and I have the honor to request that Captain [L. M.] Nutt's company of mounted men may be immediately ordered to report to Colonel [Isaac F.] Harrison, in accordance with the understanding which I have with the lieutenant-general commanding on this subject.

I regret exceedingly that I am unable to report results commensurate with the force employed on this expedition. Much greater loss ought to have been inflicted upon the enemy, and the stores which he burned ought to have been captured for our use.

I beg the lieutenant-general commanding to believe that I used every personal exertion in order to insure success. Myself and staff acted as pioneers, bridge-builders, scouts, quartermasters, and commissaries. General Walker's division was suddenly and secretly thrown within 6 or 8 miles of the enemy's line of camps on the Mississippi River, information of the most reliable character furnished to it of the enemy's strength and position, which in every instance was fully verified. Nothing was wanted but vigorous action in the execution of the plans which had been carefully laid out for it to insure such successes as the condition of affairs would admit; besides, the division commander had weeks before expressed to the lieutenant-general commanding his ardent desire to undertake this or a similar expedition. Unfortunately, I discovered too late that the officers and men of this division were possessed of a dread of gunboats such as pervaded our people at the commencement of the war. To this circumstance and to want of mobility in these troops are to be attributed the meager results of the expedition.

I leave this evening for Monroe and Alexandria, to look after affairs in the southern portion of the State, which are every day increasing in interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS, *Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, June 11, 1863.

GENERAL: I reached this place last night, having left Richmond forty-eight hours previously. I shall leave in a few minutes for Morgan's Ferry, on the Atchafalaya River. As Banks is reported to be using the west bank of the Mississippi for the transportation of his supplies, &c., I deem it of great importance that the most vigorous movement should be made by a portion of our forces against the enemy opposite Port Hudson, and it is necessary that I should give my personal supervision to the arrangements, and perhaps take command of the expedition. In my report of operations of the forces in the parishes of Madison, Tensas, and Carroll, dated at Richmond on the 8th instant, I gave you the information which had been gained of the enemy's positions in that section.

As it was pretty well cleared of the enemy's troops, I thought that Tappan's brigade and Harrison's cavalry force would be sufficient to open and keep up communication with Vicksburg. I instructed Brigadier-General [P. O.] Hébert to have a supply of beef-cattle ready to swim across in order to victual the troops. If General Grant's position on the Yazoo River should be shaken or broken by General Johnston, and the enemy should retreat, as they would have to do, from a point below Vicksburg, a considerable force could be highly available along the west bank of the Mississippi. If the Yazoo is used as his line of retreat, our light batteries could only be used against his transports. I have for the present suspended the withdrawal of Walker's division, and shall hold it in its present position until the enemy's movements and the condition of affairs around Vicksburg are more fully developed. As there are troops enough in the lower portion of the State for the expedition against the enemy, who is opposite Port Hudson, it is not necessary at this moment to withdraw General Walker's division, as I contemplated at the time of my report from Richmond. I shall either take command in person of the expedition against Banks' army, opposite Port Hudson, or, if the enemy attempts to cross below Vicksburg, of the forces in Madison Parish. My experience of the past few weeks satisfies me that it is necessary that I should rely upon myself not only to devise the plans, but also to execute them, in order to insure their being carried out vigorously.

On my arrival here I received several reports from Brigadier-General [Alfred] Mouton (the substance of which has been communicated to you by Major [E.] Surget), which are exceedingly unsatisfactory, and indicate that no movements commensurate with the forces under his command have been made, and that little activity has been displayed by that officer. While an excellent officer on the field, of great gallantry and fair qualifications, he is, I fear, unequal to the task of handling and disposing of any large body of troops, and I shall, therefore, at the earliest practicable moment, give my personal supervision to that command. From General Mouton's reports I am quite in the dark as

to the condition of affairs on the Lower Teche, and as to the presence or absence of the enemy's troops on this side of Berwick Bay.

I have sent one of my staff officers to communicate in person with General Johnston, and instructed him to give to that officer a statement of the disposition of our forces, and ascertain in what manner I could best co-operate with him from this side of the river.

I have to-day sent a battery of light artillery to Brigadier-General Hébert, which will place twelve pieces in the command of that officer. I do not include the artillery of General Walker's division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS, *Chief of Staff.*

[Indorsement.]

SECRETARY OF WAR:

This report contains a clear statement of the expedition against Milliken's Bend by General Taylor, which awakened so much hope, and which is here shown to have been abortive.

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Washington, October 15, 1863.

GENERAL: It has just been brought to my attention by Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker that the language of my report touching operations near Milliken's Bend reflects on him. He learns this from one of his staff just from Richmond. As I have not a copy of the report before me to verify the original words used, I respectfully ask the lieutenant-general commanding to convey to the War Department the statement that nothing in the report was intended to reflect, directly or indirectly, on General Walker. The plan was mine, and the position held by General Walker was strictly in accordance with my orders. The misconception existing at Richmond is calculated to injure unjustly a meritorious officer, and I ask that this communication be forwarded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS, *Chief of Staff.*

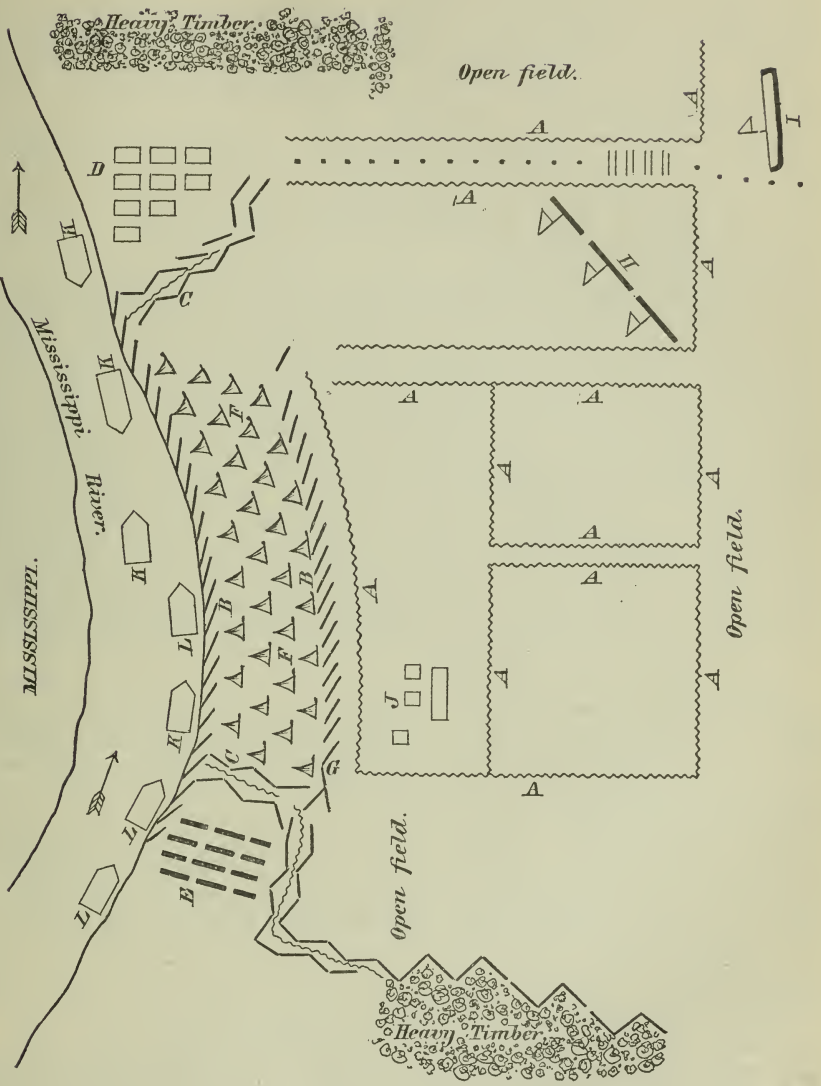
No. 8.

Reports of Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker, C. S. Army, commanding Division, of attacks (7th) on Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, and operations June 10–*July* 10.

HEADQUARTERS WALKER'S DIVISION,
Richmond, La., June 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of Brig. Gens. H. E. McCulloch and J. M. Hawes of the operations of their respective brigades in this vicinity. In regard to the former, nothing could have been more admirable than the gallantry displayed by officers and men, and the failure of complete success was owing principally to the want of local knowledge and the incompetency of the guides. The great strength of the position and the extreme difficulty of carrying it by a *coup de main* will be better understood by referring to the accompanying rough diagram.*

* See opposite page.



A Bois d'arc hedges. B Levees. C Cross levees. D Town of Milliken's Bend. E Enemy in heavy force. F Enemy's camp. G Abatis of logs and brush between the hedge and levee. H General McCulloch's line of battle. I Colonel Flournoy's regiment. J Farm houses. K Enemy's gunboats. L Enemy's transports.

As soon as the enemy's pickets were encountered, it seems General McCulloch formed his brigade in line of battle and advanced upon the enemy, who were posted behind the hedges, so as to fire through the openings. Upon reaching the hedges it was found utterly impracticable to pass them except through the few openings left for convenience by the planter. In doing this, the order of battle was necessarily broken, and the frequency with which this became necessary before reaching the first levee, behind which the enemy in superior force was found posted, exposed the brigade to a galling fire, while broken in column in order to pass through the openings in the hedge. Owing to these frequent interruptions in the advance in the order of battle, the brigade reached the open space between the last hedge and the first levee, about 25 paces in width, in some confusion, and the *ensemble* of the movement upon the enemy's position was thus necessarily lost, the deficient regiments having reached this open space at different periods. Notwithstanding the galling and destructive fire of the enemy, three regiments were formed and led against the enemy, securely posted behind the first levee, drove them from its cover, and followed them across the open space between the two levees, using the bayonet freely. At the second levee, however, our men encountered the main force of the enemy, entirely covered from our fire, and, after a gallant effort to carry this position, were compelled to fall back behind the first levee, which we continued to hold until the wounded were sent to the rear, and the men, exhausted by the excessive heat of the day and want of water, were withdrawn in good order by General McCulloch. Randal's brigade, which, by General Taylor's orders, was held in reserve 6 miles from the field, was hastened forward, upon Brigadier-General McCulloch's request for re-enforcements, but did not reach the scene of action until General McCulloch, having several times failed to carry the second levee, had drawn off his brigade.

In the mean time the enemy's gunboats (four in number) had taken position so as to rake the open space between the second levee and the river with grape and canister; and had our men succeeded in gaining this open space, the enemy, by retiring to the water's edge, would have given their gunboats complete command of the position. Under such circumstances it would have been folly to have persisted in the attack, which could only have resulted in a fearful sacrifice of life, and after making a personal reconnaissance, as far as practicable, and otherwise gaining the best information possible, I determined not to order another assault; but, having sent off the wounded and rested the troops for several hours near the battle-field, in the cool of the evening withdrew the two brigades, sending McCulloch's back to this place and taking post with Randal's, 4 miles in advance, to cover the road along which General Hawes' brigade would return from Young's Point.

In regard to the operations of the brigade of the last-named officer, I have only to remark that my orders to him were peremptory to attack the enemy at Young's Point. Our information of the strength and position of the enemy at that place was so recent, and was thought so entirely reliable, that I did not think it necessary to attach any conditions to this order. The failure to carry out my instructions can only be defended by the existence of circumstances entirely at variance with those supposed to exist, and upon which the order was based. The loss of several precious hours in finding a bridge, which would have brought on the attack in the heat of an excessively hot day; the exhausted condition of the men, who would have gone into action under a burning sun after an almost continuous march of nearly 30 miles; the strong position of the

enemy, defended by three gunboats, are the reasons assigned by Brigadier-General Hawes. I am satisfied that the conviction must have been overpowering that the attack would fail after a useless sacrifice of life, or he would not have taken the responsibility he did.

In conclusion, it must be remembered that the enemy, behind a Mississippi levee, protected on the flanks by gunboats, is as securely posted as it is possible to be outside a regular fortification.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General.

Maj. E. SURGET, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, June 27, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, with accompanying documents, reports of brigade commanders, and diagram. The report of Brigadier-General Hawes shows that, although ample time was given for his command to reach the enemy's point, five hours were lost (from 11 p. m. until 4 a. m.) in finding a bridge, which was only 6 miles distant, while guides and mounted men were furnished who could easily have obviated the delay. The failure to carry out positive instructions on the part of the brigade commander prevented the success of the movement against Young's Point. Brigadier-General McCulloch, his officers, and men displayed great bravery, but the injudicious handling of the troops prevented the attainment of the results which were anticipated. I am satisfied that if the plan which was laid out had been executed as ordered, the movement would have been a complete success. Nothing appears in this report to alter the opinion expressed in my communication of the —— instant to the lieutenant-general commanding.

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General, Commanding.

This report and the indorsement indicate such failure to execute orders as should not be overlooked.

J. D. [JEFFERSON DAVIS.]

SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Should there be a court of inquiry or a court-martial, or would it be better simply to relieve Brigadier-General Hawes?

J. A. S. [SEDDON],
Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.

If a court is to be ordered, it had better be a general court-martial on charges to be preferred by General Taylor. General Smith is competent to order such court, not being himself the accuser. If General Hawes is relieved instead of reassigned to a brigade, he then loses his rank as brigadier-general.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

Wrote to General Smith either to relieve or order it, at his option.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS WALKER'S DIVISION,
Delhi, July 10, 1863.

MAJOR: Since the date of my last report the forces under my command have broken up the plantations engaged in raising cotton under Federal leases from Milliken's Bend to Lake Providence, capturing some 2,000 negroes, who have been restored to their masters, with the exception of those captured in arms, and a few the property of disloyal citizens of Louisiana. I consider it an unfortunate circumstance that any armed negroes were captured, but in the cavalry expedition which broke up the plantations below Lake Providence, Colonel [W. H.] Parsons, commanding two cavalry regiments from the District of Arkansas, acting under my orders, encountered a force of 113 negroes and their 3 white officers in a fortified position, and when the officers proposed to surrender upon the condition of being treated as prisoners of war, and the armed negroes unconditionally, Colonel Parsons accepted the terms. The position, upon a high mound, the sides of which had been scooped and otherwise strengthened, was of great strength, and would have cost many lives and much precious time to have captured by assault. Under these circumstances, Brigadier-General Tappan, who came up before the capitulation was consummated, approved the convention.

This was on the 30th ultimo, and I had made all my arrangements to push the next day toward Providence and Ashton, some miles above, where I intended to establish my batteries for the annoyance of the enemy's transports. That night I received General Taylor's instructions to march my division to Berwick Bay. I immediately returned to this point, and had embarked one of my brigades on the railroad train, when I received instructions from Lieutenant-General [E. Kirby] Smith to remain in this vicinity.

On the 5th instant, General Smith was here in person, and directed me to proceed to Ashton, on the Mississippi, and endeavor to blockade the river against the enemy's transports and supply-boats. In accordance with these instructions, I marched from here on the 7th instant. The same morning Captain James, who had been sent with a flag of truce to deliver a communication from General Taylor to General Grant, returned and reported the delivery of the dispatch to the enemy's pickets at Young's Point. He brought intelligence, derived from sources that I did not wholly credit, that Vicksburg had capitulated on the 4th instant. Not considering this entirely certain, I continued my movements, but the same day I received the intelligence unfortunately too well authenticated to admit of a doubt. At the same time I received instructions from Lieutenant-General Smith to return to this point, and if forced to abandon the Washita Valley by superior numbers, to fall back on Red River or Natchitoches.

I am now engaged in burning all the cotton I can reach from Lake Providence to the lower end of Concordia Parish, and shall endeavor to leave no spoil for the enemy. I have also instructed the cavalry to destroy all subsistence and forage on abandoned plantations that from its proximity to the river may give the enemy facilities for invasion. When this destruction is effected, I shall withdraw the greater portion of my forces toward the Washita River, to some more healthy locality. The ravages of disease have fearfully weakened my force, and I consider it essential to its future usefulness that it should be removed from here as early as practicable.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. WALKER.

Maj. E. SURGET, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Alexandria, La.*

No. 9.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry E. McCulloch, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade, of attack (7th) on Milliken's Bend.

HEADQUARTERS MCCULLOCH'S BRIGADE,
Richmond, La., June 8, 1863.

According to orders, on the night of the 6th my brigade took up the line of march for Milliken's Bend, to attack the Yankee force at that place.

We advanced to within about 1½ miles at 2.30 a. m. on the 7th instant, when the enemy's pickets fired upon my cavalry scouts and skirmishers. The cavalry scouts fell back precipitately upon the skirmishers, amid the fire of the enemy, which led the skirmishers to suppose them a portion of the enemy's cavalry; consequently they fired upon them, killing two of their horses and wounding a third. Fortunately no man was killed or wounded by this fire. My skirmishers immediately pressed forward, driving the pickets of the enemy before them. We advanced but a quarter of mile farther when the enemy's skirmishers in considerable force opened upon us under cover of a thick hedge. A portion of the command was immediately thrown in line, moved forward, and drove the enemy from his lurking place to the next hedge, about 600 yards farther; and thus the fight or skirmishing continued from hedge to hedge and ditch to ditch, until within 25 paces of the main levee on the bank of the Mississippi River, where the charge was ordered. Here we encountered a thick hedge, which could not be passed except through a few gaps or breaches that had been made for gates and pass-ways. These had to be passed by the troops the best they could, never fronting more than half a company, before a line could be formed to charge the levee, which was the breastwork of the enemy, 10 feet high, and in several places had a layer of cotton bales on top, making a very formidable and secure work of defense. The line was formed under a heavy fire from the enemy, and the troops charged the breastworks, carrying it instantly, killing and wounding many of the enemy by their deadly fire, as well as the bayonet. This charge was resisted by the negro portion of the enemy's force with considerable obstinacy, while the white or true Yankee portion ran like whipped curs almost as soon as the charge was ordered. There were several instances in this charge where the enemy crossed bayonets with us or were shot down at the muzzle of the musket. No charge was ever more gallantly made than this, and the enemy were not only driven from the levee, but were followed into their camp, where many of them were killed.

In this charge Colonel [Richard] Waterhouse with his regiment distinguished themselves particularly, not only by a gallant and desperate charge over the levee, but they drove the enemy (leaving the camp covered with the dead) to the very bank of the river, and within short and direct range of the gunboats of the enemy. In fact, from the beginning to the end of the engagement, the colonel behaved in the most gallant manner, and his officers and men seemed to catch the enthusiasm of their commander, and did their duty nobly and gallantly upon every portion of the field.

Colonel [R. T. P.] Allen's regiment was immediately on the left of Colonel Waterhouse, and Colonel [William] Fitzhugh's regiment (under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel [E. P.] Gregg) was immediately on the left of Colonel Allen. Both of these regiments, officers and men, conducted themselves in the most praiseworthy and gallant manner,

advancing coolly and steadily, forming and charging in the most gallant style under a heavy and destructive fire of the enemy, during all of which the officers distinguished themselves for coolness and courage, and their men for a determination to conquer or die.

Colonel Allen was slightly wounded, but never left his post. Lieut. Col. Gregg and Major [W. W.] Diamond, of Colonel Fitzhugh's regiment, were both wounded too badly to admit of their remaining in command, which left the regiment without a field officer, but did not destroy their usefulness or dampen their ardor; upon the contrary, seemed to make them fight the more fiercely; and under the command of Captain [J. D.] Woods (senior captain) and their respective company commanders, they continued to fight steadily on until the close of the action.

Colonel [George] Flournoy's regiment was not in the principal charge upon the enemy's works, but performed good service afterward, assisted by small portions of the other three regiments, in driving the enemy from an angle in the levee, and log and brush barricade which commanded a considerable portion of our line, and from which they were pouring a heavy fire upon us. This position was of too much importance to the enemy to be given up without a desperate struggle, while we were suffering too much by its occupation by them to allow its continuance; hence they were driven from it by assault with considerable slaughter. During the balance of the day this important point was held by Colonel Flournoy's regiment, and although they were more exposed to the fire of the gunboats than any other portion of my command, the regiment behaved itself well and sustained its character for courage and gallantry.

Major [R. D.] Allen, of Colonel Allen's regiment, was placed in command of the skirmishers during the advance, and as his command and that of Colonel Flournoy was not under my immediate observation during the whole engagement, I have called upon them for official reports, which I respectfully forward, and to which beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the major-general commanding.

There were too many instances of individual coolness, courage, and gallantry to mention in this report; but the services of Captain [G. T.] Marold, of Colonel Flournoy's regiment, and Private [A.] Shultz, of the band, of the same regiment, deserve notice. During the engagement some fears were entertained by a portion of the officers of the command that the enemy would or were attempting to turn our left flank. To quiet this apprehension and drive some negroes from some houses from which they occasionally fired a shot at us, Captain Marold was sent out with his company and captured 19 negroes, all of which were at or in the vicinity of the houses from which we had been several times fired at by negroes. Some of them fired at officers of my staff while making reconnaissance of ditches, hedges, and fields in and about our battle-field. These negroes had doubtless been in the possession of the enemy, and would have been a clear loss to their owners but for Captain Marold; and should they be forfeited to the Confederate States or returned to their owners, I would regard it nothing but fair to give to Captain Marold one or two of the best of them.

Mr. [A.] Shultz being on duty with the surgeon's infirmary corps, he was sent with Dr. Cocke's horse to a house for some cistern water for the wounded. When he arrived at the house, he found himself surrounded by a company of armed negroes in full United States uniform, commanded by a Yankee captain, who took him prisoner. The captain asked him where the main body of our troops were. He pointed at once to the southwest, in an entirely different direction from where we

were then engaged with the enemy. The captain then observed that, only a portion of our command being present, it might be possible for him to get through our lines to the transports. Shultz told him he could easily do so, and proffered to show him the way to avoid us. The Yankee suffered himself to be humbugged by our German youth, or young man, and he led him and his entire company of 49 negroes through small gaps in thick hedges until they found themselves within 60 yards of Colonel Allen's regiment, who took them all prisoners without the fire of a gun. Thus by his shrewdness the young Dutchman released himself and threw into our hands 1 Yankee captain and 49 negroes, fully armed and equipped as soldiers, and, if such things are admissible, I think he should have a choice boy from among these fellows to cook and wash for him and his mess during the war, and to work for him as long as the negro lives. And as the horse of Dr. Cocke was lost in the praiseworthy effort to procure water for our wounded, another of these fellows might be well and properly turned over to him to compensate him for his loss.

My loss in this engagement was 44 killed, 130 wounded, and 10 missing. Several of the wounds are mortal, and many others so serious as to render recovery doubtful, while in proportion to the number more are severe and fewer slight than I have ever witnessed among the same number in my former military experience. This makes my casualties 184, embracing 2 officers killed, viz, Lieut. Thomas Beaver, of Colonel Allen's regiment, and Lieut. B. W. Hampton, of Colonel Fitzhugh's regiment, and 10 wounded, viz, Colonel Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel Gregg, Major Diamond, Captains [E. P.] Petty, [S. J. P.] McDowell, and [J. H.] Tolbert, Lieutenants [T. H.] Batsell, [D. M.] Waddill, [G. A.] Dickerman, and [James M.] Tucker, which is an exceedingly heavy loss, but nothing to compare with that of the enemy. It is true that no certain or satisfactory estimate could be made of the loss of the enemy, but I know, from the dead and wounded that I saw scattered over the field in the rear of the levee, and those upon and immediately behind it, it must have been over a thousand.

My full strength on the battle-field did not exceed 1,500 men, while that of the enemy must have been over twice, if not three times, that number, backed by three gunboats that were kept constantly playing shot and shell upon us during the whole engagement.

The attack was made under verbal orders from Major-General Taylor "to engage the enemy before day and carry his works at the point of the bayonet," which orders were doubtless based upon information received which led him to believe that there was only one battalion of Yankee cavalry and one of negro infantry at the camp, without any batteries of field artillery or gunboats, while I have no doubt that the enemy were fully apprised of our approach, had made full preparations to receive us, and had received a re-enforcement of three transport loads of troops during the night before. I was entirely misinformed by our guide with regard to the ground over which we had to advance. Instead of finding it a smooth, open field without obstructions, I found the ground exceedingly rough, covered with small running briars and tie-vines, through which infantry could scarcely march, and so much cut up with ditches and obstructed with hedges that it was impracticable to make any well-regulated military movement upon it; and, under all the circumstances, I would not have been the least surprised if we had made an entire failure; and nothing but the best and bravest fighting, under the providence of God, could have crowned our efforts with even partial success

During this engagement the officers and men of my command behaved most gallantly, deserving the gratitude of the country and highest commendation of their commanders; and I am perfectly satisfied that there is not a troop in the Confederate States of the same number that could have done better fighting under the same circumstances.

During the day's fighting Captain [Benjamin E.] Benton, assistant adjutant-general, and Major [J. H.] Earle, brigade commissary and acting aide-de-camp, and Maj. W. G. King, brigade quartermaster, of my regular staff, rendered me great service; and Capt. W. D. Mitchell, forage master, who acted as volunteer aide-de-camp, also, who bore frequent and important messages for me during the day to different portions of the field, frequently under heavy fire. Captain Benton and Major Earle were about my person except when absent under orders, and were exposed to the fire of the enemy from beginning to the close of the battle. Both of these officers acted with great gallantry throughout the day. Captain Benton participated in every forward movement and charge, moving amid the troops on horseback, constantly urging them on to the enemy.

Great credit is due the surgical corps of the brigade and Surgeon [E. J.] Beall, of the division, for efficient services to the wounded; especially to Dr. [William P.] Head, of Colonel Fitzhugh's regiment, and Dr. [William J.] Cocke, of Colonel Flournoy's regiment, who were not only the most active and energetic in their attentions to and operations on the wounded, but went upon the field at the beginning of the fight, and organized their respective corps and put them in operation. My thanks are tendered to the medical officers of Colonel Randal's brigade for the kind and efficient services rendered my suffering companions in arms on the day of the battle.

Accompanying this report will be found a complete list of the killed, wounded, and missing, made from the reports of regimental commanders. My loss is truly deplorable, and my very heart sickens at its contemplation. But the scathing ordeal through which my little brigade was compelled to pass has increased my confidence in and love for them, and makes me anxious to see them have at least one fair chance to meet the enemy where they can gain a complete victory to compensate them for the gallant fighting they have done and always will do when called upon to meet the foe.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. McCULLOCH,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. R. P. MACLAY, *Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.*

Return of Casualties in McCulloch's brigade in the engagement at Milliken's Bend, June 7, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
16th Texas	------	2	------	5	------	------	7
17th Texas*	1	20	4	61	------	3	92
19th Texas	------	2	------	11	------	6	19
16th Texas Cavalry†	1	18	6	41	1	------	67
Total	2	42	10	121	1	9	185

* Lieut. Thomas Beaver killed.

† Lieut. B. W. Hampton killed.

No. 10.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. M. Hawes, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade, of attack (7th) on Young's Point.

HEADQUARTERS HAWES' BRIGADE, WALKER'S DIVISION,
In Camp, near Richmond, La., June 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to verbal instructions from the major-general commanding division to proceed with my brigade to Young's Point, on the Mississippi River, distant 20 miles; make an attempt on the Federal camp at that point; send off by the road on which I advanced all the captured property that it would be possible to move; then to move up the Mississippi River 4 miles to Duckport; establish communication with Brig. Gen. Henry E. McCulloch at or on the road from Milliken's Bend, and retire toward Richmond by the Duckport and Richmond road until a junction was made with the general commanding and the reserve under Colonel [Horace] Randal on said road, I marched at 7 p. m. on the 6th instant, with my brigade, consisting of the Eighth, Twenty-second, and Eighteenth Regiments Texas Infantry, diminished by two companies, and having an aggregate strength of 1,403. A cavalry detachment under Lieutenant Amos, Major [Isaac F.] Harrison's battalion of Louisiana cavalry, was attached to the command. Lieutenant Amos was recommended to me by Major-General Taylor, commanding district, as a suitable guide, his home being on Walnut Bayou, on the line of march, and about 11 miles from Young's Point. Two other men, said to be familiar with the road and vicinity of Young's Point, were with the detachment. I found these guides inefficient and useless to me.

At 11.30 p. m. the command reached Mrs. Amos' plantation, 11 miles from Young's Point. There I found the bridge over Walnut Bayou destroyed. Lieutenant Amos told me there was no other way and no other bridge over the bayou. Subsequently I heard of a bridge 6 miles above and sent officers to examine it. We were detained until 4 o'clock on the morning of the 7th in getting information about the bridge 6 miles above Mrs. Amos,' which was found in good order.

At 10.30 a. m. on the 7th, I commenced driving in the small picket of the enemy stationed $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from their camp. After driving the pickets for a short distance, formed a line of battle with two regiments, keeping one in reserve, and advanced toward the enemy's camp, which, from the information given me by the guide, was about a mile distant, and approachable through woods. After advancing the lines a quarter of a mile, crossing two small bayous and one large one, the command debouched on to a level plain (clearing), destitute of trees or brush, in full view of a large camp of the enemy, situated below Young's Point, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from my lines, the information of the guides that the camp of the enemy was approachable through and near to woods being entirely incorrect. I pushed my lines on to this plain half a mile, making a reconnaissance of the enemy's camp and the Mississippi River as the command advanced. Three gunboats of the enemy were in position to defend the camp. The enemy re-enforced the camp on which I was moving with what appeared to be three regiments of infantry. As soon as I became satisfied of the presence of the gunboats, orders were given to retire the regiments on to the woods to my left and rear, and opposite to Young's Point. While this movement was being accomplished, the enemy moved their regiments back to Young's Point, and soon afterward commenced shelling from their gunboats the woods between me

and Young's Point. After taking the position in the woods, I found about 500 of my men were rendered unfit for duty from exhaustion, occasioned by the excessive heat. About 200 of these 500 had to be carried to the rear. Knowing that General McCulloch had withdrawn from Milliken's Bend without carrying the position, and had asked for reenforcements, and that the general commanding division had marched to his assistance with Colonel Randal's brigade, and that I could not carry the camp and destroy the stores there without a useless sacrifice of life, I determined to retire by the road I came. By 6 p. m. I halted my command at the bridge over Walnut Bayou, having brought all my sick to that point. Soon after reaching the bridge, instructions were received from the general commanding division to join him with my brigade at the point on Walnut Bayou where the Milliken's Bend and Young's Point roads forked. After resting my command from 6 p. m. till 12 midnight, the brigade marched, and made the junction referred to at 5 a. m. on the 8th.

It is useless to state that the brigade suffered no loss, as a portion of my sharpshooters only were engaged with a small picket guard of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HAWES,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. E. SURGET, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JUNE 8–9, 1863.—Expedition from Pocahontas, Tenn., to Ripley, Miss.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips, Ninth Illinois Infantry.

POCAHONTAS, TENN., *June* 9, 1863.

SIR: I have to report that, in accordance with orders from the headquarters of this brigade, I left the camp of this regiment at 8 a. m. of the 8th instant, with six companies of my command, and after reporting at brigade headquarters was joined with 30 men, in charge of a lieutenant from the Engineer Regiment, with 10 wagons. I moved to a point about 7 miles from Ripley, Miss., and returned, bringing in 10 wagons loaded with forage, 4 mules, 2 horses, 97 sheep, and 38 head of cattle, which were turned over to the post quartermaster on my arrival here at this post.

From information received, I do not believe that there is any force near Ripley, except [W. C.] Falkner's regiment, which I believe is scattered in the Hatchie hills. There are some men below Ripley belonging to Chalmers' command, who are a few miles distant from Ripley, though not in strong force.

On my return from near Ripley, I was followed by Sol. [G.] Street, with between 20 and 30 men, who followed us to within 5 miles south of this place, but whenever a party was sent in pursuit they would take refuge in the woods adjoining.

I am of opinion that there is no force of any consequence within 40 miles of this post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE J. PHILLIPS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieutenant RANDOLPH, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JUNE 12–14, 1863.—Expedition from Pocahontas, Tenn., to New Albany and Ripley, Miss., and skirmishes.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips, Ninth Illinois Infantry.

POCAHONTAS, TENN., *June* 16, 1863.

SIR: I have to report that, in accordance to orders from the headquarters Second Brigade, Second Division, post of Pocahontas, I left this post, with my command and one section of Tannrath's battery, at 12 m. Friday, the 12th instant, and marched 20 miles on the Ripley road.

On the morning of the 13th, moved to Ripley, and from there to New Albany; thence toward Ripley 6 miles, camping for the night. At Orizaba a slight skirmish took place between my advance and a small party of rebels, in which we captured 2 or 3 prisoners. After arriving at New Albany, we destroyed several blacksmith and wagon shops and one store-room, in which was stored a quantity of ordnance stores, in which several hundred pounds of powder was stored.

On the return from New Albany my advance met another small party of rebels, when another slight affair took place, in which we took several prisoners. During the expedition we captured about 15 horses, 7 mules, and brought in 15 negroes.

In obedience to orders received at my camp near New Albany, I returned to this place, arriving at 8 p. m. on the 14th instant, having marched near 110 miles.

I append hereto an exhibit (marked A*) list of prisoners. Also letter (marked B †) containing information of forces of the enemy, where stationed, with a statement of means of information, &c., and also forward herewith a mail which was captured, in charge of the prisoner Boyd.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE J. PHILLIPS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. R. K. RANDOLPH, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JUNE 13–22, 1863.—Operations in Northeastern Mississippi, including skirmishes (19th) at New Albany and (20th) at Mud Creek.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips, Ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding expedition.
No. 3.—Capt. William C. Kueffner, Ninth Illinois Infantry.
No. 4.—Lieut. Col. Charles S. Sheldon, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry.
No. 5.—Maj. Joseph C. Smith, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, U. S. Army.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *June* 22, 1863.

GENERAL: Colonel Phillips has returned. He had a severe fight on the 20th instant with a heavy force of the enemy. He lost 28 killed and

* Exhibit A, omitted, shows 5 soldiers and 3 citizens captured.
† Exhibit B (captured), not found.

wounded; Major Smith, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, wounded. The forces he met were marching on our road. The men fought splendidly. Will send you full particulars as soon as I hear from Dodge. Phillips took 30 prisoners, 1 a lieutenant-colonel.

Ruggles, with another column of 2,000 men, on the Kelly's Mills road, was moving up, but turned back after the fight. As soon as Mizner returns, I will look after them again.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

General HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Corps.

—

LA GRANGE, *June* 22, 1863.

Dodge says Spencer has returned. He met [W. M.] Inge, strongly reenforced, with nine battalions, going toward Roddey. Says a force is moving north from Okolona, and thinks a movement is being made on our road by Biffle, Roddey, Ruggles, and Chalmers.

We passed through Inge's column after night, and got in without loss of a man.

Colonel Phillips reports his main fight at Rocky Ford. Ruggles had 2,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry. Ruggles' infantry line was 800 yards long, in two ranks. He drove Phillips back with 1,000 cavalry and five pieces of artillery. Phillips says we may look out for a movement on our railroad soon. He retreated from Fairview, 5 miles west, to Rocky Ford, and found it blockaded, so that he had much trouble to get over. Had to burn his wagons. It looks very much like a movement against us. If this be so, we must be acting.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

General HURLBUT.

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LA GRANGE, *June* 23, 1863.

GENERAL: My scout, just in from Ripley, reports the enemy did not follow Phillips north of Rocky Ford; are still 27 miles southwest of Ripley. They killed 7 and wounded 90 of Phillips' men. It was a very severe fight—550 against over 2,000. Scout says they only acknowledge 1 killed and several wounded.

Dodge reports a force in his front at Booneville; does not state amount. I shall send out all the companies I can spare toward Ripley to-day. Think they have gone back, or gone to Booneville.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

Major-General HURLBUT.

No. 2.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips, Ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding expedition.

CAMP TWO MILES EAST OF RIPLEY,
June 18, 1863.

COLONEL: I reached Ripley at 11 a. m. Learned that a force of rebel cavalry, 1,500 strong, with four pieces of artillery, mountain howitzers, had moved up the Tallahatchee River and then down the Hatchie, making

for Kelly's Mills, which is 9 miles east of Ripley, on the Guntown road. I left Ripley and moved on the Middleton road northeast, and was joined by the Fifth Ohio. Colonel [M.] Miller's force has not yet come up. This rebel force is moving toward you at Pocahontas. I will check them if possible. My information is from a very reliable source.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE J. PHILLIPS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Colonel MERSY, *Commanding.*

P. S.—Half past three o'clock; Colonel Miller's force has not yet joined me. I will send dispatch when he arrives. With his force I can whip them.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., SIXTEENTH A. C.,
Pocahontas, Tenn., July 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I herewith transmit Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips' formal report of his late expedition. (Six inclosures.)

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel Ninth Illinois Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE E. SPENCER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Corinth.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 5, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. I will state that this expedition was ordered to make a demonstration toward Okolona, whilst Col. J. K. Mizner moved against Panola at the same time, and that the expedition was entirely satisfactory and produced the desired result.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Pocahontas, Tenn., June 29, 1863.

SIR: I have to report that, in accordance with orders from the headquarters of the Second Brigade, Second Division, I left this place at 11 p. m. on the 17th instant, with the Ninth Illinois Infantry and one section of Tannrath's battery, Company I, First Missouri Light Artillery. I marched all night, and arrived at Ripley at 11 a. m. on the 18th instant. I here learned that a force of the enemy, estimated at 1,500, with four pieces of artillery, had moved up the Tallahatchee River and then down the Hatchie River on the 17th instant, and were supposed to be intending to move toward the Memphis and Charleston road.

I left Ripley at 12 o'clock, and moved east, and was joined by a battalion of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Major Smith commanding, and I then halted and awaited the arrival of a detachment of the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers, which joined me at 3.30 p. m. With this force, the Ninth Illinois Infantry (mounted), with an aggregate of 275 men, Captain Kueffner commanding; battalion of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, an aggregate of 125 men, Major Smith (commanding); the detachment from the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry (mounted), with an aggregate of 180 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon commanding, and one section of Tannrath's battery, Lieutenant Brunner commanding.

My command was less than 600 men. My train consisted of four wagons and two ambulances. After this force had united, I moved to a point east of the poor-house of Tippah County, Mississippi, about 7 miles east of Ripley. A party of between 200 and 300 rebels had passed south a few hours in advance of me, having been on a reconnoitering expedition toward Pocahontas, and I sent a squadron of cavalry to reconnoiter and ascertain the direction they had moved, which was reported to me about 2 a. m. of the 19th.

I marched at 3.30 a. m., passing through Ripley, and moving on the New Albany road. Some little skirmishing occurred on the road, until we arrived at New Albany, when a party of 200 or 300 strong attempted to check our progress, but were driven back 1 mile beyond New Albany. The enemy made another stand, and were again driven from their position and separated, the several parties taking different roads. I moved rapidly on the Pontotoc road, some 12 miles farther, when I found a force in my front greatly superior in numbers and in position. I halted a short time, and some little picket skirmishing ensued. At dark I moved on a cross-road west, toward the Pontotoc and Rocky Ford road; but, through the ignorance or treachery of a guide, was led into Octohatchie Swamp, and, after great difficulty, got through at 3 a. m., halted two hours, and arrived on the Rocky Ford road, and soon entered the Mud Creek Bottom, which is intersected by two or three creeks very difficult of crossing, and over two of which crossings were made by using axes and spades.

Soon after striking Mud Creek Bottom, a very impetuous and fierce attack was made on the battalion Fifth Ohio Cavalry, which was the rear guard, by a large force of rebels. I at once ordered the Ninth Illinois Infantry to dismount, and sent four companies to the rear to support the Fifth Ohio, and ordered my skirmishers to fall back to the first creek which we struck after entering the bottom, and to hold that position until further orders. Several attempts were made by the enemy to flank us, but their efforts failed.

Information was brought me that a large party of rebel cavalry was moving on my right flank. I sent an order to Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon that he should move forward and get possession of the cross-roads 3 miles north, and should reconnoiter toward Rocky Ford, as I was satisfied that I should have to retreat.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon moved with all but two companies of his command, and sent me information that he had accomplished his object.

We had been repelling the force and repeated attacks of the enemy for nearly two hours. I had placed one gun in position, which fired with great accuracy. The enemy had been firing three or four pieces of artillery, one a rifled gun, but their firing was, for the greater part of the time, very inaccurate. Owing to the breaking of the pintle-hook, I was compelled to abandon the hind part of one caisson, and, although repeated efforts were made to bring my train through, I was compelled to abandon my wagons (four in number) and one ambulance; this, however, I did after setting fire to and cutting them to pieces, and after having thrown their contents in the bed of the creek. The ammunition in the caisson-boxes, in that part of the caisson which was abandoned, was also destroyed. The enemy had compelled me to fall back slowly, and to abandon my train at this time, after working nearly three hours, was a matter of necessity.

I drew my skirmishers across Mud Creek, and held this point some time, then fell back; took a position with my artillery on high ground, 1,200 yards therefrom. I ordered my skirmishers to fall back, and I

here waited for them to renew the attack; but, with the exception of artillery firing, nothing was done.

I moved then to Rocky Ford, thence on the Ripley road until I reached the Salem road, then moved on Ripley and Holly Springs road until we crossed the Tippah River, and from thence through Salem, camping 9 miles from Ripley; thence to this place, crossing Big Muddy at Alexander's Bridge, arriving here at 1 p. m. on the 22d instant.

I lost, during the action and expedition, 10 men, in killed and missing, from the Ninth Illinois Infantry, and 11 wounded. The Fifth Ohio lost 9 wounded.

I append hereto the reports of regimental and detachment commanders, marked Exhibit A,* as also a list of killed, wounded, and missing, marked Exhibit B.† I append hereto a list of prisoners taken during the expedition, marked Exhibit C.†

The loss of the enemy must have been greatly superior to ours, as they were the attacking party, and necessarily more exposed than my men, and must have sustained a loss of over 100 in killed and wounded.

In conclusion, I desire to specially mention and return my thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Sheldon, whose services were invaluable to me, first, in supporting the artillery, then getting possession of positions, which was always promptly done; to Major Smith, for the prompt manner in which he met the first attack and made disposition of his battalion accordingly, although wounded, remaining on the field during the engagement; Captain Kueffner, who did the heaviest part of the fighting, for the coolness and bravery with which he managed the line of skirmishers, adding to his already well-earned reputation as a brave man and efficient officer, I am greatly indebted. I desire also to mention Lieutenant Overturf, whose coolness and bravery inspired his men with true courage. Lieutenant Brunner, owing to the ground, was not able to use both his guns much of the time, but the management of his gun was creditable to him as an artillery officer.

The men of the command are deserving of the greatest praise for the energy and fortitude with which they made the laborious and difficult march, and were ever ready and anxious for a fight, and always did their duty.

The dense undergrowth, the nature of the ground, both in my rear and flanks, rendered it impossible to use but a small part of my force at a time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE J. PHILLIPS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. R. K. RANDOLPH, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 3.

Report of Capt. William C. Kueffner, Ninth Illinois Infantry.

CAMP NEAR POCAHONTAS, TENN.,
June 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part which the Ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry took in an expedition toward Pontotoc, while under my command:

The regiment having left Pocahontas on the evening of the 17th

* See reports following. † Omitted.

instant, it marched all night, in spite of a very severe storm, and reached Ripley in the forenoon of the 18th, where it was joined by other detachments, and you taking command of the whole, ordered me to take command of the Ninth. Thence the regiment moved with the column, camping for the night about 6 miles in an easterly direction from Ripley, and reached New Albany at about 4 p. m. of the 19th. Here the pickets of the enemy made some resistance to the crossing of the Tallahatchee, but were soon driven off by our skirmishers. After crossing, you had the whole regiment deployed as skirmishers, and the country explored in every direction; but no enemy being found anywhere in force, the column again took up its line of march on the Pontotoc road until nearly dark, when a short halt was made. Here small parties of the enemy commenced to show themselves in our rear, and attacked and killed an animal of Company D, of the Ninth, then picketing the right flank. The column thence turned off to the right, making for the Pontotoc and Rocky Ford road, marched all night, and, after crossing an almost impassable swamp, encamped shortly before daybreak for two hours to feed and rest.

The march having been resumed on the 20th, the column moved briskly and without interruption until nearly 10 a. m. At this time the advance guard reached a swamp, in which several small bridges had been rendered useless, and at the same time the rear guard, composed of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, was briskly and energetically attacked and rapidly driven in. You immediately had seven companies of the Ninth Illinois Infantry dismounted, and ordered me to hold a small bridge at the entrance of the swamp. The position on our side being unfavorable, I ordered portions of Companies C, G, and I to recross and form on the other side, and before the other companies could be brought into position, owing to the thickness of the underbrush, the Fifth Ohio Cavalry was driven across the bridge and an overwhelming force of the enemy precipitated upon us. The rebels charging the bridge with a large force, a short but fierce conflict ensued, which resulted in our losing possession of the bridge, in spite of the greatest personal efforts of Lieutenants Hughes and Rollmann, the former of whom was here wounded, and of splendid bravery on the part of the men.

The losses on both sides here were heavy, and the fight nearly hand-to-hand. It now became evident that the enemy was in largely superior force, outflanking us on both sides. I therefore formed all of the Ninth Illinois who were at my disposal, not exceeding 100, on the left-hand side of the road, while the Fifth Ohio and a water-course protected the right flank, and in this order I fell slowly back to a more favorable position, indicated by you. Here repeated and determined attacks of the enemy were several times repulsed, and he so severely punished that no attempt was made to molest our retreat, when, after more than two hours' fighting, you ordered me to rejoin the column.

The force opposed to us I judge to have consisted of several battalions and of a battery of rifled field pieces, which was held in check for just so long as you deemed it necessary, by not more than 150 of our men.

The enemy's artillery did not do much damage, but our loss by rifle-balls was quite severe, as will be seen by the list of casualties which is inclosed.*

On the afternoon of the 20th, a crossing without further loss was

* See Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips' report, p. 477.

effected at Rocky Ford, and in the ensuing night the Tippah, with much labor, was also crossed.

On the 21st, the column marched via Salem to a point about 25 miles south of Pocahontas, which latter place we reached in the afternoon of the 22d instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. KUEFFNER,
Captain Ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Lieut. Col. J. J. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Expedition.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles S. Sheldon, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry.

POST, CHEWALLA, TENN., *June* 23, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the part taken by the battalion of the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers, under my command, in the recent scout in the direction of Pontotoc.

In pursuance to orders from General Dodge, I left camp at 5.30 p. m. of 17th instant, and proceeded 7 miles, where I was forced to halt on account of the darkness. At daybreak the next morning I moved on, and reported to you in the course of the afternoon.

During the action of the 19th [20th ?] instant at Mud Creek, my command was in advance, but was by your orders detailed to support the artillery until it was withdrawn from the swamp. The subsequent movements of my command being well known to yourself, it will be unnecessary to particularize.

In conclusion, I desire to call attention to the general good behavior of the enlisted men under circumstances of peculiar hardship, they having been almost entirely destitute of rations, and without opportunity to procure an adequate supply, and to return thanks to yourself for your uniform kindness to myself and men.

I have also to report the capture of 4 prisoners (now here) and 20 horses, which were used to replace those broken down on the trip.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. SHELDON,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Missouri Vols., Comdg. Mounted Battalion.

Lieut. Col. J. J. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Ninth Illinois Volunteers.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. Joseph C. Smith, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

IN HOSPITAL, CAMP DAVIS, MISS., *June* 24, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders from headquarters of the district, through Col. P. E. Burke, commanding the post, I left my camp at 8 p. m. of the 17th instant, with 125 men and six days' rations, under instructions to report to you in Ripley at daylight 18th instant. Owing to the darkness of the night, and a severe storm raging, together with

the difficulties of crossing the Hatchie River, I was unable to reach Ripley until 12.30 p. m. 18th instant.

Having formed a junction with your command, and reported that a body of the enemy, estimated by the people to be 300 strong, had passed down the Hatchie River the evening before, I acted under your command, camping on the Troy road, near the Tippah County poor-house.

At daylight, 19th instant, with Squadron K of my battalion as advanced guard, we moved through Ripley and south on the main Pontotoc road. At New Albany, on the Tallahatchee River, we encountered a small body of rebels, about 200 strong; a short skirmish ensued, when they fled. I learned that General Ruggles had left that point on the 17th instant, with about 2,000 men and four pieces of artillery.

We again marched south on the Pontotoc road to within 12 miles of Pontotoc. Reaching that point at dark, turned thence to the right, to reach the Pontotoc and Rocky Ford road, encountering a very difficult swamp, which detained me until near morning. Halting two hours to rest and feed, we again started, with my battalion as rear guard, Squadron H, Lieut. J. E. Overturf commanding, in the extreme rear. We reached the Pontotoc road, and proceeded on that a short distance, and struck the extensive bottoms of Mud Creek.

Before the train had gotten over the first bayou of the bottom, we were impetuously attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry, who drove in the rear vedettes, but were gallantly checked by Lieutenant Overturf, who formed his squadron and was returning the charge, but was compelled to retire by overwhelming numbers. I immediately formed the battalion. The rebels had dismounted, and, owing to the dense undergrowth and the black-jack forests, I could not charge them, and was compelled to fight them under the disadvantage of being mounted and they dismounted, the train being so close that I had not time to dismount after discovering the large force of the enemy, which I estimated at 600 men and four pieces of artillery engaged.

By pushing them gallantly, my men drove them back upon their main line. When learning that the train was well over the first stream, and the infantry dismounted, I brought my men back over the stream and dismounted them, forming a line on the right flank of the infantry. The enemy pressed forward to within 15 paces of the new line, being concealed by the bushes, when a severe fight ensued, and he was repulsed from the whole line.

He again advanced, and was repulsed with severe loss each time, when our men being ordered to fall back to the second creek, did so, closely pressed by overwhelming numbers. The enemy were again repulsed from the whole line. He in the mean time opened with his artillery, but did no execution.

The bridge being destroyed over the main creek, and the pintle-hook and trail of the rear caisson being broken in the only ford, it had to be abandoned. The wagons and one ambulance being in the rear of it, they also had to be abandoned. They, together with their most valuable contents, were pretty effectually destroyed.

The enemy failed to press any farther than the main creek, and the column being reformed, we proceeded in the direction of Rocky Ford, which place we reached, and crossed the Tallahatchee River without molestation.

During the skirmish at Mud Creek, which lasted about two hours, the casualties to my command were as follows: Maj. J. C. Smith wounded through calf of left leg. Company E—Sergt. A. E. Haseltine wounded through left thigh; Private Elihu Paxson wounded in left shoulder,

and Private Patrick Hinchey wounded in arm. Company H—Sergt. J. Clark wounded in leg and Private Jacob Fox wounded in right shoulder. Company I—Private Jacob Wiltman wounded with buck-shot in side. Company K—Private Charles A. Hedges buck-shot wound in head, and Private Patrick Dunican wounded in side. Five horses were killed, besides several wounded.

My officers and men behaved with gallantry and coolness, and to my entire satisfaction.

I desire especially to mention Second Lieut. Joseph E. Overturf, of Squadron H, commanding rear guard, and Corporal [Edward D.] Denny, of his squadron, who commanded the rear vedettes, and had his horse shot dead under him. By their coolness and bravery I was enabled to form in line of battle. I also desire to mention Sergt. E. C. Little, of Squadron K, whose coolness and great bravery gave invaluable assistance to the few commissioned officers I had, in inspiring my men with courage, and enabling them to repulse the enemy.

To Captain Murray, who commanded the men after they were dismounted, I also return my thanks. I respectfully refer you to his report of the remainder of the march, as to the part taken by my command in it.

In conclusion, I congratulate you that, in view of the disparity of numbers with that of the enemy, the great disadvantages of the position in which he attacked you, and the difficult roads over which you had to travel in your retreat, you succeeded in relieving your command with comparatively small loss, and so punishing the enemy that he was afraid to follow you.

I am, very respectfully, yours, ever,

J. C. SMITH,
Major Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. J. J. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Expedition.

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Headquarters in the Field, Okolona, Miss., June 25, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state, for the information of the general commanding the department, that on the 4th instant I received official notice that Governor [John J.] Pettus had ordered Col. J. F. Smith's regiment and Maj. T. W. Ham's battalion Mississippi State troops to be turned over to the Confederate authorities, and an inspector was immediately ordered to inspect them preparatory to their reception. Only 35 men of Ham's battalion could be assembled, and Smith's entire regiment, which had been stationed near New Albany, disbanded on the 9th or 10th before any inspection could be made.

To cover the country and reassure the people, on the 13th instant I marched a portion of my troops, with two sections of J. A. Owens' light battery and four prairie pieces, to the locality previously occupied by Smith's State troops. Arriving at Pontotoc myself after dark of that day, I very soon had information that the enemy, with a force variously estimated at from 500 to 1,500 men, with artillery, had advanced to New Albany, 19 miles distant, and burned all the business houses,

church, and some private dwellings late in the evening of the same day. At midnight I left for New Albany, reaching the place about 9 o'clock the next morning with the force brought from near Okolona, except Owens' artillery, which had not come up. Ascertaining that the enemy numbered only some 500 men, with two guns, I sent Col. William Boyles, with 400 men, and Col. W. C. Falkner (of General J. R. Chalmers' command, who had for some time been near, and who joined me at New Albany), with some 200 men, in pursuit, accompanied by Col. John M. Sandidge (one of my staff officers), with instructions to press the enemy and attack him wherever found. The enemy having retreated in the direction of Ripley, the troops of Colonels Boyles and Falkner pursued by different routes to that place, as instructed, with the hope of overtaking him there.

Arriving at 2 p. m. the 14th, Col. William Boyles found the enemy had left at 9 a. m., going in the direction of Pocahontas. Colonel Boyles immediately continued the pursuit, leaving a message for Colonel Falkner (who had not arrived) to join him at a feeding place 12 miles out, intending, if he could not overtake the enemy during the night, to attack him at Pocahontas at daylight the next morning. At 11 o'clock in the night, being informed that Colonel Falkner could not for some reason proceed beyond Ripley, and that the enemy was already at Pocahontas, Colonel Boyles reluctantly, and with the concurrence of my staff officer, abandoned the pursuit and purpose of attacking Pocahontas, returning to New Albany the next day.

It is believed that with the co-operation of Colonel Falkner the expedition would have resulted most successfully.

Remaining at and near New Albany until the 17th, Capt. Thomas Puryear, of Colonel [C. R.] Barteau's Second Tennessee Regiment, with a detachment of 125 selected men, accompanied by the staff officer already mentioned, was instructed to penetrate the enemy's lines, if practicable, near Chewalla, and, passing north of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, break up the enemy's communications on all the railroads in that section. As the success of this expedition depended very greatly, if not entirely, upon its passing some distance beyond the enemy's lines without being observed during the night of the 17th, it was found that, after a march of 42 miles during the day, there was still 20 miles to be passed over before reaching Chewalla. Heavy rains late in the evening and at night, with total darkness, made it impossible to accomplish the desired object, and the troops were halted about midnight, and the next morning (the 18th) turned eastwardly to scour the country in front of the enemy's lines, so as to unite with the main body of my forces, which had been marched the day before from New Albany in the direction of Guntown, to watch and harass the threatened raid on Atlanta, if made.

After a short march, Captain Puryear got into the rear of a party of the enemy's cavalry moving from the east westwardly, in the direction of Ripley, and I was informed that Captain Puryear, having failed in his first object, would follow after the enemy, then three hours in advance. At 2 p. m., when within 4 miles of Ripley, Captain Puryear ascertained that the enemy he had been pursuing had united with a much larger force at Ripley, who came out from Chewalla and Pocahontas with artillery. Maneuvering upon two or three roads near Ripley in such manner as to induce the enemy to believe a large force was approaching against him, he retreated from the place, and Captain Puryear's command encamped for the night 6 miles distant, on the road leading to New Albany. Ascertaining, as is supposed, the real strength

of our weak force which had deluded him, the enemy moved forward the next morning (the 19th), and at 2 p. m. a lively skirmish commenced at New Albany, Captain Puryear's rear guard, in command of Lieut. A. H. French, with 20 men, holding them in check for three hours, killing and wounding several, as was subsequently ascertained.

The conspicuous gallantry of this lieutenant, as well on that as the succeeding day, when he was wounded, entitles him to special commendation.

Sergt. J. D. Carr, of Company D, and Private W. W. Thurmond, Company G, Second Tennessee Regiment, also deserve special praise for gallant conduct at New Albany.

On reception of the information communicated the morning of the 18th by my staff officer with Captain Puryear, that they were in pursuit of an enemy moving toward Ripley, I retraced my steps from near Guntown, sending the Second Alabama Regiment, under Captain [R. G.] Earle, to New Albany, and with the remainder of my troops and guns took the road to Plenitude, to be in position to meet the enemy and cover Pontotoc, should he advance in force. Near Plenitude Captain Puryear's detachment rejoined the command, and ascertaining that the enemy, leaving New Albany at 6 p. m., were encamped on the Pontotoc road, 5 miles from the latter and 3 miles from the former place, my troops were moved to the right during the night to be in communication with the Second Alabama, and in the enemy's rear, purposing to strike him at daylight. The enemy, it seems, ascertaining in some way the proximity of a larger force than he expected to encounter, left his camp during the night (not withdrawing his pickets), taking the direction of Rocky Ford, on the Tallahatchee River. He was overtaken by the advance of my troops, under Col. C. R. Barteau and Capt. R. G. Earle (who marched all night), and attacked in the canebrake swamp of the Ultchehubbypathan before reaching the Tallahatchee. Arriving on the field with the main body, and after a conflict of three hours, the enemy was entirely routed and driven from an exceedingly strong position in dense swamps and behind almost impassable creeks. Nearly 50 of his killed have been found in these thickets; a few are prisoners; the remainder fled in confusion, barely saving their artillery, losing caissons and nearly all of his baggage and ammunition train. The pursuit was continued to the Tallahatchee, at Rocky Ford.

Colonel [Jesse J.] Phillips, in command of the enemy's troops, had with him the Ninth Illinois, Tenth and Eleventh Missouri, and Fifth Ohio Regiments, with two companies Tories (mounted infantry and cavalry, numbering over 1,000 men), one Parrott gun, and one 12-pounder howitzer, and had moved out to co-operate with other forces of the enemy near the Central Railroad.

I was much gratified with the conduct of officers and men, who engaged the enemy with vigor and determination, and, after final dispositions were made, gave evidence of their ability to drive greater numbers than were then opposed to them from the field.

Col. C. R. Barteau's Second Tennessee, Col. William Boyles' First Alabama, and Capt. R. G. Earle's Second Alabama Regiments of cavalry vied with each other in pressing the enemy home, while Capt. J. A. Owens' light battery and First Lieut. H. C. Holt's Williams' guns swept the canebrakes and jungles with marked effect.

But for the difficulty in obtaining guides in the dense thicket extending some miles, a flank movement would have been made to the right by which the enemy's rear might have been gained, resulting, unquestionably, in the destruction or capture of his entire force.

We have to regret the loss of 2 killed and 17 wounded in this day's conflict.

My thanks are especially due to Maj. F. P. Beck, chief quartermaster; Capt. L. D. Sandidge, district inspector and acting assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Beverly Matthews, inspector of cavalry; Col. John M. Sandidge, volunteer aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. A. B. De Saulles, engineer, C. S. Army, and First Lieut. M. B. Ruggles, aide-de-camp, for services most promptly rendered on the field of battle.

Your dispatch of the 19th, from Canton, notifying me that 3,000 of the enemy's mounted troops were moving against General Chalmers, was received on the battle-ground at 1.30 p. m. the 20th, and I immediately sent off scouts to report the actual position, &c., of the enemy, with the view of assisting in his expulsion, but the defeat of one of their columns by the troops of General J. R. Chalmers, and the retreat of the other, as was subsequently ascertained, made it inexpedient to march my troops westwardly from their base line of operations.

Before leaving the neighborhood of Guntown on the 18th, Maj. W. M. Inge was ordered from Tupelo, with 125 select men, to be joined by Capt. J. G. Warren, who had been sent with an equal number to scout along the enemy's line eastwardly from Camp Davis, with instructions to repel a small raid of the enemy reported moving toward Fulton, which was done by him after some slight skirmishing, capturing 2 wagons, an ambulance, and 8 horses, the enemy destroying another wagon, in which were forty or fifty long-range guns and 3,000 rounds of ammunition taken out by them to arm some Tories.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jackson, Miss.

JUNE 15-25, 1863.—Operations in Northwestern Mississippi.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 16, 1863.—Skirmish at Quinn's Mills, on the Coldwater.
16-17, 1863.—Skirmishes near Holly Springs, Miss.
17, 1863.—Attack on transports, Mississippi River, near Commerce, Miss.
18, 1863.—Skirmish at Coldwater Bridge, Miss.
Skirmish at Belmont, Miss.
19, 1863.—Action on the Coldwater, near Hernando, Miss.
19-20, 1863.—Skirmishes near Panola, Miss.
20, 1863.—Skirmish near Senatobia, Miss.
Skirmish at Matthews' Ferry, on the Coldwater, Miss.
21, 1863.—Skirmish at Hudsonville, Miss.
Skirmish on Helena Road, Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. Army, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Col. John K. Mizner, Third Michigan Cavalry, Chief of Cavalry, left wing Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 4.—Col. La Fayette McCrillis, Third Illinois Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 5.—Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

No. 6.—Lieut. Col. Gilbert Moyers, Third Michigan Cavalry.

No. 7.—Lieut. Col. Bazil D. Meek, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, commanding Fourth Cavalry Brigade.

No. 8.—Col. David Moore, commanding Fourth Brigade, Fifth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 9.—Capt. Francis T. Moore, Second Illinois Cavalry, of action on the Coldwater.

No. 10.—Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding district.

No. 11.—Brig. Gen. J. Z. George, Mississippi Militia.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. Army, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 16, 1863.

COLONEL: Nineteen hundred cavalry left La Grange this morning to go, by Wyatt, south of Tallahatchee; break the railroad south of Panola; turn on Chalmers; sweep the country of horses, mules, negroes, and the new crop of wheat, and work back with the results. Immediately after this I shall send a force to Okolona on the same errand.

Biffle crossed the Tennessee at Cumberland, and has broken the railroad and telegraph wires for miles beyond Bolivar. Cornyn is after him.

The late expedition of Colonel Cornyn across the Tennessee at and near Florence was very brilliantly successful and the loss inflicted very heavy.

I will send official report when you have time to read it.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 20, 1863.

COLONEL: I wrote some days since of my intention of sending a cavalry force below the Tallahatchee. In pursuance of this, Colonel Mizner, with 1,900 mounted men, left La Grange on Tuesday [16th], with instructions to cross at Wyatt, break the railroad below Panola, sweep round, and break up Chalmers' forces at Panola and Belmont.

Having learned on Wednesday that a force, with two pieces of artillery, had moved from Panola to Commerce, I ordered Major Henry, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, to proceed with about 400 cavalry south on Hernando and Coldwater, to divert this force from our boats, threaten their lines, and communicate with Mizner, if the country was clear. He left on Wednesday; since that time I have no official report from him. On yesterday, stragglers from the command came in, and are still coming, who report that Major Henry allowed himself to be surrounded and surprised in camp, 3 miles below Hernando. If the facts

are as stated, great criminality attaches to the commanding officer, who went deliberately into camp, unsaddled, and acted as if at his ease. I fear that nearly all of the command has been cut off.

I moved out infantry last night 15 miles, to form a rallying point for the broken cavalry. I have not strength enough to pursue them farther and keep my hold on Memphis.

Owing to the strange apathy of Rosecrans, my entire rear and left are open, and the rebel cavalry cross the Tennessee almost at will. They are only hindered by the gunboats, which they avoid.

Dodge and Cornyn, by superhuman exertions, keep their range of country clear, but, with the force about Panola and near Okolona, it requires about all we can do to keep the front clear.

These bands in our rear are picking up deserters, conscripting, and carrying off cattle for Bragg.

I do not think they will try to cross in force, although three regiments and a battery are reported trying to cross at Double Island.

I will do the best I can under these circumstances, but cannot repel or punish as I would raids within my command, which must be looked for. If Mizner has been successful, it will go far toward relieving us for a time.

This irregular force below keeps close lines, and it is very difficult to ascertain the movement of the main force below. I therefore request that, as far as possible, the movements of General Johnston, looking north, may be watched from your force.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 23, 1863.

COLONEL: Ruggles, Inge, Roddey, and Biffle are endeavoring to effect a junction, in force, from Okolona to Bear Creek, either to attack the Memphis and Charleston Railroad or for some other purpose. They will have, when united, about fourteen pieces of artillery and probably from 8,000 to 10,000 men. Chalmers' force is also reported to be under the same orders. Colonel Phillips, with 700 men, has had a severe skirmish with them below Rocky Ford.

Mizner's command crossed the Tallahatchee at Wyatt, moved down below Panola, burned the Yockeney Bridge and all the trestles to Senatobia, destroyed the ripe grain (wheat) for miles, took Panola, destroyed all public (and a good deal of private) property there and at Senatobia, and, when last heard from, the Second Iowa and Third Michigan were in sharp pursuit of the party which captured Major Henry and 75 of his cavalry. I trust they will be able to strike a severe blow upon this band. No final report has been had from them.

In the peculiarly exposed condition of this line, I have ordered General Oglesby to send in all sick from La Grange to this place, and to make Pocahontas and Moscow his points of concentration. It will not be possible to hold La Grange against an attack in force. The bridges and the situation of the country make the points selected most vital to the road.

As soon as the men are rested from their trip south, I shall direct an

attack to be made by the entire mounted force, supported by a brigade of infantry, on Okolona. My whole reliance now, to defend the road, is upon active movements of cavalry. I am weary of looking to Rosecrans. I think my railroad will be broken up, but there will be a comfortable list of killed and wounded when the thing is done. I have repeatedly mentioned to the major-general commanding department that I have not force to hold the line intact. I shall do my best and leave the consequences where they belong.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 24, 1863—11 a. m.

The enemy still keep a heavy force of cavalry hovering in my front from Okolona and Panola. I lost near Hernando 70 cavalry prisoners and 5 killed by neglect of ordinary precaution. Mizner has been at Panola since, with 1,800 cavalry, and destroyed road below. He is on his return; particulars not received. Asboth sends strange reports from Columbus; they must be very extravagant. I can learn of no organized force behind him, though the country is full of stragglers. My line of railroad is not tenable. If attacked by a respectable force, it must be broken, and troops will be drawn to Corinth and Memphis. There are ninety days' provisions at Corinth. I will do the best I can on the line to keep it up and repel an attack, but am liable to be cut off by river or railroad, or both, at any time.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 25, 1863.

COLONEL: I forward herewith telegraphic report* of Colonel Mizner's expedition south. It has been an eminent success. By breaking up the railroad, destroying crops, and bringing off horses and mules and negroes, he has succeeded in placing a wider belt of difficult country between the head of the railroad and my line, and in depriving the enemy of large supplies of wheat, now just harvested. The only misfortune attending the movement was the loss of men, horses, and arms of the party from Memphis commanded by Major Henry, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Colonel Mizner was detained one day in crossing the Tallahatchee, or he would have prevented or punished this. As it is, Chalmers barely escaped him by taking to the swamps and bottoms near Commerce. I shall move them, as soon as the weather and roads admit, in the direction of Okolona. By the terrific rains of the last two days, the country is now impassable. All the streams, ponds, and bayous are full to overflowing. Asboth reports a force across the Tennessee, and is very much disturbed about it. He is in direct communi-

* See p. 489.

cation with Washington, and, I think, will get himself into serious trouble as an alarmist. General Halleck has directed that, in case of a movement in force on New Madrid, Asboth shall throw his whole force there, even to the abandonment of Columbus and Fort Pillow. I dread to trust him with such discretion. He has very little judgment.

In the endeavor to cover the line of the Tennessee as well as my front, I am breaking down my cavalry, and were it not for the superior qualities of the officers charged with this harassing duty, I should not be able to do as much. I have repeatedly mentioned the singular activity and courage of Dodge, ably supported as he is by Cornyn and Phillips.

The center cavalry brigade, under Mizner and Hatch, is doing splendidly, and with them are associated on all heavy expeditions the Third, Fourth, and Ninth Illinois, from Germantown and Collierville. The only mode in which I can at all protect this road is by cavalry movements well to the front; but meantime, by the inactivity of the Army of the Cumberland, my rear is open, and it is extremely difficult to cover both sides with the force I have. However, I am weary of writing about Rosecrans, as it does no good, and only desire by this repetition to put it distinctly on record in case of disaster.

There is no doubt that an attempt will be made by Price's force on the Arkansas side, and such force as can get over the Tennessee, to close the Mississippi. This movement I expect to be made near Island No. 35.

In case Asboth should abandon Fort Pillow under an apprehension of attack on New Madrid, without positive assurance of force there, it will be occupied, no doubt.

It is of prime necessity to the safety of your supplies that three gunboats be held in readiness; one to cruise from Island No. 10 to Memphis, one from Memphis to Helena, and one in reserve here. Captain Pennock will do nothing without orders from the admiral.

There is no doubt but the taking of Vicksburg will be a virtual abandonment of Mississippi, and will be followed by rapid movements by Johnston toward Bragg, either directly north or by falling to the line of the Tombigbee River.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 25, 1863.

SIR: I inclose herewith a telegraphic report* of Col. J. K. Mizner's expedition south of Tallahatchee.

The force consisted of the Third Michigan, Second Iowa, Third, Fourth, and Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and part of the Eleventh Illinois. It has been a complete and brilliant success.

As soon as men and horses are recruited, and the present heavy rains permit, I shall add Cornyn's brigade of cavalry from Corinth, and throw them below Okolona, with a view of dispersing forces there, destroying crops and railroad, and return by Bear Creek, there to join infantry force from Corinth, and clean out the line of that stream.

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* See p. 489.

The duty devolving on my cavalry is enormous since the abandonment of Jackson.

I respectfully repeat that it is of importance to the safety of my line that General Rosecrans disperse the cloud of cavalry that hangs on the north and east side of the Tennessee and threatens my rear constantly. I am not safe without his co-operation; with it, I am.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, U. S. Army.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *June* 24, 1863.

GENERAL: Colonel Mizner returned to-day; his forces are now all in; have brought in one caisson, forge, and battery wagon; printing press, several hundred horses and mules, and any number of negro men, women, and children.

Expedition has been out nine days, without loss or injury; have traveled from 200 to 300 miles; destroyed several railroad bridges, some south of Panola; drove all Chalmers' forces south toward Grenada, returning north across Tallahatchee to Senatobia; thence westward on Helena road; crossed the Coldwater and drove all cavalry south; finding Chalmers had no disposition to fight, gave up the pursuit; killed 8 and wounded a number there; was within 3 miles of Mississippi River. The country was cleared of everything an enemy could subsist upon. Returned by Hernando, Olive Branch, and Mount Pleasant to La Grange. Took 40 prisoners and paroled 20. General George was in command at Panola. Chalmers had 900 men and three guns north toward Commerce. The expedition has made a thorough reconnaissance of five counties, swimming three rivers. No considerable force is now north of the Tallahatchee. Further details will be given as soon as reports are received. All seems to be quiet to-day south of our lines.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

No. 3.

Reports of Col. John K. Mizner, Third Michigan Cavalry, Chief of Cavalry, Left Wing Sixteenth Army Corps.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *June* 24, 1863.

COLONEL: Have just returned. Broke up the command, under General George, at Panola; destroyed railroad bridge at the Yockeney and trestle-work just beyond, and the road from there north; crossed the Tallahatchee north, and pursued Chalmers beyond Coldwater on the Helena road. He made for the Tallahatchee, to cross at the mouth of

the Coldwater; killed 15 or 20 and took 40 prisoners; paroled the sick at Panola; brought away and destroyed all army supplies, work-shops, mills, tanneries, depots, &c.; passed north within 3 miles of Austin and Commerce, destroying an immense amount of forage and subsistence; took from 600 to 800 horses and mules and 500 head of cattle; sent detachments north and northeast from Panola to destroy or bring away all subsistence, forage, horses, and mules, &c.; passed through five counties; traveled 300 miles, and crossed three streams. Chalmers had with him [J. G.] Stocks', [W. F.] Slemons', and [G. L.] Blythe's men (900) and three pieces of artillery. The remainder of his force (900) fled south from Panola, via Charleston, under General George. Destroyed ferries at Panola and Coldwater. Lost 1 man killed and 5 slightly wounded. No reports yet received from Colonel Meek's skirmish near Hudsonville.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, &c.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 5, 1863.

Herewith I transmit the official report of Col. J. K. Mizner, chief of cavalry, commanding First Division Cavalry, and who was personally in command of the expedition ordered to move from the left wing against forces of the enemy posted along the line of the Tallahatchee; also inclosing reports from his subordinate and brigade commanders, with lists of killed, wounded, and prisoners, and property captured from the enemy. I regret I have not the means of doing the officers of this expedition full justice. The expedition was in every respect a complete success, and Col. J. K. Mizner is entitled to much praise for the manner in which it has been conducted. Our loss was nominal.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
LEFT WING SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., July 3, 1863.

SIR: I received instructions on the 12th ultimo from Maj. Gen. R. J. Oglesby, commanding left wing Sixteenth Army Corps, to prepare my whole available force to march on the ensuing Sunday at daylight, crossing the Tallahatchee at or near Wyatt, and from that point to throw a force rapidly southward to cut and destroy the railroad below Panola, and move with the main body of my command direct on Panola, break up Chalmers, destroy his stores, capture his batteries, if possible, cross the river, and proceed north, taking all horses, mules, and means of transportation; destroy and bring away all provisions and forage, and to make the work thorough and complete, crushing out and dispersing all roving bands of guerrillas, and rendering it impossible for the enemy to subsist on the country. These instructions to move were subsequently temporarily suspended, by order of Major-General Hurlbut, until Tuesday, the 16th. I accordingly proceeded at once to arrange the preliminaries for the expedition, directing Colonel McCrillis to prepare the available force of the First Brigade and to move at day-

light on the 16th southward through Byhalia and Chulahoma, and join the main column at or near Wyatt; Lieutenant-Colonel Meek, commanding Fourth Brigade, to join me with eight companies of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry at some convenient point on the Holly Springs road, south of La Grange, and started myself with the Second Brigade, Colonel Hatch commanding, at 5 a. m. June 16, from La Grange, and, moving south, camped at Retreat, 8 miles southwest of Holly Springs. On the following day the entire command formed a junction, and at noon reached the Tallahatchee at Wyatt. Here the stream was found so wide and deep, and no means of crossing being at hand, a boom was constructed from timber taken from a cotton-gin, and a raft from material found in an adjacent house. The Second Brigade commenced crossing at 3 p. m., and by great industry a large portion of the command was thrown over that night, the balance crossing between daylight and 9 a. m. the following day.

From the south side of the river I moved southwest to the Oxford and Panola road, thence west toward Panola, covering the movement of a detachment of six companies which were directed to push rapidly forward toward Oakland, striking the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad at the crossing of the Yockeney River, destroying the bridge at that point and the railroad north to Panola.

The operations of this detachment are detailed in the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Moyers, herewith transmitted.

On reaching a point some 8 miles from Panola, I encountered the enemy's outpost or picket, consisting of two companies, which were instantly routed and a portion of them captured.

Darkness coming on, farther advance was unadvisable, and, after carefully reconnoitering the surrounding country, the command encamped for the night. Fearing an evacuation, every preparation was made during the night to attack the enemy at daylight, on the first approach of which, with the First Brigade in advance, followed by the Second and the Fourth Brigades, forming the reserve and rear guard, in whose charge were placed all means of transportation and supernumerary appendages, the column advanced rapidly upon the town, which was entered without the slightest opposition at 7.30 on the morning of the 19th, the enemy, some 800 strong, under General George, having evacuated during the night, somewhat hastily, however, leaving their sick, a quantity of guns, ammunition, and camp and garrison equipage, also two caissons and battery wagons and battery forge behind, which were secured by the Second Brigade.

Learning that Chalmers had gone north with some 1,200 men, and that General George was pushing southwest toward Charleston so rapidly that pursuit would be useless, I determined to cross the Tallahatchee immediately, and, if possible, intercept Chalmers on his return.

Having dispatched the First Brigade and several detachments to scour the country in all directions for stock, and repaired the ferry-boat, which had been but partially destroyed by the affrighted enemy, I began crossing the Second Brigade at 11 a. m. The entire force, including the detachment from the Yockeney, which joined me at near sunset, crossed before dark and camped some 6 miles north, leaving a strong picket at the river, which were fired upon by a small body of the enemy from the opposite bank on the morning of the 20th, while destroying the ferry-boat. Receiving a heavy volley from our men, they soon disappeared, and the destruction of the boat was completed without further interruption. Moved north until reaching a point near Sledgeville, where I issued the following order, detaching my command so as to sweep the

entire country from the Coldwater on the west to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the east:

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, ON THE MARCH,
No. 1. } *Near Sledgeville, Tenn., June* 20, 1863.

The following is indicated as the route to be taken by this command on the return march:

The First Brigade will cover the country from the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad on the east to the Coldwater River on the west, passing through Hernando, and thence northeast to their respective stations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

The Second Brigade will cover the country from the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad and the Coldwater River southwest to the Panola and Holly Springs road, passing through Byhalia and Mount Pleasant, and thence to La Grange.

The Fourth Brigade will proceed northeast through Tyro, Chulahoma, thence by the most direct and practicable route to La Grange.

Take all horses, mules, cattle, and means of transportation; destroy or bring away all subsistence and forage. Fences inclosing flourishing crops will be burned; leave no animals behind; if any give out, shoot them. Rout and capture all roving bands of guerrillas, and make the work thorough and complete, rendering it impossible for the enemy to subsist on the country.

By order of J. K. Mizner, colonel and chief of cavalry.

JAMES G. BUTLER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

On reaching Senatobia, I learned that Chalmers, after a successful engagement with a small Federal force near Hernando, was moving southwest along the north side of the Coldwater, and resolved to change my previous plans, and, placing the train and led animals in charge of Colonel McCrillis, to take the Second Brigade in light marching order and push rapidly west on the Helena road, hoping to intercept Chalmers at the Coldwater. My advance encountered the enemy about 3 miles from Senatobia and drove them steadily forward, skirmishing sharply until reaching the Coldwater, where they were found in considerable force. Dismounting a battalion of rifles, and pouring a deadly fire across the river where the enemy were concealed, I secured and retained possession of the crossing until morning, when the enemy were dislodged, and the Ninth Illinois having joined me, the command began crossing at 7 o'clock. Moving the Third Michigan Cavalry rapidly forward to Walnut Lake, where they found Chalmers' rear guard, who took refuge in a block-house, from which, however, they were soon glad to escape by taking up the floor and making for the woods in their rear, I found that Chalmers had broken camp on the west side of Walnut Lake, and was running, with the intention apparently of crossing the Tallahatchee at the mouth of the Coldwater. Abandoning all hopes of getting a fight from him, I proceeded northwest till within a short distance of Austin; then, turning north, camped within 3 miles of Commerce, destroying on my way immense amounts of forage, and taking a large number of horses and mules which had been hid in the bottoms. Proceeded east through Hernando and Olive Branch, near which place I detached four companies on the 23d in pursuit of a considerable number of the enemy, who I learned were between me and Collierville, lying in ambush for forage trains, but on the approach of our men suddenly disappeared. At Mount Pleasant, on the morning of the 24th, I received a dispatch from the major-general commanding informing me that La Grange was threatened, and directing me to move forward at once to protect that place.

Accordingly, I again placed the larger portion of the Second Brigade in light marching order, and leaving a battalion in charge of my led animals and transportation, with the fighting strength of my command made a forced march through a heavy storm of rain, and over almost an impassable road, to Moscow, where I learned that it was a false

alarm, and proceeded more leisurely, reaching La Grange at 1 p. m. on the 24th of June. Official reports from Colonels McCrillis and Hatch and from Lieutenant-Colonels Meek and Moyers are herewith transmitted for the further information of the commanding general.

SUMMARY.

Killed and wounded of the enemy	17
Prisoners captured	46
Horses captured and brought in (officially reported)	161
Mules captured and brought in (officially reported)	401
Cattle captured and brought in (officially reported)	423

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Mills	6
Tanneries	3
Work-shops	2
Bushels grain	500,000

And large amount of commissary stores, groceries, and Government cotton; also the ferries on Tallahatchee and Coldwater, and bridge and trestle-work on Yockeney.

Casualties.—Killed, 1; wounded, 10; missing, 3, not including report from Colonel Meek. The prisoners were turned over to provost-marshals at Germantown and La Grange. Paroles of 10 of Chalmers' sick are inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry, Commanding.

Maj. S. WAIT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Col. La Fayette McCrillis, Third Illinois Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

GERMANTOWN, TENN., *July* 1, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to your order, by telegraph, of the 15th of June, my command was in the saddle, with six days' rations (light), at 5 a. m. of the 16th day of June, 1863, consisting of four companies of the Third Illinois Cavalry, under Captain Kirkbride, eleven companies of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, and nine companies of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, under Major Gifford; in all, 775 men.

After leaving two companies of the Third Illinois at La Fayette, and three companies of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry at Germantown, for patrol duty, I proceeded on the nearest and most practicable route to the Coldwater, crossing at Quinn's Mills, where our advanced guard encountered a rebel picket of 20 men, belonging, as stated, to the Second Missouri (rebel) Cavalry. The advance of my column discovered that the bridge across the Coldwater had been lately destroyed, and halted to make preparation for crossing, when the enemy fired a volley from the rear of two out-buildings standing within 40 feet of the creek bank, where they were concealed. Three enlisted men of Company L, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, were wounded—2 seriously and 1 slightly. As soon as possible the advance was crossed, and proceeded after the fast-retreating

enemy, capturing 5 prisoners. After some little preparation, the command was crossed by fording, the wounded being returned to Collierville in ambulance, with one company for guard, with instructions to return to the command the same night. My column advanced steadily on the Byhalia road, the advance skirmishing with the enemy, he having been re-enforced by two companies from Panola, as I learned, that were being sent to relieve the rebel picket at the Coldwater.

Arrived at Byhalia at 2 p. m. of the same day, halting my command for thirty minutes to rest. From here I proceeded in a southeasterly direction on the Chulahoma road.

Arrived at Chulahoma at 8.20 a. m. of the 17th. From here I proceeded, on Holly Springs road, to Cox's farm, where I took the Wyatt road. Arrived at Wyatt at 11 a. m., where I reported to you in person with my command.

In obedience to your orders, I directed two companies to cross the Tallahatchee River by swimming, being Companies H and I, Ninth Illinois Cavalry (Captains Cameron and Harper), who were ordered to guard the opposite side while preparations were being made to cross the command.

During the afternoon of the same day, Companies F, G, H, and C, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, were crossed, and joined the two companies above mentioned, being all that I was able to cross before dark, owing to the crossing of Colonel Hatch's command.

At daylight the following morning I finished the crossing of my command and reported to you for orders. Camping with the Second and Fourth Brigades the same night, sending one staff officer, as directed by you, for orders at daylight on the morning of the 19th, I then proceeded with my command, as directed, on the Oxford and Panola road toward Panola. Arriving at Panola at 7 a. m., I halted my command to await orders. I detailed one company, agreeably to your orders, for provost guard in the town.

I then proceeded south on the Charleston road, as directed by you, a distance of 5 miles, halted my command, and sent small scouting parties east, south, and west to gather horses and mules.

Receiving orders from you to move my command back to Panola by 3 p. m., I proceeded on same road back. Arrived at the ferry at 3.30 p. m. Crossing the Tallahatchee River, I proceeded with my command to camp 7 miles north of Panola, on the Hernando road. Receiving orders from you the following morning to the effect that I should fall in rear of the Second and Fourth Brigades with my whole command, I remained in camp until those commands came up. Arriving at Wallace's farm, I received information of the presence of about 100 rebel cavalry 3 miles to my left, proceeding north. I detached seven companies of the Ninth and two companies of the Third Illinois Cavalry, under Major Gifford, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, ordering him to scour the country on my left and report to me with his command at Senatobia. Failing to report from some cause at that place, I proceeded to Coldwater Station, to hold the crossing of the Coldwater, as directed.

Arriving at the place of crossing, I found evidence of the enemy having crossed in small force some two or three days previous, going north. The bridge (or ferry-boat answering the place of a bridge) I found was cut loose from its place, and that an attempt had been made to sink it. While preparation was being made to cross the command, I received orders from you to send the available force of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry to report to you that night. I immediately dispatched a staff officer to Senatobia with orders to Major Gifford to report with his com-

mand to you immediately, on the Helena road, 5 miles west of Senatobia. I crossed my command, and proceeded to camp 5 miles from Hernando, leaving one company at the crossing of the Coldwater for picket.

Left camp next morning at 6 a. m. and proceeded direct to Hernando, where I took the Olive Branch road.

Not being able to find the enemy, in obedience to orders received from you that my command should return to their respective stations, I proceeded to Olive Branch, where I directed the Fourth Illinois Cavalry to take the Collierville road, also the two remaining companies of the Third, arriving at Germantown at 6.30 p. m. of the 21st of June, 1863.

Captured during the expedition the following property, viz: Forty-six horses, 84 mules, and 187 cattle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. McCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Chief of Cavalry, Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *June* 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders of Colonel Mizner, commanding cavalry division, I marched from La Grange at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th of June, camped 8 miles southwest of Holly Springs, at Sims' plantation, meeting small squads of the enemy's cavalry. A patrol of the Second Iowa Cavalry came upon a company of the enemy at night, having 2 men wounded by the fire of the rebels.

On the 17th, marched to Wyatt's Ferry, via Cox's Cross-Roads, throwing four companies, by order of Colonel Mizner, toward Chulahoma, to open communication with First Brigade of cavalry from Germantown. Near Wyatt's Ferry joined the First Brigade of cavalry; crossed the ferry that afternoon and night; camped 5 miles south of it.

On the 18th, marched with the cavalry division toward Panola, detaching three companies of the Second Iowa Cavalry and three companies of the Third Michigan Cavalry, by Colonel Mizner's order, to report to Major Hudson. From Lieutenant-Colonel Moyers' report, herewith inclosed, I learn that Major Hudson left the main column moving toward Panola, marched southwest to the Yockeney, driving the enemy from the railroad bridge, having 1 man wounded, capturing 2 prisoners, and killing 1 of the enemy. Major Hudson destroyed the bridge and trestle-work; then moving north toward Panola, burning at Pope's Station one flouring-mill, one saw-mill, with a large amount of stock, 50,000 bushels of grain, and 400 bales of cotton, joining the command at Panola on the night of the 19th. On the afternoon of the 18th, the Third Michigan Cavalry, having the advance, came on the enemy's outpost at Belmont, 8 miles northeast of Panola; charged and took 6 prisoners. The reserve gave way and fled in confusion, leaving arms and blankets; camped that night near Belmont.

On the morning of the 19th, marched to Panola, where Company E,

Captain Latimer, sent out on patrol southeast of Panola, came upon the enemy in force, held them in check until evening, and then withdrew to Panola. At 12 o'clock began crossing the Tallahatchee by ferry, taking with me 1 caisson, 1 forge, 1 battery wagon, 6 boxes of good Springfield muskets, and a printing-press. Camped 5 miles north of Panola.

On the 20th, marched to Senatobia; there sent four companies north with horses, mules, and cattle, by Colonel Mizner's order. Then marched to Matthews' Ferry, on the Coldwater, skirmishing occasionally on the road, reaching that point at dark. The enemy contesting the crossing, opened fire with part of the Third Michigan Cavalry, silencing the enemy's fire. Camped that night in the river bottom.

On the morning of the 21st, the Third Michigan raised the ferry-boat, partially destroyed, crossed the river in advance, skirmishing with the enemy on the Helena road, driving one party out of a log house. Marched to-day 15 miles, and camped.

On the 22d, marched through Hernando toward La Grange; camped 6 miles northeast of the town.

This morning Company M, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, was sent to the right flank, where they found in the woods a log house filled with stores (flour, salt, sugar, candles, boots, shoes, bacon, &c.), which they destroyed.

On the route from Panola to Hernando immense quantities of grain—in buildings, in the stack, and in the field—were destroyed.

On the 23d, two companies of the Second Iowa and two companies of the Third Michigan Cavalry were detached south of Germantown to look for the enemy, supposed to be in the neighborhood.

Marched on the 23d to the neighborhood of Mount Pleasant, and camped.

On the 24th, marched to camp.

Many grist-mills, tanneries, and stores were destroyed during the march from Panola to Hernando.

Annexed please find list of killed, wounded, and missing of Second Cavalry Brigade.*

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,

Colonel Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS WEIR,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. Gilbert Moyers, Third Michigan Cavalry.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *June* 25, 1863.

SIR: In relation to the part taken by this regiment in the recent scout, I respectfully submit the following report:

On the night of the 16th instant, Company F, Captain Reese, was sent from the camp of the Second Cavalry Brigade, near Holly Springs, Miss., to that place for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 1 killed, 7 wounded, and 3 missing, all enlisted men.

the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. Captain Reese returned on the following day, and, on his way back, came in contact with a party of rebel cavalry numbering about 20, whom a few shots served to repulse.

Early on the morning of the 18th instant, Maj. J. G. Hudson, of this regiment, with three companies of his own and three from the Second Iowa Cavalry Regiment, left camp for the purpose of gaining the rear of the forces at Panola and cutting off their retreat. He also had orders to destroy all forage, transportation, and other property that could be of use to the Confederate Government. The major destroyed the railroad bridge across the Yockeney, one flouring-mill, one saw-mill, one tannery containing a large amount of stock, and about 50,000 bushels of grain; also about 400 bales of cotton.

Major Hudson had a sharp skirmish at Coldwater Bridge, capturing 2 prisoners and killing 1 of the enemy. We had 1 man slightly wounded.

Late in the afternoon of the 19th instant, Company C, which was leading the advance, came upon the enemy's outpost, 8 miles north of Panola, charged it, and took 6 prisoners. The reserve gave way and fled in great confusion, leaving arms, blankets, &c., behind in some instances.

On the 20th, Company E, sent out on patrol duty to the east of Panola, came upon a strong force, whom they engaged, but our force having been found to be insufficient, withdrew without loss.

In the afternoon of the 21st instant, Company A, which was in advance, came upon a force of rebel cavalry near Senatobia, Miss.; shots were exchanged, and 2 privates of Company A were wounded.

When within a few miles of Matthews' Ferry, on the Coldwater, Company I was sent forward rapidly to save the ferry-boat, if possible. When they had reached the vicinity of the river, Lieutenant Woodard directed his men to dismount and move forward cautiously to the river bank.

While executing this order they were opened upon from the opposite side by a large force, which lay concealed near the stream. Corporal Herrick, of Company I, was killed. Companies H and D were immediately sent forward, and opened fire upon the position which the enemy was supposed to occupy, with considerable success. Five new graves were found on the following morning.

On the following morning, Company E was sent across and came upon a considerable force on the Helena road. The enemy took refuge in a log house, and for some little time held our men in check, but when they discovered a force moving to their rear they fled precipitately, leaving 1 dead upon the field.

At Senatobia, on the 20th instant, Company F, Captain Reese, was sent to La Grange, Tenn., in charge of extra animals and contrabands, and arrived safely at this place on the 22d instant. On the 23d, Captain Caldwell, in command of L and H of my regiment and two [companies] of the Second Iowa, was sent from near Hernando to Germantown. He has doubtless reported the result.

Otherwise than in the instances above cited, the Third Michigan Cavalry was constantly with the Second Brigade, of which it forms a part, marching in the advance on alternate days, from the 16th to the 24th instant, inclusive.

Casualties: Killed, 1; wounded, 5; missing, 3. Prisoners captured from the enemy, 11. Property destroyed: Mills, 3; tanneries, 2; grain, 100,000 bushels. Horses captured, 57; mules captured, 175. Total, 232.

Names of killed: Corporal [John E.] Herrick, Company I. Names of

wounded: Privates [Martin C.] Garver and [John] Cummins, Company A, [James C.] Ellison, Company D, and [Charles] Credit and [Henry B.] Palmer, Company E. Missing: Corporal [John M.] Collins and Privates [Charles] Case and [Alfred D.] Williams, Company L.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOYERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third Michigan Cavalry.

Lieut. W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Lieut. Col. Bazil D. Meek, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, commanding Fourth Cavalry Brigade.

SAULSBURY, TENN., *June* 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

After leaving main column of your division, in accordance with orders, I proceeded in a northeasterly direction, passing Homo Station, on the Memphis and Grenada Railroad; thence on road to Tyro, near which place I encamped on the night of the 20th.

Started at daylight on morning of 21st, on the Holly Springs road, by way of Chulahoma, scouring the country thoroughly for horses and mules. We captured 98 horses and mules, burned large cribs of corn, wheat, and other means of subsistence, one large blacksmith-shop and wagon-shop, a large number of wagons, and several hundred bales of cotton, receiving to our force 90 contrabands to assist in bringing up captured horses and mules. I pushed forward, making good the work of destruction to subsistence and transportation. Passed through Holly Springs at about 4 p. m.

I left the Holly Springs road near Hudsonville; struck the Hernando road about 2 miles from Hudsonville, where I stopped to feed. About one hour after, one of the pickets was shot by, as I supposed, a guerrilla, near a mill on the Hernando road. Not liking my position, I moved forward with main column to La Grange road, sending two companies to bring in wounded man and ascertain the force of the enemy, with instructions to join the column as soon as possible, the rear guard to remain and assist the other two companies in rejoining the command. I moved forward very slowly, halting after I struck the La Grange road. I proceeded on that road about 2 miles, when an orderly from the rear overtook me and informed me there was heavy skirmishing near where we fed.

I immediately sent Major Funke back with one company, with instructions to bring forward the other three companies, skirmishing with the enemy until we could get a position where our chance would be equal.

The major pushed back (by this time it was quite dark) to Hudsonville, where he ran into the enemy, thinking it our own men. The enemy had succeeded in bringing forward a force of 400 men by a by-road from Holly Springs, on the Hernando road, near Hudsonville, cutting off our three companies from the main column.

Our men fought bravely for three-quarters of an hour, but the enemy being in such overwhelming numbers our men had to charge through their lines.

Our loss was 1 killed, 2 wounded, and 26 prisoners. The enemy lost 2 men prisoners, 1 killed, and 18 wounded. Almost all the men who fell into the hands of the enemy were mounted on mules, and dismounted by the mules at the discharge of musketry by the enemy.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. D. MEEK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourth Cavalry Brigade.

Col. J. K. MIZNER, *Chief of Cavalry.*

No. 8.

Report of Col. David Moore, commanding Fourth Brigade, Fifth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received from district headquarters, I moved, with infantry, battery, and cavalry, on the Horn Lake road, south, to relieve Major Henry, commanding cavalry expedition. We left camp at 1 p. m. After marching some 5 miles, we met the force which had been engaged in the morning, who reported that they had been surrounded, and that Major Henry was a prisoner. We continued the march, and advanced about 15 miles from camp, where we were overtaken by Lieutenant [Thomas L.] Hewitt, aide-de-camp, having orders from General Veatch ordering the return of my command. We captured 1 prisoner, with officer's uniform, but he states that he was a private. The supposition was that he ranked a major. He was promptly sent to the provost-marshal on our return.

After our receiving orders to return, we marched from the Horn Lake road to the Hernando road and encamped for the night. Started again at daylight for camp, and returned to camp at 12 o'clock.

We learned that the enemy was in force near Hernando.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[DAVID MOORE,]
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

Capt. F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 9.

Report of Capt. Francis T. Moore, Second Illinois Cavalry, of action (19th) on the Coldwater.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 24, 1863.

SIR: I herewith submit a report of the part taken by the battalion of Second Illinois Cavalry (consisting of detachments of Companies B, D, L, and M, being a portion of the United States forces under command of Major Henry, Fifth Ohio Cavalry Volunteers) in an engagement with the rebels near Coldwater River on the morning of Friday, June 19, 1863, said battalion being at the time under my command.

Arriving at the Coldwater, Major Henry, with the Missouri and Ohio cavalry, crossed over. I was left to guard the bridge and await Major Henry's return, with orders to hold it "at all hazards." Major Henry returned in about two hours. At the Coldwater our advance guard discovered and drove off 5 mounted men. I did not see them. We bivouacked that night about half-way between Coldwater and Hernando. Just as we halted for the night, our advance guard (about a quarter of a mile in advance) was fired on by a small squad of mounted men, who immediately turned and fled. When this was reported to Major Henry, he said, "It is only a squad of guerrillas; I apprehend no danger here," or words to that effect.

Although the pickets (our pickets) fired frequently during the night, the soldiers were not aroused. When I reported to Major Henry, very early next morning (Friday, 19th), he said, "There are 200 rebels, with two pieces of artillery, near by, waiting for us, and we must go out and whip them." A very dense fog was prevailing at the time we left our bivouac, which continued until quite late that morning. We marched about one-half a mile toward Memphis, when our advance guard was fired on by two small cannons or howitzers, throwing canister, which passed over our heads.

Being then in a lane, we threw down the fence on our left, and formed line of battle in an open field, my command on the right. We were ordered to keep our lines unbroken, and not to fire. In a few minutes a small squad of the enemy appeared, coming out of the woods near our right. By the long guns they carried, I judged them to be mounted infantry. They fired a few shots, mortally wounding 1 man and 1 horse of my command.

We were now marched by the left flank, and formed on three sides of a hollow square, my command fronting on a small ravine, which I was ordered to "hold at all hazards." The Ohio cavalry were posted at right angles with and near the right of my line.

I could not see the enemy for the fog, but could plainly hear him advancing through the ravine. I threw out a platoon of skirmishers, covering the whole front of my battalion, who dismounted and at once briskly engaged the enemy's skirmishers at short range. I held my position under a heavy fire until the enemy charged with a heavy column of cavalry, breaking my line, and for an instant throwing it into confusion. The whole force then retreated through the timber to a large open field, across which the enemy followed us closely. On the opposite side of the field we rallied, turned, and charged the enemy across the field, back into the woods, when he, receiving re-enforcements, drove us again from the field. We then retreated in tolerable good order, although closely followed by the rebels for several miles, until we came to a bridge over a branch of Coldwater, which we broke in crossing. It was here that we suffered our greatest loss. The enemy did not pursue beyond the broken bridge, and we met with no further molestation. I saw Major Henry in the field where we made the charge. He seemed to be endeavoring to rally his men. I never saw him afterward.

The following is a list of casualties occurring in my command.*

* * * * * * *

Sergt. C. H. Blessing, commanding Company B; Sergt. James Burke, commanding Company D, and Sergt. Henry Anglemire, who commanded Company M after the loss of Lieutenant Crawford, are all deserving of

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 1 killed and 21 missing.

great praise for their cool daring and the efficient manner in which they commanded their companies. The men also did all that men could do under like circumstances.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. T. MOORE,
Captain Company L, Second Illinois Cavalry.

Maj. T. J. LARISON,
Commanding Battalion of Second Illinois Cavalry.

No. 10.

Report of Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding District.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIS., DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA.,
Panola, June 26, 1863.

MAJOR: Having left Brigadier-General George with two regiments at Senatobia, and Colonel [Robert] McCulloch with parts of two regiments near him, with instructions to guard Panola, if possible, I left on the 15th instant with four companies of the First [Seventh] Tennessee Cavalry, four companies Second Arkansas Cavalry, two companies [W. W.] Faulkner's Kentucky Partisans, and three pieces of artillery—an aggregate force of about 400 men—for the Mississippi River.

On the 17th, we reached the river at Dale's Point, 4 miles above Commerce, and in a very short time had an opportunity of firing into some of the enemy's transports going up. The first to pass was the Alice Dean, a dispatch boat. We fired 14 shots at her, and, as was afterward stated in the Memphis papers, struck her nine times and injured her badly. Soon after the Commercial (a side-wheeler) and the Rocket (stern-wheeler) came up lashed together. We fired 33 shots at them, of which at least 30 took effect. One shot struck the furnace of the Rocket, scattering the fire in every direction; another tore off the rudder of the Commercial, and a third cut her steam-pipe. When last seen by us they were moving very slowly, and persons living above on the river report that one of the boats sank and the other was abandoned and burned.

Late in the evening I received a dispatch from my assistant adjutant-general (Captain [W. A.] Goodman), stating that the enemy were advancing on Panola, and I immediately started to its relief. We marched 4 miles in the swamp that night, and the next day (Thursday) at noon were within 12 miles of Hernando, when I learned that a force of 320 picked men from the First Missouri, Second Illinois, and Fifth Ohio Regiments, under the command of Major [John] Henry, had passed through Hernando that morning and were moving toward Panola. We pressed on after them, and found them encamped at Dr. Atkins' plantation, 3 miles north of Coldwater. Our troops were got in position by 10 p. m., and before daylight in the morning we began the attack. After skirmishing for some time, the First [Seventh] Tennessee Regiment (Colonel [J. G.] Stocks commanding) was ordered to charge, which it did in gallant style, driving the First Missouri before it. A general charge was then ordered, and after a short struggle the enemy were routed and fled in every direction. We pursued them for 15 miles, capturing the major commanding, a lieutenant, and 86 men. The exhausted condition of our horses alone prevented us from capturing the whole command.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not accurately known, but is estimated to have been between 20 and 30. Our own loss was 1 man killed and 10 wounded. Among the latter are Captain [W. J.] Tate and Adjutant [William S.] Pope, of the First [Seventh] Tennessee Regiment, and Lieutenant [H. A.] Tyler, of Faulkner's Kentucky Partisans, all of whom are valuable officers.

On that night I received information that the enemy were in possession of Panola, and that our forces had fallen back toward Grenada, and being encumbered with the prisoners I fell back through the bottom across the Yazoo Pass, intending to effect a junction with them. Having learned, however, that our forces had returned to Panola, I sent the prisoners across Tallahatchee, at the mouth of the Coldwater, and then hearing a rumor that Grant had been defeated before Vicksburg and was in retreat, I sent Colonel Stocks with the command to the river again, with instructions to fire on transports and annoy the enemy as much as possible, and returned to Panola.

During my absence, General George and Colonel McCulloch, having learned on Wednesday (the 17th) that a force of 2,200 men, with two pieces of artillery, was advancing toward Wyatt with the intention of crossing the river there and flanking this place, fell back across the river to defend it.

Scouts were immediately sent out, both from their commands and from Captain [Thomas] Henderson's company of scouts, but as they were unfortunately cut off by the enemy, no reliable intelligence could be obtained of their movements until late on Thursday evening (18th), when it was ascertained that a part of their force had crossed the river, and that they were moving down on both sides of it; and it was also reported from Senatobia that a force (numbers not given) had crossed Coldwater and were moving southward. It was then determined to evacuate the town, and the wagon trains were sent off at once, with instructions to cross Yockeney at Rider's Ferry, a small force having in the mean time been sent to defend the railroad bridge. About 8 p. m. our pickets at Belmont were driven in, and soon after intelligence was received that the enemy had sent a detachment, estimated at 600 men, to burn the bridge over Yockeney, and, as was supposed, those over the Yalabusha at Grenada.

Before daylight on Friday (19th), our forces left the town, and as on crossing Yockeney nothing was heard of the advance of the enemy, they turned up to the railroad bridge, in the hope that they might be in time to save it, but they were too late. The enemy had fallen back before they reached it, after destroying a portion of the bridge. The guard stationed there had 1 man severely, if not mortally, wounded in defending it.

On the next morning our forces recrossed the Yockeney and followed in pursuit of the enemy, and on the same day Colonels McCulloch and [John] McGuirk recrossed the Tallahatchee with their commands and encamped some miles beyond.

On the day following (21st), McGuirk overtook a retreating column of the enemy, which he pursued to Hudsonville, 7 miles north of Holly Springs, where, after a slight skirmish, in which he is reported to have killed and wounded about 20, he defeated them with the loss of 27 prisoners. Colonel McCulloch and General George moved forward as far as Sardis and Coldwater in pursuit without being able to overtake the enemy. The only public property which fell into the hands of the enemy was a few sacks of wheat and meal, a small quantity of corn, and a caisson belonging to Kerr's battery, which was left by the officer in

charge. While in possession of the town they burned a church, the house which I had occupied as my headquarters, and some buildings of less value. On their return through the country they carried off a considerable number of negroes, mules, and horses, and did much damage by burning corn-cribs, gin-houses, mills, fences, wheat in the fields and in graneries, and in a few instances dwelling-houses, besides being guilty of other outrages.

Lieutenant Floyd, of Blythe's regiment Mississippi State troops, who was in command of a scouting party, and other parties of the same kind which were left north of the river for that purpose in the retreat, did good service by annoying and firing into them.

The whole loss of the enemy from scouts and others, including that mentioned above, could not have been much less than 200. Their force at this place, as counted, was over 2,100, with four pieces of artillery, which was exclusive of the force of 300 sent to destroy the bridge over Yockeney. Our force here did not exceed 900 effective men.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. Z. George, Mississippi Militia.

HDQRS. 3D BRIG., 5TH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Camp near Meriweather's, 4 miles east of Senatobia, June 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command for the last ten days:

In pursuance of orders from Brigadier-General Chalmers, I had, on Sunday, the 14th instant, moved my brigade to Hickahaly Creek and encamped on the road to Coldwater, about 1½ miles north of Senatobia.

On Wednesday morning, about daybreak, I received information through Henderson's scouts that the enemy, 1,200 strong, had passed through Byhalia on Tuesday, and had advanced on a road which leads in the direction of Holly Springs and Chulahoma, and that they would probably encamp at Mrs. McCraven's, a point at which the roads leading from Holly Springs and Chulahoma unite. I immediately sent a staff officer to Colonel [Robert] McCulloch to arrange for a disposition of our forces, and, in accordance with Colonel McCulloch's suggestion, I prepared to move my command to a point 1 mile east of Senatobia, at the crossing of the creek of that name, and, on consultation with my colonels, concluded to advance one of the regiments to Dunn's Mills. This disposition would have enabled Colonel McCulloch (who was near Luxahoma) and myself to unite in time to meet the enemy, should he develop his intentions to move westward. While my command was on the march to the new destination, as above stated, I received a note from Colonel McCulloch, informing me that a column of the enemy near Chulahoma had been counted, and numbered 1,075, with two pieces of artillery, and that there was another column of about the same size, and expressing the fear that they would cross at Wyatt, and suggesting that we both fall back south of the Tallahatchee River. In a few minutes after this, Colonel McCulloch's aide arrived, stating that Colonel

McCulloch had already started back to Panola, and requesting me to do the same. I at once turned the head of my column in that direction, and arrived at Panola about 2 o'clock the next morning. The train, however, did not cross until about noon, owing to the darkness. Immediately on my arrival I sought Colonel McCulloch, and it was then agreed that we would meet the enemy that morning if he should appear, as was expected. We did not then know certainly his strength. Captain [Thomas] Henderson had sent out scouts about sundown on Wednesday evening to ascertain the movements and number of the enemy, and their report was hourly expected, but was not then received.

On the roads which, under the agreement between Colonel McCulloch and myself, fell to my lot to guard, I sent out scouts and pickets, but as the enemy did not appear on either road, nothing was seen of him by them.

Information was received on Thursday which rendered it certain that the enemy had crossed at Wyatt in numbers superior to ours, though his force was not satisfactorily ascertained. It was agreed, upon another consultation on Thursday evening, that McCulloch should skirmish with the enemy on his approach, and I should take a position to support him, and that we would make a fight at Panola, if during the skirmish the enemy should not develop a force too great to be encountered.

In the mean time we concluded to send our train south of Yockeney River, by Rider's Ferry. About 9 o'clock at night Henderson's scouts reported that the enemy, 2,200 strong, had crossed at Wyatt, and were then near Belmont, and that their previous failure to report was occasioned by their having been surrounded by the enemy. About the same time Colonel McCulloch's pickets were driven in, and some of them captured. Abont 12 o'clock Colonel McCulloch, who was unwell, sent for me to visit him. On my arrival, he stated that our information was then certain that the enemy greatly exceeded us in numbers, and that it was unnecessary to skirmish with him to make him develop his strength, and that we had better withdraw our pickets as speedily as possible, and follow our train across the Yockeney. As this suggestion accorded exactly with my own views of what was right, and also with the views of Colonels [G. L.] Blythe and [John] McGuirk, I at once expressed my consent to it and prepared to carry it out.

We accordingly left Panola about 2 o'clock on Friday morning, and crossed the whole command over the Yockeney by 12 o'clock. It was our intention, if pressed on the retreat, to fall back on Grenada, the point at which we supposed the enemy was striking. Our united force did not exceed 800, and we were destitute of artillery. The enemy's force was three times as great, and we then knew they had two guns at least. We hoped, too, we might form a junction with General Chalmers at or near Mitchell's Cross-Roads. The road by Rider's Ferry could not be flanked on our right, and for these reasons it was selected as the route for our retreat. I sent one company to the railroad bridge over Yockeney, which, I supposed, was sufficient to protect it against any small force sent to burn it. Our whole command would have been insufficient to protect it against all of their force.

I may as well remark here that we had information of the crossing of Coldwater by that column which was afterward met and dispersed by General Chalmers, and we did not know of the return of that column until it recrossed the Tallahatchee. Finding that we were not pursued, as soon as we crossed the Yockeney we concluded to move up to Yockeney Bridge with the double purpose of saving the bridge if we

could, and keeping between the enemy and Grenada if he should advance in that direction. We reached the neighborhood of the bridge about 4 o'clock that evening, and learned that the enemy had already been there, destroyed a portion of it, and returned to Panola. The men had been up two nights in succession, and the horses had been saddled nearly all the time for two nights and three days, and both were completely exhausted, and it was necessary to rest and feed while the enemy should further develop his intentions.

The next morning scouts under Major [R. A.] McCulloch were sent to Panola to ascertain more accurately the movements of the enemy, and soon afterward Colonel McGuirk was ordered to advance with his regiment in the direction of Panola, and, if the enemy were returning, to follow and annoy him. Colonel McCulloch's command and Blythe's regiment were to remain near the bridge for further developments. In a short time it appeared to be probable that the enemy would not advance, and McCulloch and Blythe followed and overtook McGuirk some 8 miles north of Yockeney, where he had stopped to feed. Before this it had been ascertained that the enemy had recrossed the Tallahatchee, and McGuirk was ordered to push forward and annoy and harass the enemy as much as possible. This order he has executed in the most handsome style. He swam that evening the Tallahatchee at Belmont, came near the enemy at Tyro, and pursued him to Hudsonville, where, on Sunday evening, he overtook and chastised him handsomely, killing and wounding several, and capturing 27 prisoners with about the same number of horses and equipments. This is an extraordinary achievement when it is considered that his command were in the saddle nearly all day Wednesday; all of Wednesday night till 2 o'clock; was in line of battle again by daybreak on Thursday morning, and remained in a state of watchfulness and preparation for battle all day Thursday; were in the saddle nearly all Thursday night and Friday, resting Friday night on the ground, without tents and with insufficient food, and that the distance from Yockeney, where he commenced the pursuit on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, to Hudsonville, where he fought the enemy on Sunday evening, is near 80 miles.

Blythe's regiment was with McGuirk's until the latter were ordered in pursuit of the enemy. The former, being very much exhausted, were allowed to bivouac south of the river on Saturday night, especially as the ferry-boats were understood to be destroyed and no ford was known.

Early next morning, however, that regiment crossed north of the Tallahatchee River, taking the road to Senatobia, with the intention of engaging or annoying the enemy if any of them should be in that direction. I accompanied this regiment, and when we arrived near Senatobia we learned that a party of the enemy were 2 to 3 miles to our left. We immediately turned in that direction in search of the enemy, but soon ascertained that our information was incorrect. Hearing of no enemy in our reach, we bivouacked at the nearest place at which rations and forage could be procured.

The next morning I moved near Coldwater Ferry with a view of crossing the river and cutting off a party of the enemy which I learned were in the habit of coming from Memphis to the neighborhood of Hernando. Learning, however, that none such had been in that section since General Chalmers' engagement with the enemy near Dr. Atkins' on the 19th instant, I moved Blythe's regiment yesterday to this place, and have ordered McGuirk's to encamp near this place. He will arrive to-morrow.

We retreated from Panola upon the information that the enemy, 2,200

strong, with two pieces of artillery, had crossed at Wyatt, and that another column had crossed Coldwater near the depot of that name in time to reach Panola Friday morning, when the attack would have been made. We did not know where General Chalmers was, further than he went on the preceding Monday to the neighborhood of Commerce.

Early Wednesday you dispatched a courier to General Chalmers with the information we then had. You did the same on Wednesday, after we concluded to return to Panola. We hoped that possibly he might get to Panola by Friday morning, though we did not much expect it. From prisoners taken since recrossing the Tallahatchee, I learned the forces sent against Panola were larger than we estimated them. I have examined two of them separately, and they concur in the statement that there were nine regiments and two fractions. They gave the names as follows, to wit: Third Michigan, Second Iowa, Third Illinois, Fourth Illinois, Ninth Illinois, Eleventh Illinois, Fifty-second Wisconsin, part of First Tennessee and part of Second Tennessee, Ninth Illinois Battery, two pieces Second Iowa Battery, and two pieces Fourth Illinois Battery. These two prisoners belonged to the Third Michigan, and did not remember the names and numbers of the other two regiments. Capt. James E. Matthews informed me that the column which crossed Coldwater at his ferry were counted, and numbered 2,025. It is known that a considerable number did not go in that direction. I have made this statement because I have heard that a good deal of unfriendly criticism upon the retreat has been indulged in by that class who have seen proper to take no other part in this war than to remain at home and to embarrass the operations of the army by abuse of those who are intrusted with command. I felt great doubts as to the propriety of retreating without a contest, because I did not know that the information we had was correct; it appeared to be so then, and has been since confirmed.

It would probably have been better had we retreated by the road leading near the railroad bridge over Yockeney. If we had, we could have saved the bridge against the party which actually destroyed it; but if we had gone in that direction, the whole force of the enemy would have followed, and we could not have saved it from them. It was impossible to save our train by any other route than the one by which we sent it. I will further add that I telegraphed General Johnston the route over which we intended to retreat, and his answer did not disapprove it. I will furthermore add that I did not pretend to exercise any control over the Confederate forces under Colonel McCulloch; that he and I co-operated as if each had entirely independent commands.

The track of the enemy in this last raid is marked by robbery and arson. They stole every mule and horse, buggy, carriage, and wagon which they could seize. They carried off every valuable slave which they could entice or force to accompany them. They burned corn-cribs, mills, gin-houses, fences, blacksmith-shops, and wheat which had been cut and was then in the shock. In many instances they robbed the citizens of clothing and furniture.

Unless the force is increased in this section I see but little prospect of preventing a repetition of these raids and their bad effects. Property of all kinds is now utterly insecure north of the Tallahatchee. I most respectfully suggest that if our forces be not increased in this district, that most of those we have be employed as guerrillas as far as practicable. That mode of warfare seems to be more effective when our forces are so inferior in number to the enemy as they are at present.

In conclusion, I will add that I found Colonel McCulloch active and

energetic, easy to co-operate with, and always anxious to meet the enemy if there should be the slightest chance of doing good. His suggestions were generally followed, owing to his greater experience in the cavalry service.

Respectfully submitted.

J. Z. GEORGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. A. GOODMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JUNE 17–18, 1863.—Operations on Mississippi River, near Memphis, Tenn., and attack on transports.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. Colton Greene, Third Missouri Cavalry (Confederate).

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army.

COLUMBUS, KY., *June* 18, 1863.

The steamer Platte Valley was fired into yesterday 15 miles this side of Memphis by artillery, 5 balls passing through the boat, killing 3 men and wounding several. About 300 rifle shots also struck the boat. The steamer Golden Era attempted to pass the battery at the same time, but was compelled to return to Memphis.

No boat can proceed at this juncture unless under convoy of a gunboat. I applied yesterday for a gunboat, but have received none. Ellet's Marine Brigade would be well employed between here and Memphis. Dr. Smith, from Dresden, Tenn., reported to the commander at Clinton, Ky., 3,000 rebels approaching Feliciana, Ky.

Our scouts crossing the Obion engaged the enemy, but had to fall back. No direct report received from the two captains engaged and in command of the scouting parties. I have 300 rebel prisoners; some officers of rank, and dangerous characters. A number have been tried by military commission and sentenced to be executed. I desire to send those who are under sentence to Saint Louis or Alton, pending the orders of the general commanding on proceedings already forwarded, and request your approval. The 800 men promised me by Major-General Burnside are by no means sufficient, considering my large river line, much reduced force, and the reported near approach of heavy rebel forces. Please refer to my telegrams of 15th instant.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

No. 2.

Report of Col. Colton Greene, Third Missouri Cavalry (Confederate).

HDQRS. GREENE'S BRIG., MARMADUKE'S DIV., *June* 19, 1863.

MAJOR: On the 17th instant, Colonel [Leonidas C.] Campbell moved down to the river and fired into Memphis several times without reply

from the enemy. He then moved above, and attacked a large transport during the night, crippling her badly and doing much damage. The boat was forced to the other bank, where she moored, being too much crippled to proceed. During the day he attacked the large steamer Ruth. She replied with a 12-pounder rifled piece, and then withdrew to the east bank and shelled our force for three hours. Soon after a gunboat came along and shelled the woods for several miles. Nobody was hurt on our side. Colonel Campbell reports that our guns are entirely too light to do much damage. The boats were out of range on the east bank of the river. It is his opinion that with 12-pounder pieces the enemy could be seriously damaged. He reports forage and subsistence in abundance in Crittenden County for a brigade for a month. If the enemy's communications are to be embarrassed, we must have heavy guns.

My pickets, 18 miles above Helena on the river, report that they saw the wreck of boats on the 17th and heard heavy firing on the other side for five hours, supposed to be by General Chalmers. My scouts went within 4 miles of Helena on the 17th, and are now in its immediate vicinity. They report that Prentiss had gone to Vicksburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

COLTON GREENE,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

Maj. HENRY EWING,
[*Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

JUNE 18, 1863.—Affair at Birdsong Ferry, Big Black River, Miss.

Report of Maj. John H. Hammond, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH IOWA CAVALRY,
June 18, 1863.

GENERAL: I this morning started for Jones' (Birdsong) Ferry, distant 12 miles; good road, but hilly. While at the ferry with the Major and one company, 120 rebels came from the swamp above Jones' house, and about 25 men, an advanced guard, exchanged shots with them, our main body being out of sight and the small party threatened. Major [Cornelius F.] Spearman, senior cavalry officer, ordered a charge from a favorable position on the right flank.

The yell and rush from an unexpected quarter alarmed the secesh, who fled, pursued on rear and flank. Our successful pursuit was stopped by a deep gully, over which but half a dozen horses were able to pass. The two advanced companies were dismounted, and advanced in a very handsome manner into the timber, expecting to find the enemy in the swamps covering the ford, which is now deep, although good. Finding that it was a flight, pursuit was recommenced and continued to the Marley Farm, within 13 miles of Mechanicsburg, where many scattered. Our horses being tired, and we getting into close quarters, we withdrew and returned to camp, bringing in many cattle and sheep. I ordered Jones' and Harris' corn to be burned, as it was evidently used for hostile purposes.

I do not know who the enemy were. They moved in good order, were uniformed, and armed with carbines. All the men and officers who came under my observation behaved as well as men could.

Last Wednesday 200 rebel cavalry, of ———, passed Big Black River at Birdsong Ford; yesterday 27. There is a regular picket stand at the ford.

There are three other fords above Big Black Bridge.

To-morrow, if I am well enough (my horse fell into a wash in the charge, and I was knocked down and run over), I will go over all the roads between here, Markham's, and Big Black Bridge, hoping to jump a small party. As the horses are tired, I scarcely expect to reach camp to-morrow.

This regiment has 100 more men for duty than there are horses. The 100 picked men who reported to Colonel [Thomas] Stephens, Second Wisconsin, have not returned. General Dennis has one whole company for body guard at Young's Point. I inclose requisition for horses and request for the company.

I inclose also a table of such distances as I think are reliable.*

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

JUNE 22, 1863.—Skirmish at Jones' Plantation, near Birdsong Ferry, Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Col. Simeon D. Swan, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.
No. 2.—Maj. Alonzo B. Parkell, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.
No. 3.—Col. Clark Wright, Sixth Missouri Cavalry.
No. 4.—Lieut. Col. Robert C. Wood, jr., Wirt Adams' (Mississippi) cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Col. Simeon D. Swan, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

CAMP ON BIG BEAR CREEK, MISS.,
June 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Herewith I transmit the report of Major Parkell of a skirmish which took place on the 22d instant between a detachment of 130 men under that officer and two regiments of rebel cavalry, known as Adams' and Starke's.

Immediately upon receiving intelligence that our men had been engaged by the enemy, I gathered together all the effective men of my command not on duty, numbering about 140 men, and started to the assistance of Major Parkell. Before I proceeded far, however, I found that his men had separated, and were constantly coming into camp, either singly or in small squads.

I pushed forward with ambulances to the point at which the skirmish had been, for the purpose of picking up our dead and all the wounded who had not been taken by the enemy, as well as to retaliate, if opportunity offered, upon him for the mischief he had done my regiment.

When I arrived at the place where the skirmish occurred, I learned that the rebels had been gone from the place about an hour. By this

* Not found.

time evening was well advanced, and I deemed it useless to pursue them. I gathered up 6 dead bodies and 3 wounded men. Our total loss has been given by Major Parkell.

A rebel surgeon, who was attending a major who was wounded in the engagement, says that there were 600 of the enemy, but Mr. Harris and other citizens who saw them pass and repass estimate their number at about 1,000.

It is but just to say that I think our men acted in a manner which reflects credit upon themselves and their regiment, notwithstanding their dispersion and retreat. They fought obstinately against overwhelming odds, with no avenue for organized retreat left open, and, when compelled at last to separate, they acted with such self-reliance and decision as enabled the greater number of them to escape.

The loss in killed and wounded on both sides is, as far as ascertained, about equal, and the only particular in which the enemy has the advantage of us is in prisoners and the fact that our men retreated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. SWAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Alonzo B. Parkell, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

CAMP AT WIXON'S, MISS.,
June 23, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the morning of 22d, a detachment consisting of 130 men, including officers, were sent out, under my command, by orders from headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, with instructions to blockade the road leading westward from Birdsong Ferry, on Big Black River. I ascertained that the river was fordable for some distance, and that it would be impossible for us to effect a blockade at the river. I halted the column on the ridge near Jones' plantation, 1 mile west of the river, and sent 30 men to examine the ford and to ascertain whether there were any rebels in the vicinity. Thirty men were placed on picket 1 mile north, on a road leading from the Birdsong Ferry road to the Benton road and Bush's Ferry, while the remainder commenced blockading the road near the point where we had halted. We had been at work nearly two hours, and had nearly completed the blockade at that point, when our pickets on the north road were attacked by a part of Adams' and Starke's cavalry, numbering nearly 1,000 men. As soon as the firing was heard, my men were mounted and moved forward on double-quick to the support of the pickets, but had not proceeded over half a mile when we discovered our pickets falling back, with the rebels close upon them. We immediately formed in line of battle, disposing of our little force to the best possible advantage. We fought the rebels nearly an hour, they gradually advancing upon us in front and on our right flank. We were finally compelled to fall back and take a new position to the left and a little in rear of our former one. The enemy coming upon us at this time with overwhelming numbers, and our ammunition being exhausted,

we were compelled to retreat. We were at this time 7 miles from the nearest Federal troops, with the road blockaded in our rear, Bear Creek and a high bluff on our left, and the enemy in front and on our right. Our men fell back gradually a distance of about half a mile, hard pushed by the enemy, who were firing into our ranks. Finding that it would be only to lose all my men to longer preserve the order of march, I allowed the men to separate, some taking the direction of our camp and some toward Bridgeport. The most of them arrived safely in camp, but there are still 32 missing. There were, however, some 10 or 12 of these taken by the rebels, most of them wounded.

We lost in this fight 8 men killed and 16 wounded—4 of them wounded mortally. The enemy had 17 killed and 15 wounded, as far as ascertained; among them were 1 major and 2 captains.

Our men all behaved in the most gallant manner, repulsing the enemy frequently, and holding their ground until compelled by overwhelming numbers to retreat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. PARKELL,
Major Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. S. D. SWAN, *Commanding Fourth Iowa Cavalry.*

No. 3.

Report of Col. Clark Wright, Sixth Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
Brooks' Plantation, June 23, 1863—7.30 a. m.

GENERAL: All quiet. The rebels that attacked the Fourth Iowa fell back on the east side of the river. The loss of the Fourth Iowa was 7 killed, 13 wounded, and 15 missing, and one howitzer; they took the breech-pin out, however. The loss of the rebels was 7 killed (found on the ground) and some 12 wounded (found). The party sent out found General Sherman a short distance this side of headquarters. The general sent me word that by this evening a portion of his command would be at the junction of the roads near Birdsong Ferry, and the remainder on Bear Creek. It is full 7 miles from here to camp of the Fourth Iowa. Immediately on the river above is unprotected, except our forces from here to Birdsong. I have all the roads picketed in every direction, and with the remainder of command am patrolling. The number of rebels in yesterday's attack was 600.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK WRIGHT,
Colonel Sixth Missouri Cavalry.

Brigadier-General OSTERHAUS, *Commanding Ninth Division.*

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert C. Wood, jr., Wirt Adams' (Mississippi) Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ADAMS' CAVALRY,
Near Mechanicsburg, Miss., June 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions, at 8.30 p. m. on the 21st instant, with a command of two regiments of cavalry

(Adams', and Starke's Twenty-eighth Mississippi), I moved forward in the direction of the enemy, to attack any cavalry force that might be found in the vicinity of Birdsong Ferry. Moving down the Bear Creek road 10 miles, I directed the march toward Big Black River, and reached Holloman's at daylight. Delaying an hour to feed horses, I moved down the river until I struck the Bush Ferry road. Following this a short distance, I moved across the country and came into the Bear Creek road, near its junction with the Birdsong Ferry road. Moving forward, my advance soon came in contact with that of the enemy, which, being forced back, retired to the junction of the Bridgeport and Birdsong Ferry roads. Here I found the enemy (a regiment of cavalry and one piece of artillery) in position. His gun was posted at the head of a narrow lane, with a high and strong fence on each side. His cavalry (a portion being dismounted) was posted on both sides of the road, and partially protected by the crest of a hill. The nature of the country being such as to prevent any movement by cavalry on either flank, I was compelled to attack immediately in front. A portion of my command being dismounted and moved forward on either flank, to offset the fire of the enemy's dismounted men, a charge was made up the lane for the gun, gallantly led by Captain [S. B.] Cleveland, commanding Adams' cavalry, and Captain [M. B.] Bowie, of same regiment, whose squadron was in advance. Not being able to develop any front, and the fire being very severe, it required the greatest efforts on the part of these officers to gain ground. Officers and men repeatedly charged up to within easy pistol range of the gun, but were forced back by canister-shot and small-arms, not, however, once leaving the lane.

During this struggle the dismounted men on the flanks were moved forward and became warmly engaged. The enemy having the advantage of position and a piece of artillery, and being able to bring more men into action than I, owing to the nature of the ground, it was with the greatest difficulty we could make any headway. Taking advantage of an attempt of the enemy to change the position of his gun, a general charge was made, and, after a short and stubborn resistance, the enemy gave way. Being closely pressed, his gun was captured and the cavalry utterly routed, fleeing and scattering in every direction. For 4 or 5 miles they were pursued, their dead dotting the road.

In this chase my men were enabled to use their repeaters to great advantage, some of them killing or capturing as many as 5 of the enemy each.

Our loss is 5 killed, 16 wounded, and 1 missing. That of the enemy is over 100 killed and wounded, and 33 prisoners. Among our wounded, I regret to say, is Capt. W. S. Yerger, Adams' cavalry, who was severely shot while gallantly leading his company in the attack. My loss in horses is 40.

As trophies we have one piece of artillery, many small-arms and accouterments, and a number of horses. The small-arms are of the most approved pattern.

I take pleasure in recording the great gallantry and *élan* displayed by Major [J. T.] McBee, commanding Twenty-eighth Mississippi, Capt. S. B. Cleveland, commanding Adams' cavalry, and all the officers and men of their respective commands. Constantly cheering and eager to go forward, the commanding officer had but to direct, with the certainty of being promptly obeyed.

Many instances of personal gallantry have been reported to me by company commanders, and many came under my own observation. I

will forward to brigade headquarters the names of those whose gallantry was noticed on the field.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. WOOD, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM F. BULLOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 23–26, 1863.—Union raid on Brookhaven, and skirmish at Rocky Creek, near Ellisville, Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Col. W. S. Lovell, [Twenty-third Louisiana Infantry?].
No. 2.—Maj. R. S. Carter, Seventh Mississippi Infantry.
No. 3.—Lieut. W. M. Wilson, Forty-third Tennessee Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Col. W. S. Lovell, [Twenty-third Louisiana Infantry?].

BROOKHAVEN, *June* 24, 1863.

COLONEL: As I telegraphed yesterday, the enemy, about 40 strong, made a dash into this place about 1 p. m. We had but twenty minutes' notice that they were coming. I sent one of my officers, Captain [John] Tonkin, out to ascertain the locality of a number of deserters that had been reported to me. When 8 miles from this place he was captured by the enemy. They took his horse, which belonged to me, and gave him one broken down in his place. Captain Tonkin made his escape when the enemy brought him into town. He reports the enemy to be Fifth Illinois Cavalry, from Grant's army. The Yankee captain told Captain Tonkin the balance of his regiment would pass through Gallatin. The enemy burned 12 cars; did little other damage. They took the road to Monticello, and are evidently making for that point. As soon as possible I collected a squad of 22 officers and men, and sent in pursuit of the enemy. I could not get another horse or mule. I learn that some of the citizens run them off. I have not yet heard from the squad. I also telegraphed to Summit for arms and mounted men. Could get none in time.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. LOVELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the West, Jackson, Miss.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. R. S. Carter, Seventh Mississippi Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Brookhaven, Miss., June 26, 1863.

I would beg leave to report to you the facts of the late raid on our town.

At about 1 o'clock on the 25th instant, a party of about 40 Federals made a sudden dash upon us at this point. We had no warning of

their approach until they were on us, perhaps some fifteen minutes before they were in our town. I was at dinner, and knew nothing of their approach. They came in, of course, unmolested, and burned 12 cars, without interrupting any Government property or stores. They remained but a few minutes and then moved on eastward. I immediately telegraphed Major [M. R.] Clark, at Enterprise, that they were going in that direction. I did not telegraph you, as Lieutenant-Colonel [W. S.] Lovell said he had informed you of the fact. The citizens were gathered, and a party of 20 men went in pursuit of them. They did not get off until the enemy had been gone about four hours, reaching Monticello, 23 miles from here, after the enemy had crossed Pearl River and destroyed the flat.

The last news I had from them they were still going east. I had 4 men and 5 guns without ammunition. I had sent for ammunition, but it had not arrived. With 20 well-armed men the whole party could have been captured, but I did not have them. We could not ascertain their number until they were here and gone. I have some few men here now, and have sent up for arms and ammunition. By getting the citizens to join us, we can get a nice company. I shall not trust to the militia and citizens to inform me of the approach of the enemy. I have sent out a few scouts, and would have sent more, but failed to get horses to mount them, as all the horses have been impressed around here. I shall endeavor to avoid being surprised again. I have been without men and horses until now, and they are unarmed.

Respectfully submitted.

R. S. CARTER,
Major, Commanding Post.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Jackson, Miss.*

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. W. M. Wilson, Forty-third Tennessee Infantry.

JACKSON, *June* 30, 1863.

COLONEL: Last Wednesday, June 24, the enemy made a raid upon Brookhaven, burned several cars, and proceeded on toward Monticello. As soon as possible after their passing Brookhaven, a squad of 22 men was raised by Colonel [W. S.] Lovell, who placed me in command of them, with orders to make all haste, and, if possible, overtake them before they did any more damage to our railroads. My orders from the colonel were to fight them in the most advantageous manner. At the time I left Brookhaven the enemy had some four hours the start of me. This advantage over me must not be underestimated, when we consider that they were taking all the fresh horses on the road, pressing along rapidly, while my men and boys were badly mounted at the outset. Many horses gave out during our first night's pursuit. When I arrived at Monticello the enemy had just three hours the start; but, having turned the ferry-boat loose, I was compelled to go down the river 6 miles to cross. By this [time] they had a sufficient start of me to rest a portion of the night, while my men and horses were urged along to the very utmost. At this point I was also detained to re-enforce my command, as many of those who started with me returned from here. We then pursued them with all possible speed to Williamsburg, at which place we were necessarily compelled to delay again for the pur-

pose of recruiting men and horses. After this, again pushed on as rapidly as possible for Ellisville. A short distance from Leaf River the enemy destroyed a bridge over a creek, compelling me to take a different road to the river, crossing the ferry below them, and intersecting the road they were traveling some 6 miles from the river. On arriving at this point, some 2 miles from Ellisville, I discovered they had not yet passed on. I immediately destroyed a bridge on Rocky Creek, dismounted my men, and took a position to receive them. In an hour after I arrived at this place the enemy came in sight. I allowed them to come within a few paces before firing upon them, the first and only fire given them. Four fell dead and 5 wounded, four seriously. The remainder scattered before we could reload. The captain, being unhorsed, fell into our hands.

In about an hour a flag of truce was sent to know the number of their dead and wounded, which I advised them of. Another flag being granted, after some preliminaries the entire command surrendered unconditionally. The horses, arms, and equipments, number unknown. As my command was composed almost entirely of citizens, strangers to me, it was impossible to prevent them (and, in fact, those who came in afterward) appropriating to their use both horses and equipments. It was as much as I could possibly do to keep sufficient order to guard my prisoners. The horses, arms, and equipments are chiefly in the hands of citizens of Lawrence, Covington, and Jones Counties. Might possibly be collected, but it would require a force to do it. As much as possible I returned the horses taken from the citizens by the enemy.

The entire command surrendered to me was 37. Four were so badly wounded as to compel me to leave them in Jones County. Before doing so, I procured medical and other attention for them. Two of these (Michael O'Neil, Company C, and John S. Webster, Company A, Fifth Illinois Cavalry) I paroled; the other two, being taken some distance from the road, I could not make time to see them. The balance of 33—31 non-commissioned officers and privates and 1 captain and 1 first lieutenant—I turned over to the commandant of the post at this place yesterday.

I pursued them 86 miles with a force of 35 men and boys, composed of 2 soldiers of Company F, First Mississippi Light Artillery, a few of Captain [V. L.] Terrell's cavalry, the balance old men and boys, and attacked them in thirty-six hours from the time I left Brookhaven. One of my men was seriously wounded by a shot from one of my guns. I left him at Ellisville.

Inclosed please find orders from General [C. C.] Washburn to Captain Mann, showing the programme laid down for him to carry out.*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. M. WILSON,
1st Lieut. Company B, 43d Regt. Tenn. Vols., Comdg. Detachment.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jackson, Miss.

ADDENDA.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, *Snyder's Bluff, June* 21, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. The commanding officer of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry will detail Captain [Calvin A.] Mann and 40 picked men to report at General

* Not found, but see Addenda, below.

Washburn's headquarters at 5.30 a. m. to-morrow, fully armed and well mounted, with two days' rations hard bread and ten days' rations of salt, coffee, and sugar.

By order of Col. Cyrus Bussey, commanding:

H. D. B. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 25–July 1, 1863.—Expedition from Snyder's Bluff to Greenville, Miss.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Nasmith, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS 25TH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Snyder's Bluff, Miss., July 1, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee, June 25, 1863, addressed to "commanding officer of expedition against Greenville," I have the honor to report the following:

I started from Snyder's Bluff, in the afternoon of June 25, 1863, with the following troops, to wit: Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, 600 strong, four pieces Fourth Ohio Battery, and three companies Fifth Illinois Cavalry, 200 strong, under Major Farnan, and proceeded to Young's Point. Here I was joined by three gunboats and the John Raines, of the marine fleet, having on board 50 infantry and 100 cavalry. The boats were detained till noon the 26th to coal, when I proceeded up the river. Arriving at the foot of Island No. 82, the cavalry disembarked and proceeded by land to Greenville. Here I disembarked, and proceeded with the cavalry to the foot of Island No. 84, distant 21 miles by land. Searching the country to find signs of the enemy, I arrived at Carter's plantation June 27, evening. The transports, with the infantry and artillery, came around by water. Not being able to find or hear of any enemy on this side the river, I am satisfied, from information received from reliable sources, that there has been no enemy near Greenville, on the Mississippi shore, for nearly four weeks; previously to that time there was a small force encamped on Deer Creek, distant 10 miles from Greenville. We found at the foot of Island No. 83 embrasures cut in the levee for three guns, and across the point—3 miles distant—for two guns; that a road had been cut across the point, connecting the two places; that they were in the habit of running the guns across the point while the boats were going round, and firing on the same boat at the two points.

I embarked with the cavalry June 28, and proceeded across the river to Spanish Moss Bend, on the Arkansas shore. Arriving there, all the troops were ordered to disembark, and did so, with the exception of those on board steamer John Raines. Major Hubbard, commanding the troops on the boat, did not obey the order. I proceeded at 1 p. m., 28th, for Gaines' Landing, with the infantry, artillery, and 200 cavalry. I had heard firing the night before at Gaines' Landing, and supposed there was a force on the bend between there and where we had landed. The distance between the point where we had landed and Gaines' Landing is 10 miles. My object was to capture the force between us and Gaines' Landing, on the bend. We had proceeded but 3 miles when we encountered their pickets. We followed them, skirmishing, to Gaines' Landing, where they changed their course, proceeding back from the river. It then being dark, and learning from various sources that their force was largely superior to mine, having no guide and being unable

to obtain one, and there being several roads, cut through the woods from the river, in our rear, my force not being large enough to guard the roads and attack the enemy in front, I thought it prudent to retire to our transports.

From what I deem reliable information, the enemy had at Cypress Bend and Gaines' Landing, and points in the vicinity, from 4,000 to 5,000 troops, with eight pieces of artillery, to wit, two pieces 9-pounder rifled Parrott guns, two 16-pounder rifled brass, two 12-pounder brass howitzers, one 6-pounder rifled brass, and one 6-pounder smooth-bore. They have no caissons with their cannon. They have two full regiments of infantry, and the balance of the force cavalry. Their main camp is back of Lake Chicot. Said lake, as nearly as I could ascertain, is 10 miles back and up the river from Gaines' Landing, and so situated that the forces at Cypress Bend or other point on the river can readily be re-enforced from this point. The distance from Gaines' Landing to Cypress Bend, by land, is variously estimated at from 15 to 30 miles; by water, it is 50 miles. I also learned from good authority that all the forces in Arkansas, under Generals Price, Marmaduke, and other commanders, are ordered to the vicinity of Milliken's Bend, and that on June 27 seven regiments passed through Monticello, Ark., about 40 miles from Gaines' Landing. The forces on the river in vicinity of Cypress Bend are under command of General Gorman [?] or Graham [?], and Colonels Clark and [George W.] Carter, of Cape Girardeau notoriety.

I caused to be destroyed on Spanish Moss Bend from 12,000 to 20,000 bushels of corn, one mill and cotton-gin, used by the rebels for grinding corn.

On the morning of the 30th, I proceeded down the river. Hearing in the afternoon that they were fighting at Lake Providence, and needed help, I reported myself to the general commanding, who wished me to lie over night, fearing another attack in the morning. In the morning the cavalry marched through to Goodrich's Landing, seeing no enemy, but noticing the effects of what had been done the day before, the enemy having gone.

Major Farnan, commanding the cavalry, reports that the scenes witnessed by him in marching from Lake Providence to Goodrich's Landing were of a character never before witnessed in a civilized country, and the rebel atrocities committed the day before were such as the pen fails to record in proper language. They spared neither age, sex, nor condition. In some instances the negroes were shut up in their quarters, and literally roasted alive. The charred remains found in numerous instances testified to a degree of fiendish atrocity such as has no parallel either in civilized or savage warfare. Young children, only five or six years of age, were found skulking in the canebreak pierced with wounds, while helpless women were found shot down in the most inhuman manner. The whole country was destroyed, and every sign of civilization was given to the flames.

The cavalry embarked at Goodrich's Landing, and the expedition, except the marine boat, came to Chickasaw Landing. The battery was debarked there and was ordered to join its command. The two boats, with cavalry and infantry, came to Snyder's Bluff, and to camp. The boats were ordered to report to master of transportation, at the landing.

Before closing this report, it is proper that I should say that the portion of the Marine Brigade which accompanied me proved to be entirely worthless. At no time were my orders obeyed willingly, and the officer in command was disposed to find fault and cavil when any real service

was required of them. They failed me altogether when most wanted, and, instead of being any assistance to me, they were, to use no harsher language, a positive injury to the expedition.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL J. NASMITH,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, Comdg. Expedition.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JULY 3, 1863.—Scouts from Memphis, Tenn.

Report of Col. David Moore, commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., FIFTH DIV., SIXTEENTH A. C.,
Memphis, Tenn., July 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I sent heavy patrols out last night, as ordered, on Hernando and Horn Lake roads. The patrol on Horn Lake road went out 10 miles and returned, reporting no enemy. The one on Hernando road was fired upon 2 miles south of Nonconnah Creek. The fire was returned, killing one of the enemy's horses. The enemy then fled, pursued by the patrol to within 2 miles of Horn Lake, when, having been ordered to go but 10 miles, they returned, bringing no prisoners. The rebels were about 15 strong.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

Capt. F. W. FOX, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JULY 5–25, 1863.—The Jackson, Miss., Campaign.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

July 5, 1863.—Skirmish near Birdsong Ferry.
6, 1863.—Skirmishes at Jones' and Messinger's Ferries.
7, 1863.—Skirmish at Queen's Hill.
Skirmish near Baker's Creek.
8, 1863.—Skirmish near Bolton Depot.
Skirmish near Clinton.
9, 1863.—Skirmishes near Clinton and Jackson.
10–17, 1863.—Investment and capture of Jackson.
12, 1863.—Skirmish near Canton.
16, 1863.—Skirmish at Clinton.
Skirmish at Grant's Ferry, Pearl River.
Skirmish at Bolton Depot.
17, 1863.—Skirmish at Bear Creek, near Canton,
18, 1863.—Skirmish at Brookhaven.
19, 1863.—Action at Brandon.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Union forces, including operations since June 22.
No. 2.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces.

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* See also general reports of Grant and Johnston, Thomas' report of engagement at Jackson, and Sullivan's report of the siege of Vicksburg. Also Appendix, p. 699.

No. 3.—Col. Cyrus Bussey, Third Iowa Cavalry, commanding cavalry forces.
No. 4.—Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Army Corps.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. Thomas Welsh, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 6.—Capt. John Edwards, jr., Third U. S. Artillery.
No. 7.—Col. Henry Bowman, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 8.—Col. Daniel Leasure, One hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 9.—Col. William Humphrey, Second Michigan Infantry.
No. 10.—Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 11.—Col. Simon G. Griffin, Sixth New Hampshire Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 12.—Col. Zenas R. Bliss, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry, including operations since June 4.
No. 13.—Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 14.— ——— ———, Forty-sixth New York Infantry, Third Brigade.
No. 15.—Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.
No. 16.—Maj. Hugh Fullerton, Second Illinois Cavalry, commanding cavalry.
No. 17.—Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Division.
No. 18.—Capt. Charles H. Lanphere, Seventh Michigan Battery.
No. 19.—Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting, First Wisconsin Battery.
No. 20.—Col. James Keigwin, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 21.—Col. John G. Fonda, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 22.—Col. Daniel W. Lindsey, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 23.—Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Tenth Division.
No. 24.—Col. Richard Owen, Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 25.—Col. William J. Landram, Nineteenth Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 26.—Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, U. S. Army, commanding Twelfth Division.
No. 27.—Col. William T. Spicely, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 28.—Col. James R. Slack, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 29.—Col. Isaac C. Pugh, Forty-first Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 30.—Maj. George W. Crosley, Third Iowa Infantry.
No. 31.—Col. Cyrus Hall, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 32.—Col. George E. Bryant, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Fifth Brigade.
No. 33.—Brig. Gen. William P. Benton, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Division.
No. 34.—Lieut. Philip Nonweiler, First Indiana Battery.
No. 35.—Col. David Shunk, Eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 36.—Capt. Ira Moore, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.
No. 37.—Lieut. Col. Lemuel Parke, Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry.
No. 38.—Capt. Jonathan H. Williams, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry.
No. 39.—Col. William M. Stone, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 40.—Maj. Leonard B. Houston, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.
No. 41.—Lieut. Col. Luther H. Whittlesey, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 42.—Col. Charles R. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.
No. 43.—Brig. Gen. James M. Tuttle, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

No. 44.—Col. William L. McMillen, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 45.—Capt. Samuel A. J. Snyder, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry.
No. 46.—Col. Joseph J. Woods, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 47.—Col. James L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Infantry.
No. 48.—Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Edgington, Twelfth Iowa Infantry.
No. 49.—Col. Sylvester G. Hill, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry.
No. 50.—Brig. Gen. William Sooy Smith, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.
No. 51.—Col. John M. Loomis, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 52.—Lieut. Col. Robert A. Gillmore, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry.
No. 53.—Col. Timothy O'Meara, Ninetieth Illinois Infantry.
No. 54.—Col. Reuben Williams, Twelfth Indiana Infantry.
No. 55.—Lieut. Col. Albert Heath, One hundredth Indiana Infantry.
No. 56.—Col. Stephen G. Hicks, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 57.— ——— ———, Fortieth Illinois Infantry.
No. 58.—Col. Willard A. Dickerman, One hundred and third Illinois Infantry.
No. 59.—Col. Charles C. Walcutt, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry.
No. 60.—Col. Joseph R. Cockerill, Seventieth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 61.—Col. Robert F. Catterson, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry.
No. 62.—Col. Alexander Fowler, Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry.
No. 63.—Col. Wells S. Jones, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry.
No. 64.—Col. William W. Sanford, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 65.—Lieut. Col. Lucien Greathouse, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry.
No. 66.—Col. John M. Corse, Sixth Iowa Infantry.
No. 67.—Col. Greenbury F. Wiles, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.
No. 68.—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Matthies, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, Seventh Division.
No. 69.—Return of Casualties in Breckinridge's (Confederate) division before Jackson.
No. 70.—Capt. C. H. Slocomb, Washington (Louisiana) Artillery, Breckinridge's division.
No. 71.—Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Adams, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 72.—Capt. John C. Kimbell, Thirty-second Alabama Infantry.
No. 73.—Col. W. P. Winans, Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 74.—Lieut. Charles D. Myers, acting assistant adjutant-general, French's division.
No. 75.—Col. H. G. Bunn, Fourth Arkansas Infantry, McNair's brigade.
No. 76.—Brig. Gen. William H. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 77.—Brig. Gen. George B. Cosby, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.
No. 78.—Maj. R. S. Carter, Seventh Mississippi Infantry.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Union forces, including operations since June 22.

BIG BLACK, *July* 6, 1863.

Troops all in position, but somewhat disordered by Vicksburg, Fourth of July, and the terrible heat and dust. My new bridges interrupted

somewhat by a rise of 4 feet in Big Black River, making ford impassable, but I expect to cross this afternoon and move out almost to Edwards Station, to-morrow noon at Bolton, and next day Clinton, by which time I will know the purposes of the enemy, and act accordingly.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
Bolton, July 7, 1863.

SIR: The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Army Corps crossed Big Black River yesterday at 4 p. m., and moved out 4 miles; to-day marched to Bolton. Day excessively hot, and troops suffered exceedingly from heat and dust. From some inexplicable cause, the Ninth Corps is not yet up, and I have no assurance that it is on this side of Big Black River. I send to-night to General Parke to stop work on his bridge and follow by Messinger's.

From evidence collected, it appears Johnston intended to have crossed Black River during the 4th or 5th of July, with 400 wagons, but he heard of the capitulation on the 3d. He was in person opposite Birdsong, with one division; three divisions were opposite Messinger's, and one opposite Bridgeport, all provided with pontoon trains. All commenced falling back toward Jackson yesterday. Breckinridge did not leave Bolton until midnight last night. The whole country is marked with their encampments, especially Bolton.

To-morrow I will feel toward Clinton with cavalry, but await Parke's arrival before moving farther.

I am, with respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, *Clinton, July 9, 1863.*

SIR: Steele's advance entered Clinton at 3 o'clock last night, skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. At daybreak this morning Ord's advance arrived, and his corps now (7 a. m.) is passing through Clinton, on the main road. Generals Steele and Parke are reconnoitering for a separate road north of the railroad, and parallel. We have to march at night; days are intensely hot; otherwise all well.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY ARMY,
Near Jackson, Miss., July 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my forces arrived before Jackson yesterday forenoon, General Parke moving on the Canton road, Steele on the direct Clinton road, and Ord keeping south of the Clinton road and reaching the Raymond road. The heads of columns are all close up. I have examined the position, and am satisfied Johnston's whole army is in Jackson; that the intrenchments we found there in May have been extended so the flanks reach Pearl River. They have also been much strengthened, and heavy guns mounted at the salients.

We have reserved our artillery fire, and have drawn theirs, which consists mostly of field guns, but some heavy rifled 6 inch guns. I find no attempt has been made to repair the railroad west of Jackson, but that the north and south has been, and cars running. General Parke is now in possession of the north branch, has broken the telegraph wires, and will at once destroy this railroad for miles. I have dispatched Bussey's cavalry farther to the north, on the same errand, and other cavalry to the south. I learn that Pearl River Bridge is not repaired, though in process of building. Cars cannot pass it yet. Two common bridges are across Pearl River, near the railroad, which connect travel from the cars, which stop a mile east of Jackson, transferring freight and passengers to wagons and carriages.

All the families are away from their houses all round about Jackson, and everything betokens a strong resistance. I would like another division on the road from Champion's Hill to Clinton, to guard the communications and a depot of supplies kept at the railroad bridge on Big Black River. By our former trip, and the demands of Johnston's army, the country is stripped of food and forage. I have plenty of wagons.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Jackson, July 12, 1863.

General Lauman, in taking position to-day, got his line uncovered by skirmishers too close to the enemy's lines, and suffered considerably; loss not yet ascertained. Colonel Gresham is reported killed. Lieutenant Adams, of the artillery, was killed the first day, and Lieutenant Nelson,* of the Regulars. The ground to the right is so wooded that General Ord has been unable to ascertain Lauman's loss. Johnston evidently intends to make a strong fight at Jackson behind his parapet. He may endeavor to operate outside with cavalry. With plenty of rifle ammunition, I can make the town pretty hot to live in. I have published all the good news to our troops.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg.*

—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Jackson, July 12, 1863—10 a. m.

I gave the enemy's line and town an hour's cannonading this morning with our rifled guns. I have the Canton road (Parke), about 1¼ miles from State-house; the Clinton road to the hospital (Steele), and the Raymond road and railroad, to the house where we were May 14. All telegraphs and railroad north and south are broken good, and cavalry is out extending the damage. I am now maneuvering on the Pearl River to reach the east. Will keep troops well in hand. News from all quarters glorious. As usual, my 20-pounder Parrott guns use too much ammunition. Please send to Big Black River Bridge 4,000 rounds 20-pounder Parrott ammunition; 10,000 6-pounder shells, and 1,000,000

* Captured, not killed.

musket cartridges, assorted, to be sent me in case I call, or you suppose me in want.

Events resemble much our position at Vicksburg, except I have not assaulted, and we have sustained very little loss.

Three wagons, gathering forage to our rear yesterday, were captured by guerrillas and burned. No other losses on the road.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Before Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863—12 m.

Port Hudson being ours, and Holmes repulsed at Helena, the Missouri forces should be pushed to Little Rock at once. Mobile should be attacked also, from the direction of New Orleans, and, when it is taken, we could move on Selma. I fear the weather is too hot for me to march to Grenada. Would it not be better to move on Grenada from Memphis, and on Columbus, Miss., from Corinth, leaving me to fight Johnston according to circumstances, and to destroy the Central road as far as Canton and Big Black River?

Harrisonburg, La., should be attacked by a brigade. It would paralyze the Washita country. Can't Grierson join me by land?

All is well with me now. I have ten days' supplies. Will send my supply train to Black River, under good escort, as soon as unloaded.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT, *Vicksburg.*

—

BEFORE JACKSON, MISS., *July* 13, 1863.

The paroled prisoners will go to Brandon via Raymond.

Pemberton wrote to General Johnston a letter reporting his position and line of march, and sent a captain to bear the letter to Johnston, but I would not let him pass in, but sent him back with a short note to Pemberton saying I could not permit it. I have already broken up the ferry where that road crosses, and don't see how Pemberton can cross Pearl River, but he must manage this as he best can.

Colonel Gresham was not killed yesterday; it was Colonel Earl.

Killed, wounded, and missing yesterday amount to 350, nearly all confined to Lauman's command, who got his line too close to the enemy's works.

Ord has relieved Lauman, and sent him to Vicksburg. I approve because I want the corps commanders to be satisfied with their division commanders.

When McArthur comes up, I will pass the right and reach the bridge across Pearl River. The army inside Jackson lies close behind its intrenchments.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

—

BEFORE JACKSON, *July* 13, 1863.

All well with us; all strengthening their battery and rifle-pits, prior to a general cannonade as soon as the train is known to be near with a resupply. I will continue to threaten the railway beyond Pearl.

Pemberton is crossing with his paroled prisoners about 10 miles below Jackson.

Bussey has returned. He burned two locomotives and a dozen cars, several bridges, and tore up track to Canton, but found Canton occupied by a brigade, and deemed it imprudent to attempt it or the bridge beyond.

I will destroy the railroad certain, but the cavalry has not the dash to do the work. Cannot Grierson be brought up here? In a month he could make the State of Mississippi forever useless to the rebels.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Jackson, July 14, 1863—11 a. m.

If you have not made other arrangements, I would be obliged if you would give my corps the flank of Vicksburg, in front of my old line, viz, Fort Hill, resting on the river above town, especially the hill in front of Woods' brigade. Order all the hospitals, quartermasters' camp, and all stragglers and persons whatsoever to be assembled inside and under command of some officer, to guard the parapet and man the guns. This arrangement will make useful a class of men not otherwise of any account. The hospital at Chickasaw Bayou should also be moved inside.

I fear the filling the country with paroled prisoners will do us no good, but I won't let any pass into Jackson.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS,
Before Jackson, July 14, 1863.

Captain Audenreid is here. I will answer at length to-night. I think I have troops enough. I don't think Johnston can, under present circumstances, get any more re-enforcements, and with plenty of ammunition I can make the town too hot to hold him. In the mean time I am destroying the railroad north and south most effectually.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.

HEADQUARTERS,
Army before Jackson, July 14, 1863—8 p. m.

GENERAL: All is well with us. I think I have troops enough. Johnston is still in Jackson, and our skirmishers are engaged all round the lines, and but little execution done by either party. Our lines of investment are well covered by rifle-trenches. We are now firing every five minutes from four different batteries day and night, and, as soon as the ammunition train is up, will increase the fire. We now reach Pearl River above and below the town. I do not think Johnston is receiving re-enforcements; at all events, he has manifested no intention to rally,

and has permitted us to surround him with parapets. A brigade is breaking railroad both ways, and as soon as I know our ammunition train is coming I will send a good brigade and artillery and cavalry to complete the destruction of Canton and Big Black River Bridge; also a cavalry party to Brookhaven, south.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Army.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS,
Army before Jackson, July 14, 1863.

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of yesterday's date is received, and I avail myself of the opportunity to describe more fully than I have hitherto done the operations up to this date, and the present attitude of affairs, that you may give me orders or advice.

The first hint of the capitulation of Vicksburg reached me from you, by telegraph, on the 3d day of July, when I was in person at Trible's place, near Bear Creek, with troops disposed from Haynes' Bluff to the Big Black, at the railroad crossing. I immediately concentrated on the three best points for passing Big Black River, viz, at the railroad crossing, at Messinger's Ford, and at Birdsong Ferry. At the two latter points I had constructed bridges, and by the 6th of July the Thirteenth Army Corps (General Ord) had reached the railroad crossing, the Fifteenth Army Corps (General Steele) Messinger's, and the Ninth Army Corps (General Parke) Birdsong. All the heads of columns crossed Black River the evening of the 6th, and on the 7th marched to Bolton Depot, each keeping different roads. The weather was so intensely hot that it would have been fatal to push the troops.

During the evening and night of the 7th, all the columns marched opposite Clinton, where we rested and formed the columns for battle, all the evidence being that General Johnston, in strong force, was in our front, determined to resist our entering Jackson.

Early the morning of the 9th, all moved forward in close supporting distance—Ord on the right, Steele in the center, and Parke on the left. The enemy had cavalry vedettes and small guards to our front, but they retired rapidly before us, and by 9.30 a. m. of the 9th we drew the artillery fire of the batteries at Jackson.

I soon satisfied myself that General Johnston had taken refuge in Jackson; that he had resolved to fight behind intrenchments, and that his intrenched position was the same substantially that we found last May, only that it had been much strengthened and extended, so that its flanks reached Pearl River.

The works were too good to be assaulted, and orders were given to deploy and form lines of circumvallation about 1,500 yards from the enemy's parapet, with skirmishers close up, and their supports within 500 yards; also that each corps should construct covered batteries for their guns and trenches for their men.

All the troops took up their positions with comparative ease and little loss, save the division commanded by General Lauman, of Ord's corps, which, by the obscure character of the ground, its trees and bushes, advanced too near the enemy's parapet, without proper skirmishers deployed, and received the cross-fire of his artillery and infantry, causing considerable loss of life. The exact extent of this loss has not been reported, but will not fall much short of 400. General Ord has relieved General Lauman of the command of the division, and I deem it so im-

portant to support corps commanders in their authority that I must sustain General Ord for the time being.

Having invested the place, I ordered Colonel Bussey, chief of cavalry, with his cavalry force, numbering about 1,000 effectives, to proceed to Canton and destroy the cars, locomotives, railroads, and machine-shops there, and proceed on to the Big Black River Bridge and destroy that. He has returned, having found Canton occupied by a force too large for him to attack, and he did not go to the bridge at all, as he deemed it unsafe to pass so considerable a force by the flank, but he destroyed 2 locomotives and 14 box cars at Calhoun Station.

At the same time the cavalry force attached to General Ord's corps were dispatched south. This party has also returned, having burned five bridges on the road out for 15 miles. We have also in our possession here about 20 platform cars, which will be completely burned, and two brigades are kept on daily duty burning the railroad ties and iron north and south, with orders to completely destroy it for 10 miles each way, so that a very fair beginning has been made toward the destruction of this railway; but I am determined that it shall be so effectually destroyed that it cannot be repaired during the war.

A force of 500 cavalry, with four guns and five wagons, will start tomorrow south for Brookhaven, with orders to destroy the road at many places, especially at Gallatin and Brookhaven, and Colonel Bussey's cavalry, with Woods' brigade of infantry, and Landgraeber's battery of light artillery, will also be dispatched again to Canton to destroy that place, with all its machinery and railroads, and then to proceed to the bridge, 12 miles beyond, and burn it. Thus I hope to make a break of 100 miles in this Great Central Railroad; to be so effectually destroyed that the enemy will not even attempt its reconstruction. General McArthur's division is on the road, two brigades at Clinton and one at Champion's Hill, so disposed as to insure the safety of our trains against the enemy's cavalry, of which I can learn but little. There is a division of cavalry commanded by General Jackson; two brigades, commanded by Whitfield and Cosby, containing, I think, about 3,000 men. Cosby is, I suppose, at Canton and the bridge, and Whitfield is east of Pearl River, guarding the railroad back to Meridian, with some scattered squads hanging about the country. Our foraging parties now go out about 15 miles, but are invariably guarded by a regiment of infantry. We are absolutely stripping the country of corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, everything, and the new-growing corn is being thrown open as pasture fields or hauled for the use of our animals. The wholesale destruction to which this country is now being subjected is terrible to contemplate, but it is the scourge of war, to which ambitious men have appealed, rather than the judgment of the learned and pure tribunals which our forefathers had provided for supposed wrongs and injuries. Therefore, so much of my instructions as contemplated destroying and weakening the resources of our enemy are being executed with rigor, and we have also done much toward the destruction of Johnston's army. If he waits a day or two, I will so threaten his rear that he will be compelled to come out and fight or run, and in either event I feel confident of success. I know that much plunder has been sent by him to the east of Pearl River, but his army is still in Jackson, and several very heavy guns are mounted at the salients and reply to our fire. Their parapets are also well manned, and our sharpshooters are closing nearer and nearer, and becoming familiar with their respective fronts. We are now ready for a sally, and if he attempts to escape we ought to detect the movement very early, and will, of course, take advantage of it. Captain

Audenried, of your staff, is here, and will examine our lines to-morrow and carry this report to you, with a map of our position, compiled from partial surveys and all other available sources. I will also send by him all the lists of casualties thus far sustained that I can obtain of corps and division commanders. The field labors of all are so arduous and constant that I know General Grant will overlook the want of more accurate detailed reports till the issue of this campaign is reached.

I am, with great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General GRANT.

BEFORE JACKSON, *July* 14, 1863.

Good for Richmond. I never attached much importance to the place, but tell me the fate of Lee's army the moment you hear. If that can be broken up and destroyed, with our successes out West, it will make an impression on rebeldom and the world. Tell the general I have heard of his appointment as major-general in Regular Army. Of course I congratulate him, and hope he may live long to enjoy the ease and luxury of the position.

I think we are doing well out here, but won't brag till Johnston clears out and stops shooting his big rifle guns at us. If he moves across Pearl River and makes good speed, I will let him go. By a flag of truce to-day I sent him our newspapers of 7th and 8th; that, with our cannon to night, will disturb his slumbers.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS.

BEFORE JACKSON, *July* 15, 1863.

A deserter just in reports a heavy cavalry force of 4,000 having crossed Pearl River from the east to the west, 15 miles north of us, no doubt to operate on our train. If Yazoo force moves in direction of Big Black River Bridge, it will draw off this force from our roads.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS,
Army before Jackson, July 15, 1863—8.30 p. m.

GENERAL: Have sent a brigade to Clinton to protect our trains on the road. Colonel Woods' brigade and Bussey's cavalry will move up Pearl River at daylight to reach the point where this cavalry has crossed, and will push up to Canton and Big Black River Bridge. Colonel Woods is notified that Herron is moving out from Yazoo City. If Johnston is going to make a retrograde movement I hope to detect it promptly, although the wooded nature of the outskirts covering the interior of the city, also the camp-fires and burning of railroad ties have so filled the air with smoke, that we can see but little; still, I will have the pickets notified to watch closely and report any changes. All their heavy guns are still in position.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Army before Jackson, July 17, 1863—6 a. m.

General Johnston evacuated Jackson last night. I will occupy it with one division of Steele, and hasten the enemy on his way east, but, in the mean time, the weather is too hot for a vigorous pursuit. Railroad north and south is being absolutely annihilated.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.

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JACKSON, *July* 17, 1863—8 p. m.

I have just made the circuit of Jackson. We are in full possession, and Johnston is retreating east, with 30,000 men, who will perish by heat, thirst, and disappointment. The place has been well fortified. We have the heavy guns and about 400 prisoners, and more being picked up hourly. I do not pursue, because of the intense heat, dust, and fatigue of the men; but I will perfect the work of destruction, and await orders. Trains all safe. I propose to break railroad 10 miles south, east, and north, and out for 40 and 60 miles in spots. We are in possession of some 50 cars, which will be burned. What more shall I do?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Army before Jackson, July 17, 1863—9 p. m.

All my cavalry is off at this time, breaking road at and beyond Canton to the north, and as far as Brookhaven south. I doubt the policy of holding this place for any length of time. All the divisions, brigades, and regiments are so reduced, and so many officers of rank are sick and wounded—determined on furloughs—that I doubt if my corps will keep up to 8,000 men if kept here. Every officer and man is an applicant for furlough. At Big Black River we could better mask our troops, and sally forth when the time comes. Here we would have our ranks counted every day. In three days I could complete the destruction of roads, and reach Big Black River without renewing supplies. Johnston got off his baggage and sick by cars.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Army before Jackson, July 17, 1863—9.30 p. m.

I will order General Parke to march to Vicksburg the day after to-morrow. I will feel toward the east, with Ord's corps and my own, await the return of one detachment, and then return to Big Black River. In the mean time, if you think best, I will hold Jackson, though, as I said before, I think it imprudent. Ord's corps is very much out of order, and mine reduced by sickness, casualties, and a desire for rest. General W. S. Smith is really quite ill, and says he must

go home. Colonels Giles A. Smith, Tupper, Judy, and others are urging their claims to furloughs, and I repeat that all the army is clamorous for rest. The constant stretch of mind for the past two months begins to tell on all.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS, *Jackson*, *July* 18, 1863.

We have made fine progress to-day in the work of destruction. Jackson will no longer be a point of danger. We destroy much cotton used in breastworks. Some heavy artillery and a large pile of shot and shell will be thrown into the river. Steele will be at Brandon in the morning, and I have reason to believe all is working well north and south. I hope it will rain to-night, in which case I will order Parke's two divisions to march for Milldale, via Brownsville. I will hold the balance till I accomplish all your design. The enemy's cavalry has retreated from Canton across Pearl River, so that I think there is no body of the enemy west of Pearl River. We have 500 prisoners, and more are being brought in every hour. The inhabitants are subjugated. They cry aloud for mercy. The land is devastated for 30 miles around.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg.*

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JACKSON, *July* 18, 1863—11 a. m.

Have just returned from a long ride. Day intensely hot, and dust terrific. Heard of Colonel Woods' expedition near Canton last night. He had met opposition, but expected to enter Canton this morning. General Steele, with three brigades, will move out to Brandon this eve. As soon as I hear satisfactory accounts of these detachments, I will dispatch General Parke to Milldale, via Brownsville, and as soon as the detachments are back and rested, I will move Ord to Big Black River Bridge, via Raymond, and Fifteenth Army Corps and cavalry to Messinger's and Bear Creek, via Clinton. The enemy burned great part of Jackson, and we have done some in that line. The place is ruined. I am destroying the northern and southern railroad, but, according to your orders, spare that east and west, with the cars. Have heard from my cavalry south. A prisoner was sent in with a written order on his person, dated Brookhaven. He states the place contained but two companies, and that Grierson was reported coming. I do hope Grierson will come by land with his cavalry, and with what I have I can clean out all Middle Mississippi.

W. T. SHERMAN.

General GRANT.

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JACKSON, *July* 18, 1863—4 p. m.

Just heard from Canton. My party was to enter at daylight. General Herron was within 6 miles of Canton. All well.

[W. T. SHERMAN.]
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg.*

JACKSON, *July* 19, 1863.

General Parke is ordered to begin his march to-morrow back to Vicksburg, unless Steele's expedition to Brandon develops something unexpected. A deserter from a South Carolina brigade reports that Fort Sumter is in possession of the Yankees.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

[JULY 20, 1863.]

General Parke started in with two divisions this morning. General Ord will move to-morrow, and I will follow only when order and system are restored to this distracted country. The people are subdued, and ask for reconstruction. They admit the loss of the Southern cause.

Expedition from Canton and beyond is back, having done their task well, whipping Jackson's cavalry at Canton. The cavalry is also in from Brookhaven; burned four locomotives and many cars, depots, tanks, bridges, &c., so there is a break of 100 miles in the Great Central road.

Steele was at Brandon last night.

The drought is terrible, and must tell terribly on the enemy, retreating fast to the east through a parched and desert country.

Our march back will be slow and easy, regulated by water.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT, *Vicksburg.*

JACKSON, *July* 20, 1863—6 p. m.

Steele is back. All well. He drove the cavalry of the enemy beyond Brandon, and then destroyed depots and 3 miles of road there. I will remain to-morrow, batter down the Pearl River piers, destroy the bridge we have built, and make a good finish to one job.

The enemy is now all far beyond Pearl River, in full retreat, and Jackson is utterly destroyed as a military point.

If, on the day after the morrow, no change occurs, I will move my corps slowly back to Black River, camp the division in good localities, and then report to you in person. I ask no indulgence for myself, but the men and officers need a couple of months of rest and relaxation.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS,
Jackson, Miss., July 21, 1863—2 p. m.

We have desolated this land for 30 miles round about. There are about 800 women and children who will perish unless they receive some relief. May I promise mayor and committee of citizens, say, 200 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of salt pork, if they will send for it to Big Black Bridge and give me pledges that it shall be devoted to pure charity?

Judge Sharkey, Dr. Poindexter, and Mr. Yerger, with many other very intelligent and influential men, have consulted me as to moving in the matter of organizing the State to submit to the lawful authority of the United States. They admit themselves beaten, subdued, and charge

their rulers and agitators with bringing ruin and misery on the State. Of course, I make no promises or pledges, but merely state that I believe such a movement would be received with favor.

Since Steele went to Brandon, a perfect stream of negroes has been passing toward Vicksburg.

I am battering down the railroad piers with artillery.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

General GRANT.

JACKSON, *July* 21, 1863.

I will stay here another day, and longer, if I can do any good. All is working admirably. I believe the people will appreciate the liberal gift of provisions. I have been compelled to supply on the spot hospitals' and asylums' immediate pressing wants. Would I be justified in making a distinct proposition to the people that if Johnston or President Davis will agree that no Confederate soldiers or guerrillas will operate west of Pearl River, we will establish at Big Black River railroad bridge a kind of trading depot, where the people of Mississippi may exchange their cotton, corn, and produce for provisions, clothing, and family supplies? This would throw on the Confederate Government the necessity of relieving the wants of women and children that are now threatened with starvation and suffering. At Brandon, Canton, and Jackson all act as though the thing was ended unless Lee achieves the capture of Baltimore and Washington, which they are taught to believe; and such men as Sharkey, Yerger, Poindexter, and others of good reputation are actually at work, and appeal for permission to build up a civil government, even the old Union, as they style it.

I profess to know nothing of politics, but I think we have here an admirable wedge which may be encouraged without committing the President or War Department. If prominent men in Mississippi admit the fact of being subdued, it will have a powerful effect all over the South.

All the army, except my own corps, is *en route* for Vicksburg, and having completed the destruction of the railroads and war material, I only delay here to encourage the people to rebel against a Government which they now feel is unable to protect them or support them. I cannot learn of an enemy within 30 miles of me.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

JACKSON, *July* 22, 1863.

All right about trade. I will not promise or do anything except to relieve the immediate wants of suffering humanity. All well. Will ride around the city to see that all my orders are executed, when I propose to go to Clinton; next day to Bolton; next to Big Black River, and then to report to you in person; after which to establish healthy camps of instruction for my corps.

I want 10,000 conscripts two months, and the Fifteenth Army Corps will be ready for Selma and Atlanta.

Order Major Smith down to help me drill and organize. Also I would like to have a few brigadiers who know how to drill and instruct. I also want authority to consolidate two, three, or even four regiments of the same State into single regiments.

The mode prescribed by the War Department is wrong, as it would leave us with little battalions, whereas we want to concentrate the materials in our possession into simple regiments and brigades.

My men are now well rested; have bathed freely in Pearl River. The people are moving from the terror of the cannonade, and we can draw behind Big Black River with propriety.

I still think it would be imprudent to hold Jackson; it is not a strategic point now that its railroads are utterly ruined and demolished, and were my corps to remain here it could do no good, whereas a few guerrillas could constantly attack our trains and keep us uneasy all the time. At Big Black River we can draw our lines, exclude everybody, and conceal our strength, plans, and purposes, and, when you give the word, I can in a day recover Jackson, or, what amounts to the same thing, a good crossing over Pearl River.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, July 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of my corps at Big Black River. I have ordered the divisions to be disposed as follows:

Steele's at railroad bridge; Ewing's, late W. S. Smith's, at Messinger's; Tuttle's at Bear Creek, near Markham's, and Blair's at Fox's.

I will make my headquarters near Fox's, and will extend the wires heretofore constructed so as to place me in telegraphic communication with Vicksburg, Haynes' Bluff, and the railroad bridge. The points I have selected for camps are believed to be healthy, near good water for washing and bathing; are selected to cover the bridges across the Big Black, and are within one [day's] march of Vicksburg.

Having come into Vicksburg for a personal interview with the general-in-chief, I will return this afternoon to my post, and remain with my command, ready for any orders or to labor in improving the organization and instruction of my corps.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Big Black, July 28, 1863.

SIR: I have heretofore, from day to day, kept the general advised of the progress of events, even to the conclusion of the campaign; but, that a connected history may be preserved, I will offer a mere narrative of events, beginning with the 22d day of June, when I was operating with my corps (the Fifteenth) against the north front of Vicksburg.

General Steele's division (First) was threatening the enemy's extreme left, known as Fort Hill, resting on the Mississippi River above Vicksburg, and General Blair's division (Second) was operating against the bastion which guarded against our approach on the Graveyard road.

Our batteries were well advanced and covered with good earth-

works, and the saps and parallels for infantry were up to the very ditch of the enemy, and a party of sappers and miners were engaged in undermining the chief work to our front.

General Tuttle's division (Third) was divided. One brigade (Mower's) was detached on duty at Young's Point; the other two were pushing an approach against Vicksburg between Steele and Blair.

Thus matters stood on the 22d day of June, when I was summoned to General Grant's headquarters, and received orders to take two brigades of the Fifteenth Army Corps and three brigades of the Seventeenth Army Corps, proceed to Bear Creek, an affluent of Big Black, and oppose the crossing of General Joe Johnston, then believed to be with an army of adequate size about to cross Big Black River and make an attempt to raise the siege of Vicksburg. I immediately put in motion the two brigades of General Tuttle, and made orders for the march of the three brigades of the Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by General McArthur. The former halted the first night near Templeton's, and the latter at Marshall's, on the Ridge road. At the same time General Parke was ordered to move from Haynes' Bluff toward the same destination with a part of the troops stationed there. That night I met him at Templeton's, and directed him to move out on the Ridge road to the Oak Ridge Post-office, leaving a reserve at Neily's, whilst I should proceed with the rest of the command toward Birdsong Ferry, the point where it was supposed Johnston designed to cross the Big Black. On the very day that we moved out from Vicksburg, one battalion of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, employed in obstructing this road, encountered the enemy's cavalry coming from the direction of Mechanicsburg, the result of which has been already fully reported in the letter of Major Parkell, under date of June 23. This cavalry had not crossed Big Black River, but had returned north toward Mechanicsburg, and a reconnaissance of the river bank demonstrated the fact that no enemy had crossed over in any force, or had made any preparations in the way of bridges, fords, or boats.

Nevertheless, from scouts and citizens, I became satisfied that the enemy was on the east side of Big Black River in considerable force, and that his policy would be to conceal the fact of crossing, more especially the points of crossing, till the very last moment.

I made all the necessary dispositions to oppose his crossing, but gave preference as a line of defense to the peculiar spurs and ridges which characterize the peninsula between Big Black and Yazoo, and directed obstructions and rifle-pits at Oak Ridge, Neily's, at McCall's, Trible's, Tiffin, and the railroad bridge, thus making a strong line from the Yazoo at Haynes' Bluff to Big Black Bridge that would have cost the enemy dear had he attempted to force it. To construct this line I had ordered General Parke to bring up the balance of the Ninth Army Corps which had been left at Milldale, and all the cavalry was united under Colonel Bussey and posted on Bear Creek.

Thus matters stood when, on the 3d of July, I received, by the telegraph, notice from General Grant that commissioners had called on him from Vicksburg proposing a capitulation, and giving me notice to be ready to cross Big Black River and drive Johnston away, &c. I then indicated the troops I should need for the purpose, viz, in addition to General Parke's corps (the Ninth), the balance of my own corps (the Fifteenth) and General Ord's (the Thirteenth).

Vicksburg capitulated July 4, and the same night the troops were ordered to march, but it was not until the night of the 5th that they all reached Big Black. Bridges were constructed at once at Messinger's

and Birdsong—one, a floating bridge, already existed at the railroad crossing.

On the evening of July 6, General Ord crossed with his corps at the railroad bridge; General Steele, with the Fifteenth, crossed at Messinger's, and General Parke at Birdsong.

On the 7th, all marched by separate roads to Bolton, and the following day to Clinton. The weather was intensely hot, dust stifling, and the enemy made no serious opposition to our progress. But evidence accumulated at each step that Johnston's army, composed of four strong divisions of infantry, viz, Loring's, French's, Walker's, and Breckinridge's, with Jackson's division of cavalry and a large proportion of field artillery, was falling back before us on Jackson. I first expected him to fight us at Clinton, and afterward on the hill in front of Jackson, the same where in May last he had encountered General McPherson. Our approach was, therefore, cautious, the three corps moving by separate roads; Ord on the right, Steele center, and Parke left.

Nothing worth recording occurred till the head of Steele's column was within 600 yards of the enemy's line on the Clinton road, when a heavy 6-inch rifle shot warned us to prepare for serious work. This was about 8 a. m. of July 9. Generals Parke and Ord, having to move across the fields, required more time to reach their positions, and had to skirmish pretty briskly to drive the enemy to cover.

Having been in Jackson during our former movement in May, I was somewhat familiar with the nature of the ground, and on a personal reconnaissance saw enough to convince me that Johnston was in Jackson with his whole army, and that he had anticipated pursuit and a siege, and had prepared accordingly.

The parapets we had found in May last had been enlarged and much strengthened, and on the Clinton and Canton roads two heavy 6-inch rifled guns had been mounted *en barbette*, and at many points along the parapet were well-constructed embrasures of sod and cotton bales. The lines, too, had been much extended, so as to rest on Pearl River, and trees had been felled to afford good range for his guns, and to obstruct our movements. A map of Jackson, herewith inclosed,* compiled with great care and labor by Captain Jenney, of the Engineers, on my staff, conveys a better idea of the place than any description I might give.

The moment I became satisfied that the enemy had taken refuge in Jackson for battle, I determined to hold him there, whilst by means of cavalry and light columns of infantry I could fulfill the second part of General Grant's orders, viz, "destroy the Great Central Railroad north and south, and damage the enemy as much as possible"—not alone for the present, but in all future operations—and at the same time gradually work round by one flank or the other, threaten to cross Pearl River, and operate on the enemy's only line of communication to his rear.

General Ord, therefore, extended his lines to the right so as to cross the railroad and threaten Pearl River, and General Parke his left so as to embrace the railroad north of Jackson and approach Pearl River on that flank.

Each of these commanders kept one brigade constantly employed in breaking up railroad track, burning the ties, and bending the iron so as to render it useless in making future repairs. At the same time Colonel Bussey was dispatched with his cavalry north as far as Canton, 26 miles, to destroy cars and track, and the cavalry of General Ord's corps, under Major Fullerton, to the south, to destroy bridges out for 15 miles.

* To appear in Atlas.

At the same time all the troops were employed in constructing parapets of earth and cotton to cover the guns and rifle-pits and stockades to cover the men. It was no part of the plan to assault the enemy's works, so that the main bodies of infantry were kept well in reserve, under cover, whilst the skirmishers were pushed forward as close as possible, leading to many brisk skirmishes, which usually resulted in the enemy taking refuge within his works.

On the 12th, whilst General Lauman's division was moving up into position, dressing to his left on General Hovey, the right of his line came within easy range of the enemy's field artillery and musketry from behind his works, whereby this division sustained a serious loss, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing to nearly 500 men. This was the only serious loss which befell my command during the campaign, and resulted from misunderstanding or a misinterpretation of General Ord's minute instructions on the part of General Lauman.

By the morning of the 13th of July, the enemy was completely invested in Jackson, and we were in full and undisputed possession of all the roads leading to the place on the west bank of Pearl River, and our artillery was within easy range of every part of the city, with the State-house in plain view, but the enemy exhibited an ample force at all points wherever we approached his parapet, and his artillery replied freely to ours. On starting from Big Black River we carried with us a good supply of ammunition, sufficient for an open field battle, but not for a siege; and the moment I saw that a siege was inevitable, I dispatched Captain McFarland, of my staff, back to Black River, to bring up a supply for such an event, and in the mean time our batteries were restricted in their use of ammunition so as to reserve at all times a sufficient quantity for an open field fight or a sally.

During the 12th and 13th, we threw into Jackson about 3,000 rounds, mostly from 10 and 20 pounder Parrotts and 12-pounder Napoleons, all of which did great execution.

General McArthur's division, of McPherson's corps, having been ordered up from Big Black River, at my request, one brigade was posted at Champion's Hill; the other two, under the general, reached Jackson on the morning of the 14th. I then only awaited the arrival of the ammunition train to open a furious cannonade on the town from all points of our line, when I learned that the enemy's cavalry had gone up Pearl River on the east side, 12 miles, to Grant's Mills, and crossed over to the west bank. This force was over 3,000 strong, being General Jackson's entire division. Suspecting his purpose to be an attack on our trains, and apprehensive for the safety of our ammunition, I ordered back to Clinton, during the night of the 14th, General Matthies' brigade to reenforce a regiment already stationed there, and by means of the telegraph, which had been constructed to my camp, put all parties along the road on their guard. One brigade of the enemy's cavalry approached Clinton on the morning of the 15th [16th], and was handsomely repulsed by General Matthies. The other brigade made its appearance at Bolton, and succeeded in capturing 8 wagons belonging to a pioneer company of the Thirteenth Army Corps, with 83 men, partly stragglers and partly composing this company, but did not attempt to attack the principal train, which was close by, well guarded by Chambers' brigade.

On the morning of the 15th, I dispatched a good brigade of infantry (Woods'), Landgraeber's battery of four light guns, and Bussey's cavalry toward Canton, partly to alarm this force of cavalry operating to our rear, but more especially to destroy the railroad as far out as the bridge across Big Black River, 40 miles north of Jackson. They en-

countered Jackson's cavalry in front of Canton, and drove him through the town and east beyond Pearl River. They then destroyed cars, locomotives, turn-tables, shops, and every manner of thing pertaining to the railroad in Canton, with 3 miles of the track, and the cavalry proceeded to the bridge and destroyed it effectually.

Whilst this was in progress, the cavalry belonging to Ord's corps went south to Gallatin and Brookhaven, 60 miles, breaking up the road, destroying cars, and damaging the road in its whole extent. For the amount of damage thus done I must refer to the reports of the officers charged with the work, which will accompany this report.

Whilst these expeditions to our right and left were progressing, the main force before Jackson was strengthening the parapets and rifle-pits, and preparing for a general attack as soon as the ammunition train should get up from the rear. This did not reach camp till late in the night of the 16th, too late to distribute the ammunition.

During the night, within the town of Jackson, could be heard the sound of wagons, but nothing that betokened an evacuation, for the picks and shovels were at work until midnight; but at dawn of day it became manifest that the place was evacuated, and the enemy had withdrawn across Pearl River. The place was simultaneously entered at several points, a brigade of Potter's division, Parke's corps, being the first to reach the State-house and plant its colors thereon. Blair's division was soon on hand, and to it I assigned the charge of the city. All other troops were kept outside.

The enemy, in retreating, had burned all the bridges, and had placed loaded shells with torpedoes in the roads leading out from the river. The explosion of one of these wounded a citizen severely, and another killed a man and wounded two others of Lightburn's brigade. The enemy had also fired a building containing commissary stores, which extended and consumed one of the most valuable blocks of the city. He had also during the progress of the siege burned many handsome dwellings outside and near his line of defenses. Indeed, the city, with the destruction committed by ourselves in May last and by the enemy during this siege, is one mass of charred ruins. I soon became satisfied that General Johnston had, by means of the railroad to his rear, removed in advance nearly all his *matériel* of war and his *impedimenta*, and that pursuit across the reach of land of nearly 90 miles in extent between the Central Railroad and the Mobile and Ohio road, devoid of water, in the intense heat of a July sun, would be more destructive of my own command than fruitful in results, and determined to let him go. We had driven him out of the valley of the Mississippi, and out of his intrenched camp. I then ordered all ordnance to be collected and destroyed, and put working parties to make more perfect and complete the destruction of the railroads.

Besides the breaks at the north and south, before recounted, 12 miles north and south of the town were absolutely destroyed; every tie burned and every rail of iron warped so as to be utterly useless.

About 20 platform cars and about 50 box and passenger cars were burned in the city, and all the wheels broken. About 4,000 bales of cotton, used as parapets, were burned. Two heavy rifled 6-inch guns, with an immense pile of shot, shell, and fixed ammunition, were destroyed and cast into Pearl River.

General Steele, with three brigades of the Fifteenth Army Corps, was sent forward on the 17th to the town of Brandon, 13 miles, where he encountered Jackson's cavalry, already broken down by its long circuit to our rear and round by way of Canton, and drove him farther

east. He then broke up and destroyed a section of 3 miles of the track, embracing an important culvert.

Having thus driven the enemy forth and ruined the main arteries of travel and communication in the heart of Mississippi, in pursuance of the instructions of General Grant, I dispatched on the 20th General Parke back to Haynes' Bluff, the point from which he had started, by way of Brownsville, and on the following day General Ord, with the Thirteenth Army Corps, to Vicksburg, by way of Raymond. I remained two days longer with my own corps (the Fifteenth), to complete the destruction of the railroad piers and to regulate somewhat the disordered and shattered condition of the inhabitants, whose homes had been ruined by war, and whose supplies had been utterly exhausted by the demands of two hostile armies. We shared with them freely our stock of provisions on hand, and, with General Grant's approval, I gave a committee of respectable gentlemen an order for 200 barrels of flour and 100 of pork. The condition of the inhabitants of the interior appeals to the humane feelings of all who have beheld the utter ruin and destruction which has befallen their country.

There being no enemy within reach, and no good military reasons for a longer stay at Jackson, I moved back quietly to Clinton on the 23d, when again the utter exhaustion of the provisions of the country compelled me to supply the hospitals of our enemy as well as the country people. We left in charge of a responsible committee a reasonable supply for thirty days for 500 persons. In all such cases I took obligations that the provisions thus bestowed by our Government should be held sacred for the use of the impoverished inhabitants. Herewith I inclose the bonds and agreements referred to.

On the 24th, we moved to Champion's Hill, and on the 25th recrossed the Big Black and went into camp at our present healthy and well-chosen positions.

In reviewing the events thus feebly described, it may seem superfluous to call attention to the fact that the great mass of troops thus called on for action were on the 4th day of July in the trenches before Vicksburg, where for nearly two months they had been toiling in a hot sun in close and stifling rifle-pits, and without stopping to indulge for a moment in the natural joy at the great success which had there crowned their labors, they were required again to march in heat and dust for 50 miles, with little or no water, save in muddy creeks, in cisterns already exhausted, and in the surface ponds, which the enemy, in his retreat, had tainted with dead cattle and hogs; that we crossed Black River by bridges of our own construction, and then had to deal with an army which had, under a leader of great renown, been formed specially to raise the siege of Vicksburg, far superior to us in cavalry, and but little inferior in either infantry or artillery; that we drove him 50 miles and left him in full retreat; that we have destroyed those great arteries of travel in the State which alone could enable him to assemble troops and molest our possession of the Mississippi River, and that we have so exhausted the land that no army can exist during this season without hauling in wagons all his supplies. This seems to me a fit supplement to the reconquest of the Mississippi River itself, and makes that perfect which otherwise would have been imperfect.

The conduct of the troops, so far as fighting is concerned, was all that any commander could ask, and the sagacity and skill displayed in executing the works before Jackson was a fit sequel to the lessons learned before Vicksburg; but there was and is too great a tendency to plunder and pillage, confined to a few men, that reflects discredit on us all.

I would like to speak of the particular merits of many of the officers, but I cannot do so with justice and fairness to others, unless in possession of all the reports of subordinate commanders, which I have not yet received. We came together suddenly and have scattered as suddenly, but I will endeavor to procure, as soon as possible, all the details of the events which I have only attempted to sketch, and will then submit them with my indorsements.

I have already sent in 669 prisoners, and will send in 95 more, with the proper lists.

Our aggregate loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners will fall below a thousand, whilst the enemy has lost in prisoners alone more than that number, besides those killed and wounded in Jackson; and I have good information that the divisions of Breckinridge and Loring, in their retreat beyond Brandon, had scattered and were straggling to the right and left in search of provisions and water.

I doubt if the presence of a hostile army will again compel us to visit the interior of this State, and I know that many of the best inhabitants of the land are now clamorous for peace on terms perfectly acceptable to all who do not aim at the absolute destruction of this part of the United States.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General to General Grant, Vicksburg.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Jackson, Miss., July 14, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:
(Or officer commanding United States forces.)

SIR: The bodies of your men who fell on our south front day before yesterday are still unburied.

To enable us to bury them, I respectfully propose that you give orders to your troops not to fire on our parties so engaged. Should you inform me that you have given such orders, your dead shall be immediately buried. It will require about three hours.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Army before Jackson, July 14, 1863—12 m.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, C. S. Army, *Jackson, Miss.:*

GENERAL: Your letter by flag of truce is received. I have ordered firing and work on trenches to cease till 4 p. m., a flag to be shown on the Clinton road.

At 4 p. m. the flag will be withdrawn and firing resumed. I thank you for the offer to bury the dead who fell on the south front day before yesterday, and ask that two or three subordinate officers be allowed to see the dead collected, to recognize and record their names, or, if you are willing to cause them to be collected at any point, I will have them removed and interred.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

JACKSON, *July* 14, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have just had the honor to receive your letter of to-day.

The bodies are in such a state of decomposition that their removal is impossible. I have directed that they be buried as well as the brief time you appropriate to the purpose will allow. I regret that my proposition was not made yesterday, when it would have been practicable to accede to your requests.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS, *Army before Jackson, July* 16, 1863.

WILLIAM YERGER, W. H. ALLEN, and others,
Jackson, Miss.:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication* is received. The city of Jackson will be occupied by a division of troops, commanded by General Blair. His orders will be to protect private property. I can make no terms, because resistance has been made with artillery until it became hopeless, and terms would compromise the Government of the United States, but I assure you that all citizens acting in good faith will be respected by me and my command, and that families will be encouraged to get home, stay there, and resume their peaceful vocations.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jackson, Miss., July 21, 1863.

C. H. MANSHIP, Esq., *Mayor of Jackson:*

SIR: Yours of July 20* is received. I will cause 200 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of mess pork to be delivered at Big Black River Bridge, to the order of any committee you may accredit who will undertake to distribute the same to people in want, living in and near Jackson. Let the committee be appointed at once, and I will furnish them a safe conduct to and from the river.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

JACKSON, *July* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

SIR: In accordance with your order agreeing to furnish supplies to the citizens of Jackson and vicinity who are in need of the same, I have appointed a committee to distribute the same, composed of the following gentlemen, to wit: Judge William Yerger, D. N. Barrows, esq., J. H. Boyd, esq., Dr. Poindexter, F. S. Hunt, esq., Fulton Anderson, esq., J. A. Kausler, esq., J. M. Coats, esq., and Hon. W. L. Sharkey.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MANSHIP,
Mayor.

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* Not found.

JULY 22, 1863.

Whereas Major-General Sherman has agreed to furnish to those in need of provisions, in Jackson and its vicinity, 200 barrels of flour and 20,000 pounds of pork, or its equivalent in hard bread and bacon, we, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the mayor to receive said supplies, agree to receive the same, and to distribute the same fairly and equally among the inhabitants needing the same, in proportion to the numbers of members in their families.

W. YERGER.
D. N. BARROWS.
W. Q. POINDEXTER.
F. ANDERSON.
W. L. SHARKEY.
F. S. HUNT.
J. A. KAUSLER.
J. M. COATS.
J. H. BOYD.

—

CLINTON, *July* 23, 1863.

We, citizens of Clinton, Miss., having received from the United States fifteen thousand rations for subsistence for destitute people in Clinton and vicinity, pledge our honor that the same shall be equitably distributed, and that none of the stores shall be convertible to the use of the troops of the so called Confederate States.

M. TANNER.
W. W. DUNTON.
W. HILLMAN.

ADDENDA.

Report of C. Spencer, scout.

General Joseph E. Johnston has not to exceed 22,000 men, as follows:

Major-General Loring's division, about 5,000. Loring's brigades are commanded by Brig. Gen. John Adams, Brigadier-General Featherston, and Brigadier-General Buford. Has about thirty guns.

Major-General Walker's division, about 5,000. Walker's brigades are commanded by General Gist, Colonel Wilson, Brigadier-General Gregg, and [M. D.] Ector. Walker has about thirty guns.

Major-General French's division, about 4,000. French's brigades are commanded by Brigadier-General McNair and two others. As near as I could learn, but three brigades composed this division. French has two batteries—twelve guns.

Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge's division, about 5,000. Of his brigade commanders, I am not well informed. He has a heavy proportion of artillery. His troops are mostly Kentuckians and Tennesseeans, and his division is considered the best in Johnston's army.

Brigadier-General Jackson's cavalry division and several detached companies will number about 3,000. One brigade is commanded by General Cosby; the other by General Whitfield. He has but two brigades, having consolidated his command.

The disposition of the enemy's (rebel) force in their fortifications is as follows:

Loring on the right, next Walker, next French, and last (on their left) Breckinridge.

The cavalry is camped in the rear about a mile, in order to afford protection to the wagon trains, which are immense.

The rebels have pickets at every crossing on Pearl River for a distance of 15 miles above and 10 miles below Jackson.

All the wagons are concentrated within 5 miles of Jackson. The rebels are rapidly fortifying their position, and have several heavy guns, which they intend to mount on their works.

Re-enforcements to the number of 10,000 men are expected within ten days.

All supplies are received by way of Meridian. Supplies are very meager. All the rolling stock of the Mississippi Central, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad has been sent up the road, probably to Grenada. The locomotives will number nearly 50 and the cars over 200, all first-class stock. Many of the cars were loaded with machinery and railroad fixtures.

I have traversed nearly the whole State of Mississippi. There are no troops of consequence in the middle and northern portions of the State, except the commands of Johnston, Chalmers, Gholson, and Ruggles. Nearly the entire population is in arms, and but few men are at home.

For the disposition of Johnston's army, see the diagram,* which is drawn from recollection.

The following are the numbers of such regiments as I have been able to obtain and note down:

Kentucky.—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth.

Tennessee.—Third, Tenth, Eighteenth, Thirtieth, Fortieth, Fiftieth, and Sixtieth.

Arkansas.—First and Second (dismounted) Riflemen, First and Ninth Infantry, Fourth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-second, Tenth, and the Fourth Arkansas Battalion. These are McNair's brigade.

Texas.—Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Texas and Whitfield's First Texas Legion (cavalry) compose Whitfield's brigade; Seventh Infantry.

Louisiana.—Fourth Battalion and Fourth Regiment.

Mississippi.—Fourteenth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and the Fourth Cavalry.

Georgia.—Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Infantry.

South Carolina.—Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth Infantry, in Gist's brigade.

North Carolina.—Thirty-eighth Infantry.

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Report of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores captured at Jackson, Miss.

CAMP ON BIG BLACK RIVER, MISS., *July* 29, 1863.

Destroyed by Capt. J. D. McFarland, acting ordnance officer: 21,000 shot and shell, 425 muskets, 850 sets infantry accouterments, 1,620 rounds 3⅘-inch rifle-gun ammunition, and 125 rounds 6¼-inch rifle-gun ammunition.

Destroyed by provost-marshal: 350 muskets and 500 rounds fixed ammunition for 6 and 12 pounder field guns.

Destroyed by chief of artillery: Two 32-pounder siege guns, rifled (mounted *en barbette*).

Turned over to assistant quartermaster for transportation: 621 muskets and one 2-inch bronze rifled gun (breech-loading).

*Not found.

The 32-pounder guns were destroyed by burning the carriages and knocking off the trunnions.

The infantry accouterments destroyed were of poor quality, being made of pasteboard, covered with a light oiled cloth, and, with our limited transportation, were not considered of sufficient value to haul to Vicksburg.

The muskets destroyed were more or less damaged in different parts; and having been instructed by the commanding general to use my discretion, I deemed it prudent to destroy them by breaking them up and throwing them into sinks, &c., rather than to attempt the difficult task of finding means of conveyance for them to Vicksburg.

The fixed ammunition destroyed by the provost-marshal was not discovered in time to get transportation for it, the train having left; consequently I ordered its destruction by a detail from the provost guard.

The shot and shell I ordered to be thrown into bayous and branches, where they would sink into the mud. Pearl River being shallow and clear, they could be easily recovered from it.

The destruction of the piers of the railroad bridge across Pearl River, though not coming under the head of ordnance, may be mentioned here, having been done under my supervision. I mention, for the information of the commanding general, that 388 rounds of ammunition were expended in effecting their destruction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EZRA TAYLOR,

Maj. First Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery Fifteenth A. C.

No. 2.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged in the siege of Jackson, Miss., July 10–16, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
EXPEDITIONARY ARMY.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.							
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS WELSH.							
First Brigade.							
Col. HENRY BOWMAN.							
36th Massachusetts	------	2	------	10	------	------	12
17th Michigan	------	------	------	4	------	------	4
27th Michigan	------	2	1	5	------	1	9
45th Pennsylvania	1	2	------	6	------	------	9
Total First Brigade	1	6	1	25	------	1	34

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged in the siege of Jackson, Miss., &c.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL LEASURE.							
2d Michigan	.....	9	5	35	.....	10	59
8th Michigan	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
20th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
79th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
100th Pennsylvania*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Brigade	.....	9	6	36	1	10	62
Artillery.							
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d United States, Batteries L and M*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Division	1	15	7	61	1	11	96
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.							
6th New Hampshire*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th New Hampshire	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	4
7th Rhode Island	.....	2	.....	7	2	1	12
Total First Brigade	.....	3	1	9	2	1	16
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.							
35th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
11th New Hampshire	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	13
51st New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
51st Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Second Brigade	.....	1	.....	23	.....	.....	24
Third Brigade.							
Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.							
29th Massachusetts	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
46th New York	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
50th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Total Third Brigade	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	6
Artillery.							
2d New York Light, Battery L*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Division	.....	6	2	35	2	1	46
Artillery Reserve.							
2d United States, Battery E*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No loss reported.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged in the siege of Jackson, Miss., &c.—Cont'd

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FIRST DIVISION (SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS).*							
Brig. Gen. W. SOOY SMITH.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN M. LOOMIS.							
26th Illinois	1			11			12
90th Illinois		1		2			3
12th Indiana		1		10			11
100th Indiana				5			5
Total First Brigade	1	2		28			31
Second Brigade.							
Col. STEPHEN G. HICKS.							
40th Illinois		1		12			13
103d Illinois†							
15th Michigan†							
46th Ohio		1		7			8
Total Second Brigade		2		19			21
Third Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH R. COCKERILL.							
97th Indiana		3	2	28			33
99th Indiana		1		6			7
53d Ohio				9			9
70th Ohio		1		1		1	3
Total Third Brigade		5	2	44		1	52
Fourth Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM W. SANFORD.							
48th Illinois			1	12		3	16
6th Iowa		2	2	15		8	27
Total Fourth Brigade		2	3	27		11	43
Artillery.							
1st Illinois Light, Battery F							
1st Illinois Light, Battery I							
Illinois Light, Cogswell's battery							
Indiana Light, 6th Battery							
Total Artillery*							
Total First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps	1	11	5	118		12	147
CAVALRY.*							
Col. CYRUS BUSSEY.							
5th Illinois						1	1
3d Iowa (six companies)				1			1
4th Iowa†							
2d Wisconsin (seven companies)*							
Total Cavalry				1		1	2
Total Ninth Army Corps‡	2	32	14	215	3	25	291

* Temporarily attached to the Ninth Army Corps.
† No loss reported.
‡ Including troops temporarily attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged in the siege of Jackson, Miss., &c.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. EDWARD O. C. ORD.							
NINTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES KEIGWIN.							
49th Indiana	----	----	1	3	----	----	4
69th Indiana	----	1	2	13	----	----	16
7th Kentucky	----	1	2	3	----	----	6
120th Ohio	----	----	4	9	----	----	13
Total First Brigade	----	2	9	28	----	----	39
Second Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL W. LINDSEY.							
54th Indiana	----	2	2	----	----	----	4
22d Kentucky	----	----	----	3	----	----	3
16th Ohio	----	----	1	5	----	----	6
42d Ohio	----	----	2	10	----	----	12
Total Second Brigade	----	2	5	18	----	----	25
Cavalry Brigade.							
Maj. HUGH FULLERTON.							
2d Illinois (three companies)*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
3d Illinois (three companies)	----	1	2	----	----	----	3
4th Indiana (one company)*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
6th Missouri (seven companies)	----	1	----	4	----	----	5
Total Cavalry Brigade	----	2	2	4	----	----	8
Mounted Infantry.							
Col. JOHN G. FONDA.							
118th Illinois†	----	----	----	----	----	4	4
Artillery.							
Capt. CHARLES H. LANPHERE.							
Michigan Light, 7th Battery	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
Wisconsin Light, 1st Battery	----	----	----	6	----	----	6
Total Artillery	----	----	----	7	----	----	7
Total Ninth Division	----	6	16	57	----	4	83
TENTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.							
First Brigade.							
Col. RICHARD OWEN.							
16th Indiana	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
60th Indiana	----	2	----	5	----	3	10
67th Indiana	----	----	----	4	----	----	4
83d Ohio	----	----	----	3	----	1	4
96th Ohio	----	1	----	5	----	2	8
23d Wisconsin	----	----	----	7	----	----	7
Total First Brigade	----	3	----	25	----	6	34

* No loss reported. † Detached from First Brigade, July 12.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged in the siege of Jackson, Miss., &c.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM J. LANDRAM.							
77th Illinois				6			6
97th Illinois				4			4
130th Illinois		1		2		1	4
19th Kentucky						4	4
48th Ohio*							
Total Second Brigade		1		12		5	18
Artillery.							
Illinois Light, Mercantile Battery							
Ohio Light, 17th Battery							
Total Artillery*							
Total Tenth Division		4		37		11	52
TWELFTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY. †							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM T. SPICELY.							
11th Indiana				11			11
24th Indiana		1		9			10
34th Indiana			1	6			7
46th Indiana			1	7			8
29th Wisconsin				5			5
Total First Brigade		1	2	38			41
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES R. SLACK.							
87th Illinois				3			3
47th Indiana		1		4			5
24th Iowa		1		4			5
28th Iowa				1			1
56th Ohio			1	4			5
Total Second Brigade		2	1	16			19
Artillery.							
1st Missouri Light, Battery A							
Ohio Light, 2d Battery							
Ohio Light, 16th Battery							
Total Artillery*							
Cavalry.							
1st Indiana, Company C*							
Total Twelfth Division		3	3	54			60

* No loss reported.

† Also in command of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, from July 12.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged in the siege of Jackson, Miss., &c.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FOURTEENTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.							
First Brigade.							
Col. DAVID SHUNK.							
33d Illinois	.....	1	1	11	.....	.....	13
99th Illinois*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
18th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Indiana Light Artillery, 1st Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total First Brigade	.....	1	1	16	.....	.....	18
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. MICHAEL K. LAWLER.							
21st Iowa	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	5
22d Iowa	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
23d Iowa	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
11th Wisconsin	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery A*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	.....	3	1	14	.....	1	19
Total Fourteenth Division	.....	4	2	30	.....	1	37
FOURTH DIVISION (SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS).†							
Brig. Gen. JACOB G. LAUMAN.‡							
First Brigade.							
Col. ISAAC C. PUGH.							
41st Illinois	2	25	10	125	2	38	202
53d Illinois	2	15	9	50	5	45	126
3d Iowa	1	16	6	51	2	37	113
33d Wisconsin*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade	5	56	25	226	9	120	441
Second Brigade.							
Col. CYRUS HALL.							
14th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE E. BRYANT.							
28th Illinois	3	3	2	41	.....	19	68
32d Illinois*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53d Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
12th Wisconsin*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Brigade	3	3	2	41	.....	20	69

* No loss reported.

† Temporarily attached to Thirteenth Army Corps.

‡ Superseded, July 12, by Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey. Upon assuming command, General Hovey attached the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, to the Twelfth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and designated the brigades, respectively, as the Third, Fourth, and Fifth of the latter division.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged in the siege of Jackson, Miss., &c.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Artillery.							
2d Illinois Light, Battery E*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Illinois Light, Battery K*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Light, 5th Battery	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	9
Ohio Light, 7th Battery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Light, 15th Battery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Artillery	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	9
Cavalry.							
15th Illinois, Companies F and I*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps	8	60	28	274	9	140	519
UNATTACHED PIONEERS.							
Kentucky, Patterson's company*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Thirteenth Army Corps†	8	77	49	452	9	156	751
FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. BERNARD G. FARRAR.							
13th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
27th Missouri*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29th Missouri*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30th Missouri*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31st Missouri*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32d Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Second Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES R. WOODS.							
25th Iowa	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	4
31st Iowa*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d Missouri	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
12th Missouri*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17th Missouri*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76th Ohio*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	6
Third Brigade.							
Col. MILO SMITH.							
4th Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26th Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30th Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Brigade*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No loss reported.
† Including Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged in the siege of Jackson, Miss., &c.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Artillery.							
Iowa Light, 1st Battery							
2d Missouri Light, Battery F							
Ohio Light, 4th Battery							
Total Artillery*							
Cavalry.							
Kane County, Illinois (one company)							
3d Illinois, Company D							
Total Cavalry*							
Total First Division		4	1	1		3	9
SECOND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.							
First Brigade.							
Col. GILES A. SMITH.							
113th Illinois*							
116th Illinois				3			3
6th Missouri*							
8th Missouri				1			1
13th United States		1		2	1	5	9
Total First Brigade		1		6	1	5	13
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.							
55th Illinois		1	1	1			3
127th Illinois*							
83d Indiana*							
54th Ohio*							
57th Ohio		2					2
Total Second Brigade		3	1	1			5
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.							
30th Ohio		1		1			2
37th Ohio				2			2
47th Ohio				1			1
4th West Virginia*							
Total Third Brigade		1		4			5
Artillery.							
1st Illinois Light, Battery A							
1st Illinois Light, Battery B							
1st Illinois Light, Battery H							
Ohio Light, 8th Battery							
Total Artillery*							
Cavalry.							
Illinois, Thielemann's Battalion							
10th Missouri, Company C							
Total Cavalry*							
Total Second Division		5	1	11	1	5	23

* No loss reported.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged in the siege of Jackson, Miss., &c.—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES M. TUTTLE.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.							
114th Illinois	------	------	------	6	------	------	6
93d Indiana	------	1	2	1	------	------	4
72d Ohio	------	------	------	3	------	------	3
95th Ohio*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total First Brigade	------	1	2	10	------	------	13
Third Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH J. WOODS.							
8th Iowa	------	------	------	4	------	11	15
12th Iowa	------	------	------	------	------	8	8
35th Iowa	------	------	1	------	------	10	11
Total Third Brigade	------	------	1	4	------	29	34
Artillery.							
1st Illinois Light, Battery E	------	------	------	1	------	------	1
Iowa Light, 2d Battery*	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total Third Division	------	1	3	15	------	29	48
Total Fifteenth Army Corps	------	10	5	27	1	37	80

RECAPITULATION.

Ninth Army Corps	2	32	14	215	3	25	291
Thirteenth Army Corps	8	77	49	452	9	156	751
Fifteenth Army Corps	------	10	5	27	1	37	80
Total Expeditionary Army	10	119	68	694	13	218	1,122

OFFICERS KILLED.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. James A. Dugger, 26th Infantry.
Lieut. Frederick C. Beckdoldt, 28th Infantry.
Lieut. John McGorie, 28th Infantry.
Lieut. Michael Gapin, 28th Infantry.
Maj. Francis M. Long, 41st Infantry.
Lieut. Christopher Cornealy, 41st Infantry.
Col. Seth C. Earl, 53d Infantry.
Capt. Michael Leahy, 53d Infantry.

IOWA.

Lieut. Edward W. Hall, 3d Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Richard Humphreys, 45th Infantry.

* No loss reported.

OFFICERS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

ILLINOIS.

Maj. William J. Stephenson, 48th Infantry.
Capt. James E. Hudson, 53d Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Hemstreet, 53d Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lieut. Jefferson Poling, 34th Infantry.
Lieut. William F. Jerauld, 97th Infantry.

IOWA.

Capt. John L. Ruckman, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. Abner H. McMurtrie, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. Joseph Ruckman, 3d Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Lieut. Harper S. Richardson, 27th Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Capt. S. Judson Alexander, 9th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Hiram E. Totten, 120th Infantry.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Cyrus Bussey, Third Iowa Cavalry, commanding cavalry forces.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Near Clinton, Miss., July 22, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the forces under my command during the expedition against Jackson, Miss.:

In obedience to orders from headquarters Expeditionary Army, I left camp near Big Black River on the morning of the 7th instant, and moved down to Messinger's Ferry, where I found the Fifteenth Army Corps all over and moving forward on the Bolton road. I moved my command to the front of the column, and pushed forward to near Jeff. Davis' plantation, when my advance was fired on by a small force of rebel cavalry. Before I could ascertain their numbers, they disappeared. I reached Bolton at 1 p. m., and camped for the night.

On the evening of the 8th, I was ordered forward with my command on the road to Clinton. I had proceeded about 2 miles, when my advance guard (Third Iowa Cavalry, under Major Noble) encountered the enemy. I ordered the advance to charge them, which they did in fine style, driving them 3 or 4 miles.

When within 3 miles of Clinton, the enemy were discovered in force, strongly posted in the woods and behind a fence. I detached a company of the Third Iowa Cavalry and one of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond, to move to the right of the road and flank the enemy, while the advance, supported by Major Scott, pressed forward on the main road. Colonel Hammond reached the enemy's left and opened fire, which was returned. He then pressed

forward to a fence, which his men threw down under a heavy fire. At this time the advance charged the enemy with success, driving him from the field.

One mile farther on the rebels were again found in line, and driven from the field by Major Seley, of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry. Colonel Hammond moved forward, at some distance to the right of the road, to within a mile of Clinton, where General Whitfield's brigade, of Jackson's cavalry division, was strongly posted in line of battle. After severe skirmishing, the enemy retired, and were not pursued, it being already dark. I formed my men in line in the edge of the woods and camped for the night.

On the morning of the 9th, I moved out on the Jackson road 4 miles, where I found the enemy in position. Skirmishing was kept up for several hours, until the arrival of the Ninth Army Corps on right flank of the enemy caused him to retire.

On the 10th, I moved to the Livingston road, thence to the vicinity of the insane asylum, where the enemy were found in force. I sent forward the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, under Colonel Winslow, and, after some slight skirmishing, my command encamped at the asylum. During this day a party was sent to Pearl River, which destroyed a portion of the railroad track, cut the telegraph wires, &c., and returned.

On the 11th, I left camp at 4 p. m. and moved out on the Livingston road 6 miles, thence east 5 miles, to the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, which point I reached at 10 p. m. I dismounted the Third and Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and destroyed a half mile of track. At 12 o'clock we proceeded to within 2 miles of Calhoun, and camped at 2 a. m.

At 6 a. m. of the 12th, I arrived at Calhoun, where I burned 2 locomotives, 25 cars, the depot (containing 100 bales of cotton), and destroyed the road for half a mile. I moved on toward Canton, and, when within 2 miles of that place, encountered the enemy, strongly posted in thick woods near Bear Creek. After a severe skirmish, during which I captured several prisoners, I learned the enemy's force was much larger than my own, and finding his position very strong, I determined to give up the attempt to enter the town, and moved to Beattie's Ford, on Big Black, where I arrived at 1 p. m. I rested here till 6 o'clock, and moved to Vernon, arriving at 10 p. m.

On the 13th, I marched at 3 a. m., and reached my camp near Jackson at 2 p. m.

On the 14th, I ordered Major Farnan, with the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, to Pearl River, to examine the ferries and fords. In performing this duty, he encountered a picket at the ferry, which retired after setting fire to the boat.

On the 16th instant, I moved out on the Canton road, with 1,000 cavalry and Woods' brigade of infantry, with four pieces of artillery, the whole numbering 2,000 men. We proceeded to the Grant's Mills Ferry, where we found a small force of the enemy, which retired after skirmishing with our advance. After burning a large lot of lumber, and destroying the ferry-boat and several small boats, we proceeded in the direction of Canton, detaching the Fourth Iowa and Fifth Illinois, under command of Colonel Winslow, to destroy a pontoon bridge over Pearl River, near Madisonville, while my main force proceeded to Calhoun. Colonel Winslow performed the duty assigned him, and reached Calhoun at 6 o'clock. While at this place, Colonel Woods' brigade destroyed a mile of the railroad and burned a bridge.

On the 17th, we left Calhoun at 5 a. m., and proceeded to within 2 miles of Canton, where my advance guard, commanded by Colonel

Stephens, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, found the enemy in force. The rebel line extended from Bear Creek west on the Beattie's Bluff road as far as we could see—about a mile—and commanded the Canton road. Two regiments of infantry and one section of artillery of Colonel Woods' brigade were ordered forward, and took position in the open fields to the right and left of the road. I soon discovered a large force of the enemy moving to our left to gain our rear, with the evident intention of attacking our wagon train, which was not yet parked. This movement came near being successful. I ordered one piece of artillery to the point threatened, and sent forward down the Livingston road a battalion of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, under Major Farnan. This movement checked the enemy's advance in that direction. The major opened fire at short range and emptied several saddles. The enemy continued to concentrate within 400 yards of our train, throwing down fences and preparing to charge the small force opposed to them. At this time the Third and Fourth Iowa Cavalry formed in line and moved through the open field to the left, while I posted the piece of artillery in the road, supported by the Seventy-sixth Ohio and Twenty-fifth Iowa, and opened fire with shell at a short range. The enemy fell back in confusion through the corn-field, but soon rallied and again advanced. I then ordered the artillery and infantry forward into the field to the left of the Livingston road, and sent forward skirmishers, who soon encountered the enemy. A few shots from the gun, and the advance of our cavalry on the extreme left, drove the enemy from the field in great confusion. He suffered a loss of a number of men, as his ambulances were distinctly seen by myself moving out toward the scene of the engagement and returning to the Beattie's Bluff road.

During this time Colonel Woods advanced his infantry to the road, cutting off the enemy's communication with the force posted on Bear Creek. The force on the left disappeared on a plantation road leading around to Canton. I now sent forward the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Winslow, to support the flanks of Colonel Woods' infantry, near Bear Creek; at the same time he moved one battalion on the main road to the end of the lane. The column reached the bridge near the thick brush on Bear Creek, when the enemy opened fire on the column from two pieces of artillery, one 6 and one 12 pounder, but without doing any damage. Our column moved back out of range, and the infantry advanced as skirmishers to find the position of the enemy. Colonel Woods drove them from their position, which was found to be a very strong one. They destroyed the bridges, and retired into the town about 6 p. m., our advance being within 1 mile of Canton. I did not deem it prudent to attempt to enter at so late an hour; we therefore encamped near the creek and cared for our wounded.

On the morning of the 18th, I entered the town of Canton without opposition, the enemy having retired to Pearl River during the night. Colonel Woods commenced the destruction of the railroad at an early hour, and continued the work all day, destroying several miles of the track of the New Orleans and Jackson and Mississippi Central Railroads. While this work was going on, I sent a cavalry force, under Colonel Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, to the railroad bridge over Big Black, which he burned. He also burned a mile of trestle-work of the road and the depots at Way's Bluff. At Canton, in connection with Colonel Woods, I effectually destroyed the Dixie Works, an extensive manufacturing establishment used by the Confederate Government; also thirteen extensive machine-shops and railroad buildings, with a vast quantity of machinery. Five locomotives and about 40 cars

were burned and broken to pieces, and about 100,000 feet of lumber, designed to be used by the Confederate Government in the construction of wagons, gun-carriages, and other purposes, were burned.

Having completely destroyed every dollar's worth of public property found in the place, I retired across Bear Creek, where we camped for the night. During my stay in Canton I kept a strong guard around the town, and cavalry patrol through the streets, which effectually protected the citizens from any depredations whatever. My cavalry captured and turned over to Colonel Woods about 15 prisoners of war. I also paroled about 50 convalescent soldiers found in the town and vicinity.

On the 19th, I returned, without incident, to Jackson. My whole command have been in the saddle every day for a month past; have endured many privations and hardships without complaint.

I take great pleasure in reporting a decided improvement in the discipline of my whole command. Regimental and company officers have been attentive to their duties.

I cannot make distinctions where all have performed their duties well, but justice requires that I acknowledge the important service rendered me by Lieut. Col. J. H. Hammond, assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Sherman, in the engagement with Whitfield's brigade, on the 8th. Capt. H. D. B. Cutler, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. D. E. Jones, acting assistant quartermaster, of my staff, also deserve mention for valuable service rendered during the campaign.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Forces.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 4.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
July 15, 1863.

GENERAL: A man has just come into our lines from the rear, named A. Leroy Carter, representing himself to be of the Third Iowa Infantry, and just escaped from Jackson's cavalry. This man states that he has been a prisoner since January 4, and detained because he was caught plundering. He has since been kept under guard, and attached to the blacksmith or farrier's department for Jackson's division. He says his regiment is in Lauman's division, and recognized some of his old friends prisoners in Jackson. So much for his reliability. Now for his story. He says Jackson's division of cavalry left Jackson last night, crossed the river, went up the opposite bank about 14 miles, and recrossed on a trestle-bridge about 4 miles above Grant's Ferry. During their halt he escaped and rode into our lines. He says Jackson is headed this way, and the idea among the men was that he would attack our rear, so that they could make a sortie simultaneously on our front. Certainly a bold scheme. I have had one or two reports from the front this

morning that the enemy's force was increasing. Would it not be well to let Bussey and the brigade hunt this party up?

He gives the following list and strength of regiments; Cosby's brigade—volunteer regiment, 400; First Mississippi, 400; Fourth Mississippi, 200; Starke's regiment, 800; Wirt Adams', 1,000. Ross' detachment—Sixth Texas, 350; Bridges' battalion, 200. Whitfield's brigade—Ninth Texas, 300; Third Texas, 400, and Texas Legion, 180. Total, 4,230.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

Major-General SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS,
July 16, 1863.

GENERAL: I had my line of skirmishers to advance at about 11 a. m., and they found the enemy in force, *i. e.*, their skirmishers with strong reserves. Along and near the railroad the enemy was driven out of a piece of woods, and, as our men emerged into a corn-field, Colonel Corse found himself confronted by a battery of eight brass pieces and he thinks three heavy guns; he recognized one iron piece. His command suffered somewhat. As soon as I receive detailed reports from the commanders in front, they will be forwarded. I am satisfied that the enemy is strongly intrenched in front of our position, and holds his line obstinately.

Yours, respectfully,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Milldale, Miss., July 31, 1863.

COLONEL: In pursuance of instructions of July 19, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command while serving with the Expeditionary Army commanded by Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, against the Confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnston:

My command consisted of the First Division, Ninth Corps, Brig. Gen. Thomas Welsh commanding; Second Division, Ninth Corps, Brig. Gen. R. B. Potter commanding; and the First Division, Sixteenth Corps, Brig. Gen. William Sooy Smith commanding.

On the fall of Vicksburg and the receipt of orders to move, this force occupied the line extending from Oak Ridge Post-office to Briers', connecting there with General McArthur's command. Batteries and rifle-pits were constructed, covering the approaches from the north and eastward.

On the afternoon of the 4th of July, the command moved in the direction of Jones' Ford and Birdsong Ferry, reaching those points in the morning of the 5th. We found the enemy occupying the opposite bank, and our skirmishers were immediately engaged. Owing to the configuration of the ground, and the heavy timber, with thick underbrush, the enemy was enabled with a small force, completely covered

by the high bank, to prevent our men from approaching the ford or fording for the purpose of making any examination as to depth of water until after nightfall. It was then found that the ford was impracticable for all arms.

On the 6th, a lodgment was effected on the opposite bank, and, by dint of constant exertion, a bridge was built, and the two divisions of the Ninth Corps were crossed on the 7th. In the mean time the ferry-boat had been discovered, raised, and put in working order. By this means General Smith's division crossed.

On the evening of the 7th, we moved out from Birdsong Ferry, and bivouacked at 10 p. m. at Robertson's, adjoining Jeff. Davis' plantation, near Bolton.

On the afternoon of the 8th, we moved on the main road, but finding that we came in contact with General Steele's command, we took a side road, and, making a detour, we again bivouacked at 10 p. m. within a few miles of Clinton.

On the 9th, we made an early start, but soon came up to the rear of Steele's column. Finding that there was but one main road for us north of the railroad leading to Jackson, we diverged, and, after a good deal of labor, cutting through timber, we succeeded in opening a road through the plantations, nearly parallel with the main road. Toward sundown we came upon the enemy's cavalry, when some skirmishing ensued, in which both the enemy and ourselves used artillery. Finding that the head of my column was as far advanced as that of General Ord's, we bivouacked, and started on the morning of the 10th over a plantation road, that brought us out on the Livingston and Canton road, 5 miles north of Jackson.

As we neared Jackson, the enemy's vedettes and pickets were driven in, until we approached the insane asylum ridge. This ridge was reported occupied by the enemy, both by infantry and artillery. Dispositions were made for taking and holding this ridge, it being all-important to us in operations against the town of Jackson.

The enemy retired as our line advanced, and at dark we occupied a line at right angles to the Canton road, and extending from near Pearl River over to the Livingston road, crossing the railroad.

On the morning of the 11th, the line was advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers and reserves within their intrenchments. This line was held by our troops, although a continuous firing was kept up by the skirmishers and at intervals by the artillery. We found the enemy posted behind a continuous line of rifle-pits, with batteries at intervals, raking the road and approaches. Our men were covered and protected as much as possible, and epaulements thrown up for our batteries as rapidly as the limited supply of tools would admit.

The enemy made several attempts to drive our skirmishers, but were as often repulsed.

On the 16th, an advance of my whole line was ordered, with the view of ascertaining the strength of the enemy and the position and number of the batteries. This advance was made in gallant style, but with severe loss, particularly in General Smith's division. It developed the enemy in force behind his intrenchments, with formidable batteries, which made free use of shrapnel, canister, and shell.

During the night of the 16th, movements of the enemy were reported. Early in the morning of the 17th, the whole line advanced, but soon found that the enemy had retired. General Ferrero, commanding brigade of General Potter's division, moved into town, and immediately established guards and patrols. One second lieutenant and 137 en-

listed men were taken prisoners. On the arrival of General Blair's division, the brigade of General Potter's division was withdrawn. The command was then encamped near Pearl River. The destruction of the railroad north of Jackson was then commenced, and by the evening of the 19th about 15 miles of track were rendered totally unfit for service. The ties were burned and the rails bent.

On the morning of the 20th, I started, with the two divisions of the Ninth Corps, to return to our old position at Milldale, near Snyder's Bluff, and reached our camp on the evening of the 23d, when I reported to General Grant.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit the reports of the division commanders, embracing a list of casualties.

Before closing this report, I take great pleasure in stating that the conduct of the officers and men throughout the campaign fully equaled my highest expectations, although the excessive heat, dusty roads, and great scarcity of water tried them to the utmost.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. J. H. HAMMOND,
Chief of Staff.

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas Welsh, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Jackson, Miss., July 20, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from headquarters Ninth Army Corps, I have the honor to report that, immediately after the announcement of the capitulation of the enemy's forces in Vicksburg, this division left camp near Flower Hill Church, Miss., July 4, 1863, and proceeded toward the Big Black River, bivouacking the same night at Young's Cross-Roads, and marching on the 5th to within 2 miles of the river.

During the 6th and part of the 7th, the First Brigade, Colonel Bowman commanding, constructed a bridge, under the immediate direction of the major-general commanding the corps, over which, during the day and night, the infantry and artillery of the division passed safely (our supply and baggage train having crossed at a point lower down the river).

During the 8th and 9th, and forenoon of the 10th, the division moved toward the city of Jackson, closely following General Smith's division, also attached to the Ninth Corps. At 3 p. m. of the 10th, having arrived within 3 miles of the city of Jackson, I received orders from Major-General Parke to prepare my division for battle, and advance toward the city, with a view to driving such portion of the enemy as might be discovered between the Canton road and Pearl River.

I immediately formed the division for battle, placing the First Brigade, Colonel Bowman commanding, on the right (Second Brigade having previously been transferred to the Second Division), and the Third Brigade, Colonel Leasure commanding, on the left. The Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Curtin commanding, and the Seventy-ninth (Highlanders) New York Volunteers, Colonel Morrison com-

manding, were thrown forward as skirmishers. I then put the division in motion. My skirmishers soon came in contact with the vedettes of the enemy near the railroad, leading from Jackson to Grenada, driving and pursuing them rapidly from the railroad to and past the lunatic asylum. It being now nearly dark, my line greatly extended, and somewhat deranged in consequence of the rapid advance over rough ground and through dense woods, I halted the division for the purpose of reconstructing.

I sent the First Brigade toward the left and drew the Third Brigade toward the right, so as to connect the two brigades in line, the right about 500 yards to the front and left of the asylum, and the left extending toward Pearl River. The Seventy-ninth New York was relieved by the Second Michigan, Colonel Humphrey, as skirmishers in front and to the left of Leasure's brigade. By command of General Parke, we then bivouacked for the night.

Returning to the asylum, I discovered that the brigade of Brigadier-General Smith's division, supporting my right, had been withdrawn. Deeming it of the utmost importance that the Canton road should be well guarded, I requested the major-general commanding to send me one or two regiments for that purpose, and, in accordance with my request, the Forty-sixth New York and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Gerhardt, very promptly reported to me for that duty, guarding the road safely during the night and the following day. During the night I received orders from the major-general commanding the corps to press forward early in the morning until checked by the enemy's artillery. At daybreak of the 11th, the division again started forward, the line of skirmishers almost immediately encountering those of the enemy, and, although sustaining a heavy fire, forced the enemy back toward the city. So rapid was the advance of my skirmishers that they succeeded in driving the enemy's line of skirmishers, as well as their reserve, back to their main supports; charged and drove their main body on my left back into their works. The enemy having opened with his artillery, I caused the division to halt, and re-established its line, sheltering the troops as much as possible from the shot and shell now firing from the batteries located on the Canton road.

The Second Michigan Volunteers, skirmishing on the left, having, in their gallant routing of their enemies, advanced too far for support, were now withdrawn behind the ridge facing the enemy's works, retiring in good order and bringing with them their wounded comrades.

The Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, skirmishing on my right, advanced within 500 yards of the enemy's works, also driving the enemy into their works.

The division maintained this advanced position during the day and night, and were relieved on the morning of the 12th by the Second Division of the corps, commanded by Brigadier-General Potter.

During the 12th and 13th, the division occupied the woods to the left of the asylum.

On the morning of the 14th, the division again relieved General Potter's command, remaining in our former advanced position until the morning of the 16th, when we were again relieved by General Potter's command.

On the 17th (the enemy having abandoned the city of Jackson during the night previous), my division, in obedience to orders from corps headquarters, moved by the Canton road (north) to Grant's Mills, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy's cavalry, which it was supposed would attempt to cross the Pearl River at that point. No enemy appearing,

on the 18th, I sent a force to destroy the Jackson and Grenada Railroad, and on the 19th returned with my command and rejoined the corps at this place.

In the various and arduous duties of the division during the expedition, I have found officers and enlisted men striving to perform their every duty. In the heavy skirmishing before the city of Jackson, the troops of the division have sustained their well-earned reputation. The new regiments that had not hitherto been in action fought like their veteran comrades; officers and men alike, from the different States, striving for the good of our glorious country.

Our wounded heroes deserve the highest consideration at our hands and from the country they have served so well.

Where all have done so nobly it would be wrong to particularize. My entire command have my thanks for courage and good conduct. I was ably and intelligently assisted by my staff.

The brigade commanders handled their brigades skillfully and well, and have my thanks.

I submit herewith a separate report of the operations of Captain Edwards' battery during the action before Jackson, presuming that a separate report of the operations of the artillery has been made by its chief direct to corps headquarters. I also submit herewith a table of casualties.* All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. WELSH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

Lieut. Col. N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Capt. John Edwards, jr., Third U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR THE YAZOO, MISSISSIPPI,
July 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of Batteries L and M, Third U. S. Artillery, in the recent movement upon the town of Jackson, Miss.

On the morning of the 11th of July, while the infantry was advancing upon the wooded ravine to the left of the Canton road and near the town, the battery was moved to the height east of the insane asylum, and there awaited the development of the movement of the infantry, preparatory to advancing. The works of the enemy having been disclosed by the advance of the infantry skirmishers, the battery remained on this commanding height, from which the State and court house of the town could be seen, as also the enemy's works upon the Canton road. A solid shot (12-pounder) from the latter works carried off one of the battery horses on this day. At night a work was thrown up on the same height, under the direction of Lieutenant Sinclair. The guns were placed in position on the following morning, and 120 rounds of shell and case-shot were fired. The fire was mainly directed upon the town in the direction of the State-house. A few shots were thrown into the works on the Canton road.

* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 542, 543.

On the 14th, 137 rounds of shell and case-shot were fired, directed upon the town as before. No damage, save the loss of one horse, was suffered by the battery, although the enemy fired a few rounds from a 32-pounder rifled gun and 20-pounder Parrotts. Some of his shot struck in front of the battery and ricochetted beyond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EDWARDS, JR.,
Captain Third U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery.

No. 7.

Report of Col. Henry Bowman, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Jackson, Miss., July 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular from headquarters First Division, Ninth Army Corps, bearing date Grant's Mills, July 18, 1863, requesting a detailed report of the operations of this brigade on the expedition from the 4th to the 17th instant, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report:

On Saturday forenoon, July 4, three regiments of the brigade, namely, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Seventeenth and Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, then in camp near Oak Ridge, Miss., received orders to prepare five days' rations, and to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. At 3 p. m. received orders to move, and at 4 o'clock the regiments above named broke camp and moved upon the road leading to Big Black River. Marched a distance of 5½ miles, and bivouacked for the night near Young's Cross-Roads.

Early on the morning of the 5th, the Thirty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, which for some time had been encamped near the junction of the Benton and Milldale roads, joined the brigade.

During the afternoon of the 5th, the brigade advanced about 2 miles, and bivouacked for the night within 1½ miles of Big Black River.

On the 6th instant, marched to Big Black River, and the brigade was immediately detailed to construct a bridge across the river.

The work was prosecuted with vigor during the night, and also during the forenoon of July 7. At noon the bridge was completed and the brigade effected a crossing at once.

The construction of this bridge was attended with much difficulty, owing to the darkness of the night, the depth of the stream, and the height and steepness of the banks. Having crossed the river, we continued the march, which was followed during the remainder of the afternoon.

At 10 p. m. we went into camp in the midst of a violent tempest of thunder, lightning, and rain. The men were completely drenched. Remained in camp until the afternoon of the 8th, a strong picket being stationed on the right flank of the division. At 3 p. m. took up our line of march in rear of the Third Brigade. Up to this time this brigade had the advance. The Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were detailed as a rear guard for the entire corps, but were relieved during the next day and joined the brigade.

We marched until nearly midnight of the 8th, when we went into bivouac for the night in the woods, having marched a distance of 10 miles. A strong picket force was thrown out on two roads leading from the point

where we bivouacked. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, we marched again, and continued, with frequent halts, to march until sundown, when we arrived at Clinton, a distance of 10 miles. Remained at this place during the night. Up to this time we had seen no enemy, although occasional cannonading had been heard in advance. Early on the morning of July 10, we received orders to move at once in light marching order, with three days' rations. Having moved on a distance of a mile, the corps was formed and marched across the fields, all ready for any action which might occur.

The advance was made with some caution, as the enemy was known to be in our immediate front. At 2.30 p. m. arrived within $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the town of Jackson, capital of Mississippi. The enemy was discovered to be posted in the woods, and between us and the woods lay a plain of about three-fourths of a mile in width. Not knowing the strength of the enemy's position, it was determined to ascertain it, and accordingly a line of battle was formed, with the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers on the right, the Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers on the left, while the center was occupied by the Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers. The Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were thrown out as skirmishers, to connect with the skirmishers of Brigadier-General Smith on our right, and those of Col. D. Leasure (commanding Third Brigade) on our left. The skirmishers of the entire line advanced, supported at a distance of about 400 yards.

Sharp firing commenced in a corn-field about half-way across the plain. Our skirmishers steadily drove those of the enemy, and continued the advance in a fine manner, driving the rebels into the woods.

When the right of our line of battle entered the woods, the skirmishers of General Smith were nearly 100 yards in rear of us. The rebel skirmishers, who proved to be cavalry, fled on our entrance to the woods.

Our skirmishers took possession of the State lunatic asylum, and the colors of the Forty-fifth were hung from the cupola.

Continued to advance until dusk, when we bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 11th, commenced to advance. Encountered the rebel infantry, deployed to resist. Brisk musketry firing was kept up during the entire day. Advanced until we discovered a rebel battery to our right, when orders were received to halt, but to hold the position.

At 10 a. m. it became necessary to re-enforce the skirmishers, which was done by two companies of the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers. Whilst deploying Company F, which was done under a severe fire, it had the misfortune to suffer a loss of 2 killed and 6 wounded. The brigade was drawn up in the woods, but was all day exposed to a severe fire from the enemy's batteries, which threw grape and shell very rapidly at intervals. At 4 p. m. the Forty-fifth and two companies of the Thirty-sixth were relieved by the Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers. At sundown the enemy made a desperate attempt to drive the skirmishers from their well-chosen position, but, after re-enforcing the Seventeenth with two companies of the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts and two from the Twenty-seventh Michigan, we were enabled to drive back the enemy and maintain our position.

On the morning of the 12th, were relieved by a portion of the Second Division, and this brigade retired to the rear.

During the 12th and 13th, lay in camp in the woods, in rear of the asylum.

On the 14th and 15th, were again in the front, and occupied rifle-pits.

On the 16th, were in camp, in rear of the asylum.

On the morning of the 17th, received marching orders, and at 11.30 the brigade moved on the Canton road. Marched until 1.30 p. m., when we halted for dinner. Resumed our march at 3 o'clock, and arrived near Grant's Mills at sunset, having marched a distance of 8 miles. A strong picket was stationed at several points, both in front and rear.

During the skirmishes in which the brigade has been engaged during the past week we have had the misfortune to suffer a loss of 34 killed and wounded, among whom was Lieut. Richard Humphreys, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fell while in the discharge of his duty as an officer and a man.

The conduct of both officers and men was so universally creditable that I do not consider it necessary to particularize all the parties by name. Suffice it to say every man in the command seemed imbued with a spirit of determination to do his whole duty.

I herewith inclose a list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BOWMAN,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE A. HICKS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 8.

Report of Col. Daniel Leasure, One hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

GRANT'S MILLS, PEARL RIVER, MISSISSIPPI,
July 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of this command from the 4th day of July until the 16th, both inclusive, for the information of the brigadier-general commanding the division.

On the 4th day of July, this command, composed of the Seventy-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers (Highlanders), Colonel Morrison commanding; the Second Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Colonel Humphrey commanding; the One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Roundheads), Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson commanding; the Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Colonel Graves commanding, and the Twentieth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith commanding, were encamped at Flower Hill Church, 15 miles east of Vicksburg.

The enemy's forces in Vicksburg having surrendered unconditionally to the forces under Major-General Grant, orders were received at these headquarters to break camp and move in light marching order toward the Big Black River at 4 p. m. At 4 o'clock we marched, and bivouacked after marching 8 miles.

On the 5th, we bivouacked near the Big Black, and on the 6th we crossed that river and marched toward the city of Jackson, the capital of the State, the Ninth Army Corps, Major-General Parke commanding, forming the extreme left of the advancing columns, our course being such as to throw us, with the left of our line resting on Pearl River, north of the city.

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* Embodied in revised statement p. 542.

On the 10th, at 3 p. m., we arrived on the Jackson and Brownsville road, about 2 miles from the State insane asylum, which is situated on the Jackson and Canton road, about a mile from the city limit on the north. At this point we formed line of battle, threatening the city. The First Brigade of the First Division, Col. H. Bowman, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding, formed with its right resting upon the Brownsville road. The Third Brigade (this command) formed on his left, constituting the extreme left of the line, with its left extending toward Pearl River. My instructions were to throw forward skirmishers to a distance of from 200 to 400 yards in advance of my line of battle, and conform the movements of my skirmishers and line of battle to those of Colonel Bowman's brigade. About 5 p. m. we commenced to advance, the Seventy ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Morrison commanding, being thrown forward as skirmishers. At first our advance was through an immense plain of tall corn, bordering upon the Jackson and Memphis Railroad. On arriving near the railroad, we encountered the enemy's advanced line of skirmishers, which were rapidly driven by my line of skirmishers, which kept up a constant fire as it advanced. This command arrived first at the railroad, where it halted until the entire line had arrived at that point. We now encountered a dense chaparral of undergrowth, so that I was obliged to advance by right of companies to the front, the line of skirmishers meanwhile thoroughly beating the cover, until we arrived at the Jackson and Canton road, where the line was again formed, and we awaited orders. At this point we discovered the advanced vedettes of a cavalry force of the enemy approaching the city by the Canton road. The vedettes fell back, and it was afterward ascertained that the cavalry force amounted to several thousands. We saw nothing more of it. Again we advanced, swinging our left rapidly round, so as to close, if possible, with our left resting on Pearl River, north of the city, or at least near enough to it to protect our left flank by skirmishers. At dark we arrived upon a road leading from the Canton road to Pearl River, and as this was parallel with our line of approach, and farther progress through the chaparral imprudent, I ordered a halt, with my right resting near the left of Colonel Bowman, and awaited orders, which, having received, I threw out pickets and lay on arms till daylight of the 11th, when we reformed and adjusted our line of battle.

At 5 o'clock the whole line advanced toward the city. The Second Regiment Michigan Volunteers was now thrown forward as skirmishers and flankers to the front and left. My orders were to conform to the movements of Colonel Bowman's lines of battle and skirmishers on my right, and to advance upon the city until I drew the fire of the enemy's batteries, then put my troops in the most convenient cover, and await orders. We now crossed an open space of nearly a mile in front and to the east of the insane asylum, when we reached a small dry channel of a run, from which there was a steep ascent to a high ridge in our front. On arriving at the top of the ridge, I found my skirmishers receiving and returning a rapid fire from the enemy, who was drawn up in line of battle behind some imperfectly constructed rifle-pits immediately beyond a small ravine that intervened between the high plateau occupied by my skirmishers and the high hill bounding the city on the north, and commanding it as well as the approach from the north and northwest.

Here were two guns, 6 or 10 pounders, field pieces, in position behind the rifle-pits and partially protected by an unfinished earthwork. My

right was about 200 yards from the enemy's works and my left about 500 yards, while my skirmishers were about 100 yards in front of my line of battle. Here we received the first fire from the enemy's artillery, and halted pursuant to orders. Just after we halted a few minutes, an order came down from the right (by whom given I do not know), "Skirmishers on the left, forward, double-quick," and away went my line of skirmishers toward the enemy's works. Momentarily, I waited for the order for the line to move rapidly forward to support the skirmishers, but it did not come. Meanwhile my skirmishers, supposing the line to be right after them, closed to half distance, dashed through the enemy's camp, which was in the ravine in front of their rifle-pits, drove their skirmishers into and then out of their rifle-pits into their line of battle, which also receded half-way up the hill without any more than firing a single random volley. Here my skirmishers looked back for support, and, seeing it was not coming, slowly fell back to the crest of the hill in front of my line, where they commenced and kept up during the entire day and night following a most destructive fire upon the enemy, who had returned to complete his works and mount batteries. At the very moment when the gallant Second Michigan Regiment (my skirmishers) were entering the enemy's lines, I received an order to halt where I was, as General Sherman said we had already advanced farther than he intended we should at that time, as the right of the investing army had not yet got sufficiently forward. So I rested where I was. I had no doubt then, nor have I now, that if that order had not arrived at that moment, in twenty minutes the First Division would have been in the city, or at least held the heights that command it. To all intents and purposes practical opposition to our advance was at an end at that point.

During the day and succeeding night the enemy succeeded in perfecting his rifle-pits and batteries, so that by the morning of the 12th his works were formidable, indeed, and about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12th the First Division was relieved by the Second Division, and I withdrew my command to the rear and in support of Edwards' battery, which was our most advanced battery on the whole line.

During the day and night of the 11th, the Second Regiment Michigan Volunteers sustained the hottest skirmishing fire I have ever witnessed, which they returned with telling effect, as was afterward well ascertained. Indeed, so far as that regiment was concerned, it was a battle.

This gallant regiment sustained for twenty hours a continuous fire of infantry and artillery, and repulsed several attempts of the enemy to charge on them.

The accompanying official list of casualties will speak for the truth of the above tribute of just praise.

During the afternoon and night of the 11th, and the morning of the 12th, the entire line in reserve in the woods to rear of the line of skirmishers was enfiladed by the enemy's batteries, throwing solid shot, shell, grape, and canister, from heavy guns put into battery during the day and night.

During the afternoon of the 12th, General Welsh called on me for a regiment to proceed up the Canton road for the purpose of protecting our rear and left flank from a threatened attack from the enemy's cavalry, who were reported in force in that direction.

I sent the One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson commanding, and the regiment remained on

that duty until it rejoined the command on the 17th, on the march up Pearl River.

On the 14th and 15th, 1,200 men of this command, with a like number from Colonel Bowman's brigade, relieved the Second Division in the front, having, during the intervening two days, been on duty as picket, in support of Edwards' battery, or on fatigue.

On the 16th, a general demonstration was made all along the line of our army, and this command was in position for some hours, but the object of the demonstration having been accomplished, I returned to my old position, after having sent the Seventy-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers to make a reconnaissance to our left, along the Pearl River, which was most satisfactorily done. During the night of the 16th, the enemy evacuated Jackson, and the period of active operations in the field was at a close.

I deem it my duty, as it is also a great pleasure, to bear testimony to the gallant conduct of every officer and man of this command while in the face of the enemy and in action. Where all did their duty it would be invidious to mention names with eulogy. This much I may say for the officers and men of the Second Michigan Volunteers: They one and all proved themselves worthy of every commendation, and, if that were possible, all deserve promotion; while at the same time even that gallant corps will admit that, had the day of trial and of honor fallen upon any other regiment of this command, it would no doubt have proved itself equally true to duty and worthy of our highest esteem.

Accompanying, please find report of Colonel Humphrey, and report of casualties.*

On the evening of the 10th, Lieutenant Gilmore, adjutant of the Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, was taken prisoner by a small party of the enemy's cavalry while going to the rear to bring forward the company cooks, who had remained behind.

On the 11th, Lieutenant Baker, acting quartermaster Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, was wounded in the side of the head while standing in the rear of our line of battle observing the progress of the fight.

Recapitulation of casualties.—Killed, wounded, and missing: Second Michigan Volunteers, 59; Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, 1; Eighth Michigan Volunteers, 1. Total, 61.

I trust it may not be deemed out of place in this report to speak of the fidelity with which the surgeons of their commands discharged their duties to the wounded. To their untiring efforts I have no doubt we are largely indebted for the small ratio of deaths after such very serious wounds as were most of those received at close quarters on the 11th; and, further, to express my astonishment and regret at the almost total deficiency of necessary medicines and stimulants placed at their disposal.

I have the honor to report as above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL LEASURE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE A. HICKS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 543.

No. 9.

Report of Col. William Humphrey, Second Michigan Infantry.

MILLDALE, *July* 24, 1863.

SIR: Below you will find an imperfect report of the operations of my regiment on the 11th:

At 5 a. m. I was ordered by Colonel Leasure, commanding brigade, to deploy my regiment as skirmishers on the left of the skirmish line of the First Brigade, to keep my connection with it perfect, to be guided in the movements of my line strictly by those of the regiment on my right, and to advance until we drew the fire of the enemy's artillery.

I at once deployed my regiment and moved as directed, meeting with only slight opposition from the enemy until about 6 o'clock, when a brisk fire was opened along the whole line. We had come up to the enemy strongly posted in front of my right in a deep water-course, and of my left in a thick wood. We here received orders from the right to advance no farther for the present. But the fire was kept up briskly, and the enemy showed a determination not to yield his position.

It was evident they were near their support, and that our farther advance would be warmly contested.

At 7 a. m. the order came down the line to charge double-quick. The regiment at once advanced with a cheer, drove in the enemy's skirmishers on to their reserves, strongly posted in a deep ravine, drove their reserve up out of the ravine onto their main support, which was drawn up in line of battle on the top of the south bank of the ravine, charged, under a terrible fire, up the bank on the main body, broke its line, and drove the enemy within his works.

We waited now for our support to come up, but were surprised to find that we had none. The regiment on my right, for some reason not known to me, advanced but a short distance, and then fell back to the line it had left but a few minutes before. By some mistake the three left companies of the regiment (C, H, and F) did not move with the rest in this charge, which was made with less than 200 men. Fifty of these had fallen. The enemy were being re-enforced, and we were entirely without support, with no connection on our right and no troops on our left. To hold the ground we had so dearly won for any length of time was impossible. I therefore put my men under cover as well as possible, and held the ground till the men carried the wounded men to the rear (about three-quarters of an hour) and gathered up and brought out their accouterments, and then fell gradually back to the line we had left an hour before. The regiment remained on this line till 3 a. m. of the 12th, when it was relieved by the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment, and soon after joined the rest of the brigade.

In concluding, I would like to speak of some of the officers and men of my regiment for their gallant conduct, as shown on this occasion. But where all behaved well, I could not do so without injustice to others.

Accompanying this I send a list of the killed, wounded, and missing,* which of itself will attest the desperate character of the conflict. It was, in some parts of the line, a hand-to-hand fight, and some of the men fell on the banks of the enemy's rifle-pits.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HUMPHREY,

Colonel, Commanding Second Michigan Infantry.

Lieut. J. C. LEASURE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 543.

No. 10.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with verbal orders from Major-General Parke, I directed an advance of my skirmishers, at 11 a. m. to-day, on the right and left of my line, my center being too much exposed to admit of such a movement until covered by the wings.

My line, nearly a mile in length, commences on the Jackson and Canton road, at a point where rests the left of General Smith's line; it runs thence along the crest of a hill and through the woods in a southeasterly direction. At the end of the wood it takes an easterly course, running for nearly a third of the distance along a crest wholly free from timber or brushwood; it then turns again to the southeast, and, the ground becoming more broken, it runs through woods, and, as far as practicable, on the crest of the hill to our extreme left, which rests in an extremely thick wood. Rifle-pits have been dug in all the cleared parts of the line, and in the open wood. The force on this line is 1,700 muskets, exclusive of details for water, &c., and the usual complement of officers. They are detailed from the Second and Third Brigades, of this division, and are under the immediate command of General Ferrero. The First Brigade, 730 muskets, was held in reserve at the division camp. Six hundred men are on the line of skirmishers, and 1,100 held in reserve.

On our advance, the enemy's skirmishers were, without much difficulty, driven into their rifle-pits, which were well filled, and a strong resistance offered. Behind these intrenchments troops could be seen drawn up in line. The resistance was as pertinacious as could be expected on the advance of a strong line of skirmishers, and was sufficient, when they reached the rifle-pits, to repel a very considerable force. At this point some shell and case-shot were thrown into my men from batteries to the right of the road. Finding that any further attempt to advance would be attended with severe loss, and the position not being tenable, the force retired to its former position.

On my right are two forts—one an earthwork and the other made of cotton bales—which throw shot and shell into my lines, causing some loss. In front of my center a six-gun fort can be distinctly seen; this fort did not fire, but the guns were manned, and a large number of troops could be seen over the parapet. On the left are indications of an earthwork, intended for a battery, and connected with rifle-pits, but we could not get near enough to make this out, as the wood is thick. All these forts seem to be on the same line, and are inclosed in a line of rifle-pits.

When the advance was made, a noise as of a movement of a battery was reported on the left.

The enemy appear fully as strong in my front as at any time since we have occupied this line.

My loss was 2 killed and 6 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. N. BOWEN.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
On Canton Road, near Jackson, Miss., July 18, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the troops of my division relieved General Welsh's troops on the morning of the 16th instant. A report of a movement to feel the enemy's lines on that day has heretofore been sent in.

About 11 p. m. of the 16th, it was reported to me that the enemy was in motion. I at once reported the same to headquarters, and got my reserves, consisting of Griffin's brigade and Durell's and Roemer's batteries, ready to move. I then proceeded to the front, and visited the line of skirmishers. I found the enemy's pickets still in position, but the noise of the enemy's movements, reported by General Ferrero, had mostly ceased. I remained here until 1 a. m. of the 17th. General Ferrero was to relieve his pickets and skirmishers at 2 a. m. I ordered him to have everything ready to move at daybreak, and, if he found the enemy were not in force, to move forward on their works. At 5 a. m. he reported to me that he was inside the enemy's works and advancing on the town, which he occupied at 6 a. m., the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel [R. Charlton] Mitchell [Fifty-first New York], having the advance. I inclose a copy of his report, together with a list of the casualties in my command on the 16th and 17th instant.*

Commending the conduct of the troops engaged to the general commanding, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Jackson, Miss., July 19, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that this command moved from McCall's at 5 p. m. of the 4th instant; moved about 5 miles and halted. On the 5th we moved on to Hill's. On the afternoon of the 7th, two brigades crossed the river at Birdsong Ferry. The bridge at that point giving way, the First Brigade (Colonel Griffin's) and Roemer's battery were obliged to pass around by Messinger's. The command halted at Manuel's. Moved from Manuel's at 4 p. m. of the 8th, leaving Griffin's brigade and Roemer's battery to cover the train and bring up the rear, halting at Hall's Cross-Roads. Moved forward about 12 miles on the 9th. On the 10th, moved forward to the crossing of the roads to Brownsville and Pearl River. Here I disposed my men to cover our flanks and rear. Moved forward in the evening to a point on the railroad about half a mile from the asylum, leaving Griffin's brigade at the cross-roads, and sending two regiments to the assistance of General Welsh.

On the 11th, moved forward, placing Christ's brigade as supports to Edwards' and Benjamin's batteries, sending the First Brigade to support General Welsh, and deploying the Fifty-first New York as skirmishers on the extreme left of our line. Griffin's brigade was also employed destroying the railroad north of Jackson.

I relieved General Welsh's entire command on the 12th, holding the front until relieved by General Welsh on the 14th, when I returned my command to the support of the batteries.

On the afternoon of the 13th, the enemy tried to drive back part of my line, but were repulsed.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 543.

On the 15th, I sent out a force to reconnoiter between our left and the river.

On the 16th, I again relieved General Welsh with the Second and Third Brigades, under General Ferrero, holding the first in reserve, having that day quite a sharp engagement with the enemy in trying to advance my line.

Advanced on the enemy's works at daylight of the 17th and found them evacuated, and entered and took possession of the town, finding there 137 prisoners, about 1,000 stand of small-arms, and some stores and ammunition. One heavy siege gun was left mounted on the works in our front. My command was relieved by a portion of General Steele's and returned to camp about midday. A complete list of the casualties in the command has been furnished.* I regret that it included Lieutenant-Colonel Brenholtz, commanding the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, dangerously wounded; a most gallant and efficient officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11

Report of Col. Simon G. Griffin, Sixth New Hampshire Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Jackson, Miss., July 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the recent expedition:

I left my camp near McCall's, Miss., on the afternoon of July 4, and moved in the direction of Birdsong Ferry, and arrived in that vicinity on the afternoon of the 5th. Here we went into camp (owing to the delay in building the bridge across the Big Black) until the afternoon of the 7th, when we marched to the river bank.

My brigade, with Roemer's battery, was to serve as rear guard of the corps.

Upon my arrival at the river, the artillery belonging to the First Division had not yet crossed, and while Durell's battery was crossing the bridge suddenly broke and was entirely swept away.

It was now night, and a severe storm arising, I was for a time unable to commence crossing, and the only means of transportation was a small raft.

At midnight I commenced the work, and by 8 a. m. of the 8th had crossed with the infantry.

At daylight I had the ferry-boat at Birdsong Ferry put in order to transport the animals and ambulances belonging to my command. The artillery remaining was ordered to cross at Messinger's.

On the 8th, I marched as far as Dr. Manuel's, in the direction of Jackson, where I bivouacked for the night. Here I was joined by Roemer's battery and one section of Durell's battery.

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* Nominal list, omitted, reports 6 men killed, 2 officers and 35 men wounded, and 2 officers and 1 man missing.

On the 9th, I marched to within about 1 mile of the town of Clinton, where I bivouacked for the night.

On the 10th, I joined the division, and marched to a point within about 3 miles of the city, at the cross-roads leading to Canton, where I was ordered to remain and guard the roads in that vicinity.

On the 11th, I sent out a party under Colonel Bliss, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, to destroy the railroad running north from Jackson. This party was entirely successful in completely destroying this road for over three-quarters of a mile.

On the morning of the 12th (Sunday), upon being relieved by troops of General Smith's division, I was ordered to the front, to support the Second and Third Brigades of this division; and on the morning of the 13th, my brigade was posted on the line of skirmishers, where it remained until it was relieved, on the 14th, by troops of the First Division.

On the morning of the 14th, I was ordered to encamp at my present camping ground.

During the whole expedition the officers and men of my command behaved equally well.

I inclose herewith a list of the casualties. *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain MIGHELS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12.

Report of Col. Zenas R. Bliss, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry, including operations since June 4.

CAMP NEAR MILLDALE, MISS.,
July 28, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Seventh Regiment since leaving Kentucky:

The regiment left Crab Orchard June 4; arrived at Nicholasville June 5, and proceeded by railroad to Cairo, Ill., and thence by steamboat to Sherman's Landing, near Young's Point, La.; arrived June 14. The Ninth Corps was ordered to take position on the left of our line, investing Vicksburg, but while the corps was crossing the river at Warrenton the order was countermanded, and we returned to the landing, June 16, embarked, and were transported to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, and remained in camp near there until July 4.

June 24, proceeded to the junction of the roads to Mechanicsburg and Birdsong Ferry, and held that point, to prevent the enemy cutting off a detachment that had been sent to the Big Black; returned to camp the same night, felling trees and obstructing road as we returned.

July 4, started on the expedition to Jackson.

July 5, arrived at the Big Black. The river at this point was deep and rapid, and was much swollen by the rain which fell during the evening. The temporary bridge was accidentally destroyed in crossing

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 543.

our artillery, and this brigade crossed during the night on a small raft, capable of taking but 6 men at a time. We arrived near Jackson July 10.

On the 11th, I was ordered, in command of the Sixth New Hampshire and Seventh Rhode Island, to proceed to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and destroy as much of it as possible. We destroyed about 500 yards of the road, burning the ties and bending rails, rendering them unfit for use. The telegraph was also cut and the wire burned. We worked till dark without interruption, though the enemy showed themselves in small parties several times in our front. We returned to camp at 9 p. m.

On the 12th, we were ordered to the front, and this regiment was doing duty during the day and night as a support to the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts on picket.

At daylight on the 13th, the Seventh relieved the Thirty-fifth, and we took posts as pickets in their stead. The fire during the day was severe; the enemy kept up an almost continuous fire of musketry from their intrenchments, and our position was frequently raked by grape-shot and shell from their batteries opposed to us.

At 2.30 p. m. the enemy made a sortie from their works, and attempted to drive our line from the position we held, but were gallantly repulsed, with a large number killed and wounded. About 11 p. m. a company was called to re-enforce a part of the line occupied by the Seventh. I sent Lieutenant Sullivan, regimental adjutant, and Lieutenant [Fuller] Dingley, with a company of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts. They posted the company as directed, and started to return to headquarters. They probably lost their way in the darkness, and walked into the enemy's lines and were captured. We learned from rebel prisoners that two lieutenants were taken prisoners opposite our position in the line, and sent immediately to Richmond. The regiment was relieved on the morning of the 14th.

During the night of the 16th, Jackson was evacuated, and we were not again on duty there. Our position during the siege was the left of the Federal lines.

The corps left Jackson July 20, and arrived at present camp July 24.

The conduct of the regiment during the expedition has been praiseworthy, and credit is due them for their gallantry in repelling the sortie of the enemy and for the soldierlike manner in which they have submitted to the many privations and fatigues they have been obliged to undergo. Several nights in succession they were turned out, and remained in readiness to repel the attacks of the enemy. They have suffered severely from the intense heat and debilitating effects of the climate. Some of the marches were long, with but little water, and many of the men were barefooted and without proper clothing, and at times all were on half rations.

The loss on the 13th was 1 first sergeant and 1 private killed, 10 privates wounded, and 2 lieutenants prisoners.

I have the honor to inclose herewith orders from the commander-in-chief, commander of the expedition, and commander of the Ninth Army Corps.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. R. BLISS,

Colonel, Commanding Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers.

General E. C. MAURAN, *Adjutant-General, Rhode Island.*

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* Not found.

No. 13.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., NINTH A. C.,
Jackson, Miss., July 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that at 3 a. m. on the 16th I relieved General Welsh's line of skirmishers with the Second and Third Brigades of the Second Division, I having been placed in command of the line by an order of General R. B. Potter. The troops of the Third Brigade were posted as skirmishers, supported by the Second Brigade.

At 11 a. m., by signal from battery, I advanced my line of skirmishers for the purpose of ascertaining the position and force of the enemy. The troops advanced until the enemy was driven into his rifle-pits. Troops were seen drawn up in line behind the works. My line of skirmishers then withdrew and occupied their old line.

At about 9 o'clock I received reports from the advanced posts along the line that artillery and infantry could be distinctly heard moving in an easterly direction through the town. After satisfying myself that these reports were correct, and that the enemy was really moving, I communicated the fact to General R. B. Potter at about 11 p. m.

At 2 a. m. of the 17th, the skirmishers of the Third Brigade were relieved by troops from the Second Brigade, and at daylight the line was advanced to ascertain the correct position of the enemy's skirmishers. No enemy was found; and, after proceeding a short distance toward the town, a white flag was seen on the earthworks. I then ordered a general advance of my line, entered Jackson at 6 a. m., placed guards over private property, and sent out patrols to take all of the enemy still remaining in town.

There were left in town by the retreating forces about a thousand stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition. On the earthworks was left one 32-pounder rifled gun. My patrols captured 1 second lieutenant and 137 enlisted men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDW. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. H. R. MIGHELS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 14.

Report of —— ——, Forty-sixth New York Infantry, Third Brigade.

NEAR JACKSON, MISS., *July* 18, 1863.

COLONEL: In conformity with General Orders, No. 13, Headquarters Second Division, I herewith have the honor to bring to your knowledge the following concerning the part which the Forty-sixth New York took in the engagement before Jackson, and also its movements from Monday, 13th, to this date:

During the 13th instant, this command acted with the Fiftieth Pennsylvania and Twenty-ninth Massachusetts as reserve, supporting the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, which was then in the rifle-pits opposite Jackson. Advanced toward 8 p. m. some 500 yards, and at 7 a. m. on the 15th marched back to take position behind Benjamin's battery,

remaining there in camp until the 16th of July, at 2 a. m. No casualties had occurred.

On the 16th, at 2.30 a. m., the Forty-sixth New York left camp, marched to the outposts, relieved there the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts, in the rifle-pits, the right wing communicating with General Smith's division and the left touching the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and till 9 a. m. kept up a pretty strong fire, as was all along the line, when it nearly ceased. One man of Company H was instantly killed by a Minie ball from the enemy.

Toward 12 a. m. two signal shots fired from Edwards' battery in our rear, gave, as ordered by Brigadier-General Ferrero, the signal for a cautious advance of about one-third of our skirmishers along the line, the order being to advance slowly, feel the enemy's position, and, in case he should be found still in his rifle-pits in force, to fall back. The skirmishers of the Forty-sixth New York advanced at once, constantly firing, driving the enemy, who had strong vedettes thrown out, in his rifle-pits, when the latter's artillery opened upon our skirmishers on the right and heavy volleys in front from the rebels received them.

This engagement lasted an hour, and as information about the position of the enemy, its strength, &c., was gained, our men slowly returned to their former position in the rifle pits. During the night of the 16th, a few vedettes of us advanced to some 50 yards from the rebel intrenchments, and at 10 p. m. reported movements of artillery and train on the Jackson main road.

At 2 a. m. on the 17th, the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts relieved the Forty-sixth New York. At dawn of the day a flag of truce received by Lieutenant-Colonel Travers reported the evacuation of Jackson and its works, and at once the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts in line of skirmishers and this regiment in column entered the same, the latter taking some 20 prisoners and a rebel Texas flag. Two men severely wounded from the Forty-sixth New York.

At 12 a. m. the Forty-sixth New York left Jackson, returning to its former camp, behind Benjamin's battery, and is there encamped since.

I have the honor to report to you that during the whole expedition both officers and men of my command distinguished themselves by faithful and joyous performance of their duty, and especially does Capt. Alphonse Serviere, by activity and energy, deserve to be honorably mentioned, he having taken with his company (the aforesaid Company E) 20 prisoners on the 17th at Jackson and to-day 30 additional, with a small scouting party of the regiment, near the Pearl River.

Since the evening of the 13th, Lieutenant-Colonel Travers commanded the Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, while Colonel Gerhardt was *pro tempore* in command of the Third Brigade.

[Not signed.]

Col. B. C. CHRIST, *Commanding Brigade.*

No. 15.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 20, 1863.

GENERAL: The advance of my cavalry, sent to Brookhaven, reported a short time since, Colonel Fonda, mounted infantry, in command. He

stated that they had burned 4 locomotives and a large number of cars; destroyed depots, tanks, bridges, &c. The detailed reports will be in soon (I suppose), when I will forward them. I send report of some very bad cases of wounded, found in rebel hospitals beyond Pearl River. These men beg to be carried back, but it is reported removal will kill some of them. Please direct me what to do. I have issued an order to move to-morrow at daylight, via Raymond.

Yours, respectfully,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Army of Operations.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Big Black, July 30, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inclose General Ord's report of the operations of his corps (the Thirteenth), and to invite attention to the details given in the reports of his division, brigade, and regimental commanders. I heartily indorse the favorable mention of many officers therein named, and forbear to discriminate among them, as our associations as commander and commanded were too short for me to do so with justice.

These reports exhibit a full history of the operations against Jackson, to the south of the Clinton road.

I have the honor, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 27, 1863.

COLONEL: In pursuance of orders received on the evening of July 4, 1863, my corps (14,400 infantry, 440 cavalry, and sixty-three pieces of artillery) started the following morning from the trenches before Vicksburg for Jackson, Miss. After a hot and exhausting march of four days, one day being spent in rebuilding a bridge and crossing Big Black River, we arrived near Jackson, via the Clinton road. *En route* from Edwards Station, the advance and cavalry, under Osterhaus, were engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, who, with some pieces of artillery and several hundred cavalry, occupied the woods and road, and opposed our progress. Osterhaus lost 7 men killed and wounded by them, but regularly drove them before him. When the head of my column reached Jackson, you ordered it, on the 10th, to occupy the right attack, next to Steele's corps. It was brought up and placed in position on the next day (11th), the right division resting its left on the railroad from Jackson to New Orleans, all threatening the enemy's works with skirmishers, and supports at from 900 to 600 yards from them. This position was not gained without severe fighting and loss of life, especially in Hovey's and Benton's divisions, on the right and left center of my corps. General Lauman had received special instructions to take position with his

division on the extreme right, with his line about 1,500 yards from the enemy's works, his skirmishers as near as they could get, and under cover, his supports to skirmishers about 300 yards in rear of them.

On the night of the 11th, about 9 o'clock, he reported his division in position, stating that it was too dark to find sites for his artillery, which he could do in the morning. Next morning, without orders, and directly in violation of the instructions as to the position he was to take, he advanced upon the enemy's works with Pugh's brigade and one regiment, about 1,000 men in all, a battery and one small regiment following. The point of attack was not selected by any reconnaissance or previous examination. The attack itself was unsupported and unknown by other division commanders. The ground to be passed was defended (I was satisfied at the time) by several thousand of the enemy, and was open to an artillery front and flank fire for 600 yards in front of their works. Of the 880 men in Pugh's brigade, the loss by this attack was 465 in killed, wounded, and missing, besides nearly all the men and horses of a section of artillery, which the Fifty-third Indiana Infantry brought off by hand, and three stand of colors; after which he had to retreat in haste, leaving all his dead and most of the wounded under the enemy's guns. I knew nothing of this attack and disaster until it was reported to me about one hour afterward by a member of your staff, Captain [James C.] McCoy, who had been sent to examine the position taken up by the division. Captain McCoy stated that General Lauman told him to say to General Ord, "I am cut all to pieces." I visited his division immediately. He then reported his total loss about 100. I found the men scattered, except that part which had not been with him, and when I called upon General Lauman to take immediate steps to put the remnant of his command under temporary cover, to call the rolls and gather the stragglers, I found he did not know how to do it, and for fear that the enemy might follow up their advantage, and the right flank being too important to trust in such hands, I relieved him, and placed his division under the command of Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey, who at once placed the cut up part of it in the rear in good position, had the scattered regiments collected, rolls called, and reported casualties. The hill to which Lauman had retired was then occupied by a fresh brigade, who that night erected two batteries, which secured them the position.

A strong party was by your order pushed to the river on the 15th, before which the enemy there in position fled, and my line of trenches and the line of skirmishers were from this day pushed forward, fighting their way toward the enemy's works, intrenching and placing batteries as we advanced. The enemy contested every move we made forward, and when we neared their intrenchments our skirmishers were continually under a sharp and destructive fire, and our artillerists and the officers and men in line picked off. Sallies were made by the enemy upon Generals Smith's, Benton's, and Hovey's fronts, and the right of Osterhaus, all of which sallies were promptly driven back. General Osterhaus, under orders, placed a battery of 20-pounder Parrotts in good position early, and its weight of metal covered his advance, and, with the determination manifested by his line and skirmishers, soon drove the enemy into their works and kept them there. Our artillery fire was slack toward the last of the attack, batteries being short of ammunition. Had it been possible to have obtained a full supply when we started for Jackson, or had our ammunition train arrived before the night of the evacuation, greater damage could have been done the enemy on that occasion.

The enemy having had his skirmishers driven in along the whole line, except in two or three places where the spits of wood or gullies near gave them special cover, and our ammunition train having arrived that night, it was discovered at daylight on the morning of the 17th that the place had been evacuated.

My loss in killed, wounded, and missing from the time I started from Vicksburg to the time I started from Jackson was—Smith's division: Killed, 6; wounded, 37; missing, 11; total, 54. Lauman's division, total, 533. Hovey's division: Killed, 3; wounded, 57; total, 60. Osterhaus' division: Killed, 6; wounded, 73; total, 79. Benton's division: Killed, 4; wounded, 32; total, 36. Grand total, 762.

The cavalry, under Major Fullerton, and the mounted infantry, under Colonel Fonda, were engaged during nearly the whole of the attack in two raids south, during which 4 locomotives and 52 cars were destroyed, a number of bridges, the depots at Byram, Bahala, Crystal Springs, Gallatin, and Hazlehurst, one mill and a large quantity of lumber at Hazlehurst and Brookhaven, 70 hogsheads of sugar and about one-half mile of railroad track were also destroyed; 22 prisoners paroled, and 2 staff officers (a major and captain) and 15 prisoners were brought in.

The infantry, after the evacuation, were set to work destroying the railroad toward New Orleans, 10½ miles of which were torn up, the ties burned, and all the rails bent. Several hundred bales of cotton upon the enemy's works and in the town were also burned.

On the 21st, the corps returned to this place, via the Raymond road. While engaged in the attack on Jackson, and in the march there, we were compelled to use the green stagnant water found in pools, and to live principally on green corn and such beef or pork as we could find. This, with the heat and hard marching, caused a rapid increase of sickness, especially in regiments which had been serving in the Mississippi bottoms, and were predisposed to fevers, so that, with the large number of wounded, on the return I had to make two trips with all my ambulances, and, besides, wagoned 3,200 sick men back to this place.

For more complete details of the parts taken by their several divisions, I refer to the reports of division commanders. For the details of the action of General Lauman's division on the 12th of July, I refer to the reports of his brigade commanders. For special accounts of cavalry advance and raids, I refer to reports of Colonel Fonda, mounted infantry, and Major Fullerton, Second Illinois Cavalry.

The men and officers did their duty, and throughout the command zeal and confidence prevailed. I feel the inadequacy of any praise I could offer for services such as they rendered, for quiet submission to privations such as they endured.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Ninety-one prisoners were taken; 22 paroled by my corps. A map showing the front occupied by the corps and the works of the enemy thereat will be sent in in a day or two.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers.

No. 16.

Reports of Maj. Hugh Fullerton, Second Illinois Cavalry, commanding Cavalry.

JULY 12, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to your order of yesterday, I started last night about 10 o'clock with all the cavalry I could raise and about 50 mounted infantry, in all about 500 men. I went to the railroad south of this. I went to Byram Station, about 11 miles from here; there I burned a railroad bridge and tore up some of the track. I also destroyed a ferry-boat at that place. Crossing Pearl River, I destroyed the depot and water-tank and 3 or 4 freight cars and a lot of molasses and sugar. I then destroyed a railroad bridge about 3 miles below Byram Station. The country on the railroad is generally level, good farms, and fine growing crops of corn. I had to travel a little to the north of the railroad, as I could not travel with cavalry on the line of the road but very little of the way. The enemy made no demonstrations on going out, but fired a few times at us as we returned. I tore up but little of the track, for the reason that I had nothing in the world to do it with. I burned in all five bridges on the road.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HUGH FULLERTON,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

General E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Jackson, Miss., July 20, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders of the 16th instant, I did, with all the cavalry in my command, and a detachment of the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry, proceed south on the line of the railroad, and, after about 18 miles, we halted and tore up and destroyed effectually about one-fourth of a mile of railroad track. We found it very difficult to destroy the road with the tools we had, having nothing but axes to work with, and the bars being fastened together by plates bolted together by large bolts screwed on.

We moved early next morning to Hazlehurst. We there destroyed the depot, the switches, and a large lot of lumber belonging to the company. We then moved on rapidly to Bahala. There we destroyed the railroad depot, the switches, and about 20 cars. We then pushed on to Brookhaven, where we found 4 locomotives and 8 cars, all of which we destroyed effectually. We also destroyed a large amount of lumber and 70 hogsheads of sugar and three switches, the depot and water-tank having been destroyed before we arrived there. We captured and paroled 23 prisoners (1 captain and 22 enlisted men). We also captured Maj. George McKnight, assistant adjutant-general on General Loring's staff, and Capt. D. C. Stith, aide-de-camp to General Lee; also 15 privates, all of whom I turned over to Captain [Joseph B.] Gorsuch, provost-marshal Thirteenth Army Corps. We then returned by Gallatin and Crystal Springs, where we destroyed the depot and switches and 4 railroad cars.

On the expedition there were quite a number of horses and mules cap-

tured, but the number I am not now able to give, but will to-day ascertain and report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH FULLERTON,
Major, Commanding Expedition.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Vicksburg, Miss., July 26, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I send this report of the part the cavalry brigade under my command took in the expedition to Jackson, Miss., and return.

On July 6, we crossed Big Black Bridge, with the Second Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major Marsh, and detachment of the Third Illinois Cavalry and one company of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, under command of Major Campbell, of the Third Illinois, and went toward Edwards Station. Had some skirmishing in the afternoon of that day with the enemy.

On the morning of July 7, we were joined by a detachment of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, under command of Maj. Bacon Montgomery. We marched out on the road leading to Jackson, traveled about 6 miles, and commenced skirmishing with the enemy. We drove them back for about 3 miles, where a brisk engagement ensued. In this engagement we lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded, all belonging to the Sixth Missouri Regiment. We drove them from their last position on that day about sundown. We then went into camp for the night.

On the 8th instant, we broke camp early; traveled to Clinton without meeting any resistance. About 2 miles from Clinton the enemy again appeared in our front, and heavy skirmishing commenced. We drove the enemy from the woods, and took position in an open field. The enemy there soon opened upon us with four 10-pounder Parrott guns. The distance was out of the range of the howitzers we had with us at the time, and we had to fall back. The general in command of the Ninth Division then brought forward some infantry and heavier artillery, and opened upon the enemy, driving them from their position. The cavalry soon occupied that position. The enemy again opened upon us with their artillery from a position in the northeast direction. The general again ordered up to the front the heavy artillery and drove them from their position. We here went into camp for the night.

On the 9th instant, we broke camp early and started for Jackson. Skirmishing soon began, and we drove the enemy from place to place, until we got near Jackson, where they made a stand. The general then came up with artillery and infantry, and then placed the cavalry on the right and left, placing the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, under Major Montgomery, and the Third Illinois Cavalry, under Major Campbell, on the left, and the fight commenced. Major Montgomery, with his command, charged the enemy in front of their fortifications, and he was obliged to fall back. In this charge 4 men were wounded and 17 horses killed and wounded. The cavalry in my command was then ordered to the extreme right of our army. The cavalry had slight skirmishing in the evening of that day.

On the 10th, we were placed on the right, to guard Pearl River for a distance of 5 miles. Skirmishing with the enemy continued for this day. Major Campbell and Lieutenant ———, of the Third Illinois Cav-

alry, were wounded on this day. Several horses in the command were wounded on this day.

On the 11th, skirmishing continued. One man was wounded, belonging to the Sixth Missouri Cavalry.

On the 12th, all the cavalry under my command went to Byram Station, 10 miles south of Jackson, and destroyed a number of railroad bridges. Destroyed switches, burned water-tank and depot at Byram Station, and destroyed the ferry-boat at that place across Pearl River, and returned.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th, we were engaged principally on picket duty and destroying railroad.

On the 17th, I was ordered to go down the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad so far as Brookhaven. We started with all the cavalry I could raise and a detachment of mounted infantry belonging to the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry, under command of Colonel Fonda, of that regiment. We were gone four days. Destroyed about one-half mile of railroad track. We destroyed a number of switches, four depots, between 40 and 50 railroad cars and 4 locomotives, and a large amount of public stores.

We reached Brookhaven on the 18th instant, had slight skirmishing on entering the town, and drove the enemy's pickets from the place, but met no particular force at this place. We took 45 prisoners, including 3 officers—1 major and 2 captains—and returned to Jackson, making a march of 120 miles in four days. When we arrived at Jackson, we were ordered to return to this place, taking a position in rear of the army returning from that place, which we did, and arrived here on the 25th instant.

In this report I must call your attention to the gallant conduct of all the officers and men of my command. During all the time we were out on this expedition each officer and man in the command obeyed every order with promptness and zeal. I must particularly commend the conduct of Major Montgomery, of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, for the gallant, prompt, and efficient manner in which he handled his command during this expedition; also Major Campbell, of the Third Illinois Cavalry, who, I am sorry to say, was mortally wounded. In fact, the conduct of both the officers and men of the Second Illinois Cavalry, the Third Illinois Cavalry, the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and one company of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, all under my command, is worthy of the highest commendation and praise.

Special reports of the casualties on this expedition having been furnished you heretofore, are not referred to in this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HUGH FULLERTON,
Major, Commanding Cavalry, Thirteenth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS,
Commanding Ninth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 17.

Report of Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Division.

HDQRS. 9TH DIV., 13TH A. C., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 25, 1863.

COLONEL: On the morning of the 6th of July, I received your orders to prepare the Ninth Division for immediate march, as a part of the Expeditionary Army.

The effective strength of the Ninth Division, then stationed at Big Black River railroad bridge, was as follows:

First Brigade.		*Second Brigade.*	
Col. JAMES KEIGWIN.		Col. DANIEL W. LINDSEY.	
49th Indiana	307	54th Indiana	245
69th Indiana	216	22d Kentucky	266
7th Kentucky	199	16th Ohio	359
120th Ohio	386	42d Ohio	434
	1,108		1,304

Cavalry Brigade.

Maj. HUGH FULLERTON.

2d Illinois, 2d Battalion (three companies).
3d Illinois, 3d Battalion (three companies).
4th Indiana (one company).
6th Missouri, 1st Battalion (seven companies).

Besides the brigade of cavalry, there were about 100 men of the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry (mounted), which acted with the cavalry.

Artillery, Capt. C. H. Lanphere commanding: First Wisconsin Battery, six guns, 20-pounder Parrotts, Lieutenant Nutting commanding; Seventh Michigan Battery, six guns, 10-pounder Rodman, Lieutenant Stillman commanding.

The necessary preparations being completed, I crossed Big Black River Bridge at 2 o'clock, the advance division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. The enemy's pickets were found 1 mile beyond my line of outposts and vedettes, and slowly fell back before my advancing cavalry. At the bend of the Big Black River, where it changes its direction from a north-south to an east-west course, I encamped my infantry and artillery, while the cavalry advanced to Edwards Station, with strong parties thrown forward on the different roads converging at that place. Rebel cavalry were felt all around, but offering very little resistance, and yielding after a few shots.

On July 7, I left camp, in conformity with your order, at 6 a. m., advancing on the main Vicksburg, Clinton, and Jackson road, which runs almost parallel to the railroad. Strong cavalry patrols were sent out on my right flank as far as Fourteen-Mile Creek, and on my left to connect with the column under General Steele, which was moving on the Bridgeport and Jackson road. The former party, under Lieutenant Zimmerman, fell in with a squad of rebel pioneers belonging to General Breckinridge's corps; they were taken prisoners. About 2 miles west of Bolton my cavalry *éclaireurs* found a rebel picket, which fired upon them. The rebels were strong enough to make a short stand, but my support came up promptly and drove them, taking several prisoners. I anticipated a more determined stand of the enemy at the point where the Jackson road is intersected by the Raymond and Bolton road. I recollected that point from former observation (May 15) as offering a splendid position for defense. The junction of the road is formed on the brow of a ridge, sloping very abruptly toward the north and east and more gradually toward the west. The corn-fields on the western slope offered fine protection to sharpshooters. I made arrangements to meet the enemy there, massed my cavalry, and brought the mountain howitzers of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry forward.

The advance guard soon reported and confirmed my anticipations; the enemy showed himself in pretty strong numbers. The head of my column was at the time in a thickly timbered bottom, and a part of the Second Illinois Cavalry was, therefore, ordered to dismount and advance as skirmishers through these woods. At the same time I dispatched a detachment to the Raymond road, threatening the left flank of the rebels. The advance through the timber was well disputed by the enemy, but the demonstration on his left caused him at last to fall back behind Baker's Creek, giving me that ground for my camp which you had ordered me to occupy for the night. On a plantation about 1 mile beyond the bridge across Baker's Creek, the rebel cavalry formed once more, and dashed toward my pickets at the bridge, but, ascertaining my preparations, fell back; my cavalry then occupied the plantation, with patrols to Raymond.

At 4 p. m. on July 8, my division was ordered again to advance, and found the rebel cavalry, which we learned was the division of General Jackson, under his own command, immediately beyond our line, defending now in much greater force every point available for that purpose. My cavalry kept very close to them, exchanging a constant running fire with them. Several times the mountain howitzers were called into action before they would yield. When arrived at a bend in the road which commands it completely, the rebel cavalry formed again, and exhibited a long front. The position was well selected, being well secured against any other but a front attack. Dismounted skirmishers advanced toward their front; Major Marsh, with a part of the Second Illinois Cavalry, threatened the right of the enemy, and the mountain howitzers of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry were unlimbered and opened on the enemy's line; the whole of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry were ordered to charge the rebels. Led by their gallant and noble Major Montgomery, they darted down and up the hill, and advanced in a splendid line and at a furious gait against the enemy, who did not dare to await the terrible shock, and only offered his back to the galling fire from the Sixth Missouri. They suffered severely; our loss was light. The whole of the cavalry massed again under Major Fullerton, and pressed the enemy to within 3 miles of Clinton, where we were ordered by Major-General Ord to pass the night.

Next morning, July 9, we marched from the camp at 4 o'clock and arrived at 5.30 at Clinton. Advancing on the Jackson road, we found the rebel cavalry on an open field, about 1 mile from Clinton, opposing us when debouching from a belt of timber. Our cavalry dislodged them only after a very tenacious stand against the fire from the Sharps' rifles and howitzers. To be ready for all emergencies, I waited the arrival of my infantry and field artillery, and deployed them *a cheval* of the public road. After these preparatory steps, the cavalry was ordered to advance. The open ground from which the rebels were just compelled to retire is on the east closed in by heavy and thick timber. Our cavalry drove the rebels rapidly through it, killing and wounding a considerable number of men and horses; but on emerging from these woods, they were confronted by a far superior number of rebels drawn up in line and evidently offering fight. A section of mountain howitzers did not succeed in making an impression. On the contrary, a rebel battery was brought forward and opened heavily upon them with rifled shot and 12-pound shell. The enemy kept, though, at a distance beyond the range of the small howitzers, and consequently I ordered them back. Giving the general commanding the army corps notice of the situation of things, and asking his leave to accept the fight, I was ordered to do so. At

once one section of the Seventh Michigan Battery, under Lieutenant Stillman, was ordered to the support of my cavalry. The First Brigade of infantry and the remainder of the battery advanced also in supporting distance of the cavalry, which pushed forward gallantly in front and on the right flank.

My position was a good one, and commanded the Jackson road. The enemy's force was in full view, his right resting on that road where the Bridgeport and Jackson road intersects it, and extending across several corn-fields. His battery played from an elevated position in or near the road.

As soon as my infantry had come up and was deployed in line, by battalions in columns of divisions on the right of the battery, I ordered the Second Illinois Cavalry (the cavalry, except the Sixth Missouri, was massed in columns on my right wing) to advance and demonstrate against the enemy's left, making a feint toward the Raymond road. Infantry sharpshooters, together with a detachment of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, advanced in front, and the advance section of the Seventh Michigan Battery opened fire. The effect was complete. The shells burst in the enemy's line, causing him to shift repeatedly. The two other sections were then ordered forward, and very soon compelled the enemy's artillery to limber to the rear. Their cavalry, finding itself threatened in front and rear, followed the retrograde movement of the artillery, pursued closely by the Sixth Missouri and Second Illinois Cavalry.

General Steele's column arrived in the afternoon from Bridgeport at the junction on the Jackson road, and I consequently received your order to encamp for the night, also, at the junction. To make room for General Steele's column, I received orders for the next morning to move over to a road running south of the Clinton and Jackson road, and advance toward Jackson, together with the Tenth Division. We left camp at 2 o'clock, and arrived unmolested within 2 miles of Jackson, where we found rebel forces at a bridge across Anderson's Creek. The cavalry drove them back, and reached the crest of a gradually sloping field, where large numbers of the enemy were seen advancing to meet us. While the cavalry and mountain howitzers held the position, I hurried my infantry and artillery forward, and opened as soon as they were in position. The general attack of the cavalry, infantry, skirmishers, and artillery made the rebels fall back to their fortifications and under cover of their heavy siege guns. I followed them as far as I could prudently do it without exposing unnecessarily my field artillery to heavy losses. The road on which I came was the center of my position, and my skirmishers advanced gallantly on both sides of it, against a heavy fire from a formidable battery defending the road, to within 250 yards of the enemy's works.

July 11, I was ordered to shift my division to the right of the above road. A part of my artillery constructed temporary breastworks. By 5.30 p. m. the enemy made a sortie, and vehemently attacked my right, but was gallantly repulsed.

On July 12, a cannonade of one hour's duration was ordered to commence at 7 a. m. One section of the First Wisconsin Battery, in front of the above-mentioned fort, managed on the occasion to dismount a heavy siege gun and to do great damage generally.

The skirmishers along the whole line were ordered to advance on July 13 as far as practicable, which movement was well executed and supported by the batteries. The right wing swung around considerably, the skirmishers advancing several hundred yards, followed up by the

main line. On the left a squad of the Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry surprised a rebel picket, stationed at a burned house on the road, taking some prisoners and gaining thereby a position of decisive importance, within 150 yards of the enemy's works.

The next day passed off comparatively quiet; only while relieving the pickets the firing was more extended. Our men were mostly engaged in the construction of batteries and rifle-pits.

On July 16, my command was relieved in the trenches by General Tuttle's division, and I took a position in reserve, in the center of the line of the army corps.

After the evacuation of the city of Jackson by the rebels, on July 17, and after the destruction of the railroads and all property deemed contraband of war, the division took up the line of march again, on July 21, in the rear of the Thirteenth Army Corps, via Raymond, Turkey Creek, and Big Black River Bridge, arriving at Vicksburg on July 24, 1863.

The expedition, in the hottest month in this hot climate, was very trying on the men, but they did well, and I feel under many obligations for their zeal.

It is with great pleasure and pride that I mention particularly the brilliant services of the cavalry. Always in immediate contact with the enemy, they did not flinch for a second from the most arduous duties. The officers deserve the highest credit, and I feel in duty bound to mention Major Fullerton, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, commanding cavalry brigade, and the gallant commanders of battalions, Majors Montgomery, Sixth Missouri, and Marsh, Second Illinois. To their bravery and skill, and to the stubborn fortitude of the men of their commands (in the aggregate not over 600 men), we are indebted for the quick and brilliant advance on Jackson, over a road guarded by a whole division of the best Southern cavalry, under the personal guidance of a celebrated general.

I annex a list of casualties during the different engagements,* to which I beg leave to refer.

I am, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 18.

Report of Capt. Charles H. Lanphere, Seventh Michigan Battery.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the expedition to Jackson:

July 5, took up line of march with Twelfth Division at 5 a. m. Encamped to-night 2 miles north of Big Black River Bridge.

July 6, marched at 4 p. m., expecting to cross Big Black River, but the road being blockaded with trains, went into camp upon northwest bank of river.

July 7, marched at 5 a. m., arriving at Bolton Station at 9 p. m. Went into camp.

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* See revised statement, p. 545.

July 8, ordered to report to General Osterhaus. Took up line of march at 4 p. m., with Ninth Division. Skirmishing in front this evening. One section of the battery took a position, firing about 30 rounds at the enemy. Went into camp upon right of road at dark.

July 9, took up line of march at 4 a. m. Skirmishing in front. Put our battery into position upon right of road, firing several rounds with good effect. Went into camp about 5 o'clock.

July 10, marched at 4 a. m. At 9 a. m. heavy skirmishing. Advanced the battery and took position upon a hill 200 yards to the left of the road, from which position we threw about 50 rounds of shell into the enemy's ranks as they retired toward their works. At 11 a. m. advanced battery to within 1,000 yards of the enemy's works, where we lay in reserve the remainder of the day.

July 11, lay in reserve until 4 p. m., when battery was ordered to the right and front. Took position upon high grounds 900 yards from the enemy's lines, and commenced firing, but with unknown effect, as the enemy's guns were out of sight, being masked by thick brush in our front. Their firing was so well directed and sharp that I was obliged to change my position to the left and front within forty minutes. One man wounded to-day; wound not severe.

July 12, battery occupied position taken last night. Fired about 180 rounds to-day; could not determine with what effect.

July 13, advanced one section this morning; put it into a small work thrown up last night within 800 yards of the enemy's works. Battery did but little firing to-day.

July 14, changed one section 200 yards to the left. Fired but few rounds to-day.

July 15, no firing to-day. Position of battery unchanged.

July 16, went into reserve 1 mile to the right and rear.

July 17 and 18, remained in camp.

July 19 and 20, still in camp.

July 21, took up line of march for the rear at 5 a. m. Marched 8 miles, and went into camp at Mississippi Springs at 5 p. m.

July 22, marched at 4 a. m., and camped at dark at ——— Creek.

July 23, marched at 4 a. m. Arrived at Big Black River about 1 p. m., crossed, and went into camp.

July 24, took up line of march for Vicksburg at 4 a. m., arriving in rear of city at 2 p. m.

I am, captain, &c., very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. LANPHERE,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Capt. J. W. THOMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting, First Wisconsin Battery.

CAMP AT VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Herewith you will please find a report of the part taken by this battery in the late expedition to Jackson, Miss.

On the morning of the 5th day of July, the First Wisconsin Battery, under command of Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting, moved out of park, in rear of Vicksburg, and marched to Big Black River, where we went into

camp, and remained till the next evening, when we moved on to Big Black River railroad bridge.

On the 7th, we marched to Bolton.

On the 8th, the battery was ordered to report to General Osterhaus, and, leaving the Twelfth Division, to which we had been temporarily attached, joined and moved on that evening with our old division.

On the 9th, we passed through Clinton, and the advance coming up with the enemy's outposts, we were ordered into camp, and remained there till the next morning, when we moved on toward Jackson at an early hour.

On the 10th, at 10 a. m., the center section, under command of Lieutenant Hackett, was ordered into position upon the road on which we had been marching, and opened fire on the enemy's works, about 1,000 yards distant. Soon after, the right section, under charge of Sergt. E. P. Aylmer, was ordered into position on the left of the road, in some timber. Here they opened fire on the rebel breastworks, which was replied to by them from half a dozen guns, with such accuracy that it was deemed prudent by Lieutenant Nutting, after half an hour's firing, to withdraw. During that time the enemy had disabled one gun, and struck both in many places. In the afternoon, Lieutenant Hackett moved his section a short distance to the right, where they succeeded in dismounting one of the enemy's guns.

On the 11th, the left section was planted in a work thrown up for it during the night close to the position occupied by the right section the previous day. Here they remained during the seven days following, and disabled a large siege piece which was in position on their works immediately in front of us.

On the 12th, the right and center sections were ordered to report to General Hovey, and were placed, the right section on the New Orleans Railroad, and the center section a quarter of a mile farther east, almost directly south of Jackson. In these positions they remained until that town had been evacuated, and we were ordered to return to Vicksburg, when the right and center sections again joined the Ninth Division, and marched with it to Big Black River, via Raymond and Edwards Station, where we arrived at about 4 p. m. on the evening of the 23d July, 1863.

Casualties: Wounded, 9.

I have the honor to remain, captain, your most obedient servant,

OSCAR F. NUTTING,
[*Lieutenant*,] *Commanding Battery.*

Capt. J. W. THOMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 20.

Report of Col. James Keigwin, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., NINTH DIV., THIRTEENTH A. C.,
July 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part taken by the First Brigade in the Jackson expedition, under command of Major-General Sherman:

The brigade, consisting of the Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, com-

manded by Maj. A. J. Hawhe; Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Perry commanding; One hundred and twentieth Ohio, Colonel Spiegel commanding; Seventh Kentucky, Colonel May commanding, and the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry (mounted), Colonel Fonda commanding.

The brigade took up the line of march July 6, 1863, at 2 p. m., in advance of the division, and marched that evening to Amsterdam. Before arriving at that point, I received an order that our cavalry were skirmishing with the enemy at Edwards Station, and that I should form my line and await further orders. I received an order in a short time after that we would remain here during the night, and posted my regiments so that, in case of an attack, we would be ready at a moment's notice to give the enemy a warm reception. Bivouacked for the night.

July 7, we resumed the march in the same order of the day before, and marched on the road leading through Champion's Hill. Our cavalry, we learned, had some skirmishing in front, but not enough to retard our march until about 4 o'clock in the evening, when, near Bolton, we learned that quite a force of rebel cavalry were approaching. I immediately formed the brigade, with one section of the Fifth Illinois Battery [?], into position on a commanding piece of ground, and awaited an attack, but I soon found that the enemy had gone in another direction. By orders, I then moved the brigade to a point in the woods, with my right resting on the Bolton and Raymond Railroad and the left on the Jackson road, where we bivouacked for the night.

We remained at this point until 4 p. m. of the 8th instant, when we resumed our march in the rear of the Second Brigade, left in front. We marched until about 7 p. m., and bivouacked about 4 miles from Clinton.

July 9, we left our bivouac in the same order as the day before, and passed through Clinton about 9 o'clock. When about 2 miles from Clinton, our cavalry had quite a skirmish with the enemy. I was ordered forward, and deployed the brigade by battalions in mass on the right of the road, throwing skirmishers well forward. Captain Lanphere's battery followed and took position on my left. We had not advanced far until we discovered quite a number of the enemy's cavalry on a hill in front of us and in a large corn-field on our right. We advanced, and while so doing the battery threw a few shells amongst them, when they beat a hasty retreat. We remained at this point the remainder of the day, and bivouacked for the night about 5 miles from Jackson, with orders to be ready to leave at 3 o'clock of the following morning.

July 10, did not leave our bivouac until 6 o'clock, and marched in advance. We left the Clinton road, and marched through the woods about 1 mile to the Raymond road.

The One hundred and eighteenth Illinois was ordered to move through the woods on our left as flankers; one company of the Forty-ninth Indiana for the same purpose. We did not go very far on the Raymond road until our advance found the enemy, who stubbornly resisted our advance. I was ordered forward with the brigade, and crossed the creek, when I was ordered to deploy the brigade into line of battle and advance. I deployed the Forty-ninth on the right of the road, the Sixty-ninth Indiana, One hundred and twentieth Ohio, and Seventh Kentucky on the left. Throwing my skirmishers well forward, we advanced and passed the cavalry, and when within about 1,000 yards of the enemy's works, I found quite a force of infantry, who were posted on a ridge in front of their works, who seemed to intend to stop our advance. My skirmishers went boldly forward, and were soon hotly

engaged. I then ordered the line forward, and they charged up the hill and into the houses in front of us, driving the rebels toward their works. The enemy then opened his battery on us, which was sheltered by a strong work on the road. I placed two pieces of Foster's First Wisconsin Battery in position on the right of the road, and returned the fire. I also posted another section of the same battery on the left of the road, in the timber, and, after firing about a dozen rounds, I found it to be too close to the enemy's works, as they had the advantage in position and the number of pieces. I ordered it to the rear, after a loss of 3 men wounded, 3 horses killed, and one of the pieces almost disabled, it having been struck twice by shells from the enemy's works. We remained at this point the remainder of the day, keeping two companies from each regiment skirmishing with the enemy, at about 400 yards distant from his works.

July 11, we still held the ground gained the day before, until about 2 p. m., when we were ordered to change our position, and take the one held by General A. J. Smith, who was next on our right, he having been ordered to move farther to the right, for the purpose of extending our lines. We got into position about 3 p. m., when I was ordered to advance my line, which I did by having a brisk little skirmish fight with the enemy's pickets, who were several hundred yards outside of the lines of their works. We drove them back, but in a short time they came back with quite a force, and charged my line of skirmishers, who fought them so stubbornly that, after I ordered up one section of Lanphere's battery and threw a few shells into their midst, and the stubborn resistance of Captain Holcroft's line of skirmishers, they went back to their works on the double-quick, with a loss to themselves of 2 men killed, which we buried for them the next day. They left six Enfield rifles on the ground fought over, which I suppose belonged to their wounded, taken off with them. Captain Holcroft, Company H, Forty-ninth Indiana, deserves the highest praise for the stubborn resistance to their sortie. We remained at this point that night, the men sleeping with their arms in their hands. During the night I had works thrown up for four pieces of artillery, which were put into position before daylight.

July 12, our line of skirmishers kept up a busy fire on the enemy during the day. After dark we obtained a few shovels and picks, and dug rifle-pits, which covered our entire front.

July 13, our skirmishers kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy, which was answered by them with a great deal of precision.

July 14, skirmishing continued all day without any loss on our side, our men being well covered with pits, dug during the night.

July 15, skirmishing along the line until we received orders that there would be a truce until 4 p. m. We were relieved at 10 p. m. by a brigade of General Tuttle's division.

July 16, moved to the rear, and made the men as comfortable as possible.

On the morning of the 17th, learned that the enemy had evacuated the city. The One hundred and eighteenth Illinois was detached from the brigade on the 12th instant; have made no report to these headquarters since that time. The regiments in the brigade suffered a great deal on the expedition from sickness, caused by the heat and exposure, quite a number of cases of sunstroke having occurred, a few only proving fatal. A large number of men were taken with chills and fever, and were of no service to the brigade. After we arrived at Jackson, a large number had to be transported back to the camps at Big Black

River. The surgeons in the brigade complained that they could not get any medicines suitable for the diseases contracted while on the march, and asserted that one-half of the men who were disabled by chills could have been kept for duty if they had had quinine to have given to them. It would be useless for me to name any officers or men under my command for gallant conduct. I can but say that all acted their part as well as they have ever done in former engagements. We had quite a number of officers disabled. Colonel Spiegel and Lieutenant Totten, of the One hundred and twentieth Ohio, were severely wounded by a defective shell from one of Captain Lanphere's guns. I am happy to say that there is a prospect of their speedy recovery. Lieutenant-Colonel Lucas, of the Seventh Kentucky, was wounded by a shell from the enemy's guns on the morning of the 10th instant. Lieutenant Fullyard, of the Forty-ninth, Captain Miller, of the Sixty-ninth Indiana, and Lieutenant Bates, of the Seventh Kentucky, all received honorable wounds while fighting the battles of their country. There are strong hopes that they will soon recover, and be ready to do service again in the good cause.

I feel under lasting obligations to Maj. A. J. Hawhe, Forty-ninth Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Perry, Sixty-ninth Indiana; Colonel May, of the Seventh Kentucky, and Colonel Spiegel and Major Slocum, of the One hundred and twentieth Ohio, for the prompt manner in which they obeyed every order sent to them, and for the skillful maneuvering of the regiments while on the march, and in the several days' skirmishing while in front of Jackson. My thanks are due to Capt. William H. Peckinpaugh, acting assistant adjutant-general, for his valuable assistance to me while on the march and on the field.

Inclosed you will find a list of casualties,* with the name and rank, and nature of wounds. The total loss in the brigade amounted to 2 men killed and 2 who have since died of their wounds, 8 commissioned officers, 7 non-commissioned officers, and 22 privates, making a total loss of 39 men.

I am, sir, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES KEIGWIN,
Colonel Forty-ninth Indiana, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. J. W. THOMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 21.

Report of Col. John G. Fonda, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry.

BLACK RIVER BRIDGE, MISS.,
July 23, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with an order received from Major-General Ord, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in an expedition from Jackson to Brookhaven:

On the morning of the 17th, with 70 of my mounted men, I joined Major Fullerton, who commanded the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Second Illinois Cavalry, and three companies of the Third Illinois Cavalry.

The whole force proceeded to Ferry Station, on the Jackson and New

* See revised statements.

Orleans Railroad, 15 miles from Jackson. Here the command halted for dinner, and tore up half a mile of railroad. The ties were piled and burned, the rails having been put up in such a way as to be bent by the heat. The command left this place at about 5 p. m., and passed through Crystal Springs, after dark, to Miller's plantation, 33 miles from Jackson. At this place we were informed that a train of cars had been there, but left about twenty minutes before our arrival.

Next morning, the 18th, about 8 o'clock, we passed through Hazlehurst. The depot, cars, and stores were here burned, and at Bahala, 10 miles from Hazlehurst, some more cars were burned.

The command arrived at Brookhaven about noon. At this place two locomotives were burned, besides a number of cars. Some time during the afternoon, Major Fullerton sent two companies of the Third Illinois Cavalry back on the road we came, about 6 miles, to burn two locomotives. At 5 p. m. I was informed by Major Fullerton that he was ready to return, and I was afterward informed by him that the two companies had not returned, and we waited until 7 p. m., when we started back on the same road we came in on, and marched about 10 miles, and camped at Bahala.

About 10 a. m. of the 19th, 4 miles before reaching Gallatin, I took the advance, and, in compliance with General Sherman's order, marched as rapidly as possible. Four miles from Gallatin, the advance guard discovered 3 rebel soldiers and fired on them, but they made their escape, and we captured one of their horses. I was afterward informed that these men belonged to Logan's command, having been in the neighborhood visiting their friends. I was also informed that there was an artillery officer residing in the same neighborhood. As everything had been accomplished contemplated by the order, and from the reports I heard of the mounted force in the vicinity, I deemed it imprudent to leave the road to arrest him. We continued our march, and passed through Ferry Station at 9 p. m., and camped opposite Byram Station.

Early on the morning of the 20th instant, we marched to camp, arriving at 11 a. m.

This report is necessarily meager, for the reason that Major Fullerton commanded all the forces but my own, I only co-operating with him in carrying out his plans.

I am, colonel, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN G. FONDA,

Col., Comdg. One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infty.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 22.

Report of Col. Daniel W. Lindsey, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, NINTH DIVISION,
July 26, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 188, I have the honor to submit to the general commanding Ninth Division the following report of the movements, &c., of the Second Brigade in the late expedition to Jackson:

On the morning of the 6th, in conformity with orders, we took up line

of march for Jackson, Miss. With the exception of the great scarcity of water, there is nothing worthy of mention on the march, the command at all times responding promptly to all orders issued.

On the morning of the 10th, at about 10 o'clock, we reached the vicinity of the enemy's works, and the cavalry engaged his skirmishers. Receiving an order to move forward with two regiments and form on the left of the Seventh Michigan Battery, I advanced the Twenty-second Kentucky and Forty-second Ohio, the former deploying into line on the left of the battery, and the latter regiment remaining in column of divisions, the enemy showing cavalry on our left and front. Shortly after taking up this formation, I received an order to advance. Finding that a portion of the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois was deployed in my front as skirmishers, I advanced the two regiments then with me in column of divisions. After we had moved some 200 yards, we came upon the skirmishers of the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois. The officer in command reported that he had orders to withdraw his men and report to his regiment. I immediately ordered two companies to be deployed as skirmishers, one from each regiment, and to connect with the line of skirmishers from the First Brigade. These two companies were promptly sent forward by Major Williams, commanding Forty-second Ohio, and Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, commanding Twenty-second Kentucky, and we continued the advance. At this time, learning that the First Wisconsin Battery had been ordered to the First Brigade, I ordered up the two remaining regiments in my brigade, the Sixteenth Ohio and Fifty-fourth Indiana.

On arriving on the western slope of the ridge, immediately this side of the enemy's works, my infantry skirmishers took the place before occupied by the cavalry, from whom I received information as they retired that we were within rifle range of the works. Not deeming it proper to advance the command farther, I ordered a halt until the skirmishers could report what was in front. At this moment the general commanding the division came up, and, with Captain Lanphere, commanding Seventh Michigan Battery, and myself, went forward to select a position for the artillery.

We finally settled upon the yard of Mrs. Anne Adams, and some of the guns, with two regiments from my command, were immediately ordered into position.

Being directed to remain as I then was, I did so, but under a very severe fire from the enemy's artillery, the shells from which, fortunately, passed over us before exploding.

Aside from some 5 or 6 men being disabled from the extreme heat, I had on this day only 1 man hurt, Corpl. Harris H. Stewart, Company F, Forty-second Ohio, slightly, by bullet.

About 12 m. on the 11th, I was ordered to take the position of the First Brigade, with my left resting on the ——— road.

The regiments were placed in regular position *en échelon* from the right, the Fifty-fourth Indiana resting on the road, the Forty-second Ohio a little in advance on its right, &c. My skirmishers, in taking up and maintaining their line, received the following loss:*

On the morning of the 12th, finding it impossible to keep the Fifty-fourth and Forty-second in position without driving the enemy's skirmishers farther back, I ordered an advance of my line of skirmishers, which resulted in the taking by the Fifty-fourth and Forty-second of the walls of a burned house, from which they greatly harassed the

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 3 wounded.

enemy, being only about 150 or 200 yards from his works. On this day the casualties were as follows:*

On this day the enemy, as they did often afterward, made a strong sally to get possession of the ruins of the burned house, but were promptly met by the skirmishers of the Fifty-fourth and Forty-second, who captured 2 of their number. I am satisfied that along my front, although my main line was at no time engaged, I did the enemy very great damage.

On the evening of the 15th, we were relieved by General Tuttle's division, and, on the morning of the 16th, retired to act as reserve.

I would here speak in the highest terms of a few drafted men of the Sixteenth Ohio, who, although their term of draft expired on the 8th, continued with the regiment, and acted well during the expedition to Jackson.

My entire command acted with the coolest bravery, and I cannot speak too highly of all the regiments.

I have again to thank Captain [George W.] Stein, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain [James G.] Milligan and Lieutenant [Jacob] Swigert, jr., acting assistant commissaries of subsistence, for their bravery, energy, and efficiency.

On the 21st, we took up our line of march, by way of Raymond, for Big Black River, where we arrived without accident on the evening of the 23d.

Yours, respectfully,

D. W. LINDSEY,
Colonel Twenty-second Kentucky, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. J. W. THOMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 23.

Report of Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Tenth Division.

HDQRS. TENTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 27, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, from the 5th to the 23d day of July, in the expedition to Jackson, Miss., and its return to this place:

On the afternoon of the 4th instant, I received orders, through your headquarters, to have my division in readiness to march early on the morning of the 5th. The division, composed of eleven regiments and two batteries, with little transportation, and without tents, left camp early on the morning of the 5th, to bivouac on Clear Creek, near Big Black.

On the evening of the 6th, we crossed Big Black and camped near the crossing.

On the 7th, camped near Bolton, where we had during the night a violent storm.

Late in the afternoon of the 8th, moved 5 miles toward Clinton.

On the 9th, halted early in the day 2 miles beyond Clinton. From

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 2 killed and 20 wounded.

this point I was instructed to command the Ninth and Tenth Divisions to [march] to the right, until we entered the Jackson and Raymond road, and then to move along that road, in order to gain a position well to the right.

From the description given me, and the reconnaissance made on the afternoon of the 9th, in addition to the position ascertained by our guide, General Osterhaus and myself felt convinced that we had reached the road designated, and so moved on in the direction of Jackson, until our cavalry met the advance pickets of the enemy and drove them in.

Immediately after crossing a bridge, about 1½ miles from the city, General Osterhaus deployed a portion of his division to the right and front of the road, and advanced to the brow of a ridge, driving in the advance guard of the enemy. Overlooking, or higher than the ground between us and the main works, some pieces of artillery were immediately brought in position, and opened on the force in front and on the city.

The First Brigade of my division advanced along the road, and was deployed to the right and front on the same ridge with General Osterhaus, with battery in position. Learning from our cavalry pickets that a heavy cavalry force of the enemy was on our right, and endeavoring to get in our right rear, I threw two regiments of the First Brigade perpendicular to our line of battle to protect the right flank, and the whole of the Second Brigade, with the Mercantile Battery, were formed in line of battle to the right, between the creek and the crest of the hill then occupied by our troops. My division was then on the extreme right, and I deemed it necessary, from the reports received, to look well to our right flank. The troops formed in line of battle, and the front were skirmishing during the day, and bivouacked in that position during the night, having a strong picket well in advance.

On the 11th, the enemy's pickets advanced early in the morning, but were driven back, and the brigade maintained its position during the day. Late in the evening the Fourteenth Division, Brigadier-General Benton commanding, moved to our right flank, and occupied the front, perpendicular to the line of battle.

Early on the morning of the 12th, my line was advanced, and the flank regiments wheeled into line of battle, when the men went immediately to work constructing rifle-pits.

The establishing of this line was strongly resisted by the enemy, as it drove them from an important position and brought within our lines an abundance of good water. This line was maintained during the remainder of the siege of Jackson, with the enemy's works in plain view, and our pickets so far advanced as to compel the enemy to fall behind their trenches.

During the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, our pickets were constantly skirmishing with those of the enemy.

On the 11th instant, two regiments of the Second Brigade (Ninety-seventh and One hundred and thirtieth Illinois) were ordered to reconnoiter well to our right flank, and found a considerable body of cavalry that, after several well-directed volleys and a handsome charge by our troops, were driven from their position. Still farther to the right, and within the timbers, a heavy body of infantry was discovered. Our troops returned to camp without the loss of a man. My Second Brigade, with the Mercantile Battery, during the siege, was ordered to be held as reserves, and was placed about 100 yards in rear of the line of battle, doing their portion of advance picket duty.

The rebels having evacuated the city and their strong works during

the 16th and 17th, I was ordered and moved my division back about 1 mile, for the convenience of camp and water.

On the morning of the 21st, I moved my division to the rear, with all the sick and wounded belonging thereto, and encamped at Mississippi Springs, some 8 miles from Jackson.

On the 22d, I moved to Champion's Hill, and on the 23d reached my old camp, in rear of Vicksburg, having accomplished the march from Jackson to Vicksburg in three days.

To Colonel Landram, commanding Second Brigade, and from the Clinton road to the 13th instant commanding the division, also to Colonel Owen, commanding First Brigade, I am under many obligations for their constant vigilance during the siege of Jackson and throughout the march; and to the officers and men of the several regiments and batteries I tender my most hearty thanks for their vigilance and their desire to meet the enemy on open ground.

To Dr. [John S.] McGrew, who always looks well to the interest of his department; to Major L'Hommedieu, assistant inspector-general of this division and acting aide-de-camp, I have my thanks to offer; and to Lieutenant [Frederick] Van Vliet, mustering officer of my division and acting aide, who had his horse shot under him on the morning of the 11th, while reconnoitering for a position for a battery, I give my most hearty thanks for their constant vigilance.

From the 5th instant, or day of leaving Vicksburg, to my return (23d instant), I have lost 6 killed, 37 wounded, and 11 missing; aggregate, 54.

I have the honor to inclose herewith the list of killed and wounded and missing;* also the report of the brigade commanders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 24.

Report of Col. Richard Owen, Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, TENTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH A. C.,
July 25, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from General A. J. Smith, commanding the Tenth Division, to furnish the chief details connected with the movements of his First Brigade during the expedition to Jackson, Miss., made under the command of Major-General Sherman, I have the honor to submit the following:

Up to the night of 7th July, from 23d June, 1863, I had been temporarily attached, with my regiment (the Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers), at Big Black River Bridge, to General Osterhaus' division, and from that point, by his order, supported his advanced battery until we reached Baker's Creek.

On the morning of July 8, being placed in command of the First Brigade, I moved it, in accordance with orders from division headquarters, at 4 p. m. toward Clinton, Miss.; and, after a march of 5 miles, we bivouacked in a field adjoining the road, late in the evening of the same day, tents, &c., having been left behind, as ordered.

* See revised statement, pp. 545, 546.

Thursday, July 9, the brigade took up the line of march at 5 a. m., and camped 2 miles east of Clinton, on the Jackson road.

Next morning (July 10), reveille was sounded at 2 a. m., and the brigade started at 4 a. m. toward Jackson, Miss., following the Ninth Division, and arriving at a cross-road within about a mile of the city (although detained by skirmishing in front) soon after 8 a. m. Here, the Second Brigade being held in reserve, the First was ordered to file to the right, face to the front, and move forward in line of battle, throwing out skirmishers in advance. By order of General Smith, the Sixteenth and Sixty-seventh Indiana were directed to support the battery (Seventeenth Ohio), and the Sixtieth Indiana to form column by division on the extreme right, in order to watch that flank and repel any cavalry diversion on the part of the enemy. The Ninety-sixth Ohio advanced on the right flank (adjoining the Sixtieth Indiana), through an open field, and the others through timber, until, arriving in a line with the battery, we entered corn-fields, and were ordered to remain for a time.

About 10.30 a. m., after some artillery firing from both sides, in which 1 man from the Ninety-sixth Ohio was killed by a solid shot from the rebel fort, General Smith ordered a farther advance (which was made by the brigade, except those supporting the battery and the regiment guarding the flank), until we passed a lane and fence, and entered a rod or two into a corn-field, where the general of division ordered a halt. Here somewhat heavy firing occurred between our advance line and that of the enemy, who endeavored several times to force back our skirmishers; but as this line was re-enforced, the attack was without avail, although only three regiments occupied this front. In these three we lost on this day 1 killed, 5 wounded, and 1 missing in the Ninety-sixth Ohio, Colonel Vance commanding, which was on the right; 2 wounded and 1 missing in the Eighty-third Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin commanding, which occupied the center, and 2 wounded in the Twenty-third Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Vilas commanding, which was in an open road and house-yard on the left, beside 5 cases of sunstroke, 2 of which proved fatal. Soon after noon, having obtained permission from General Smith, I directed these three regiments to protect themselves by the fence, a rod in the rear, and showed the Twenty-third Wisconsin where they could obtain material to form a good barricade or parapet, to which, by direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Vilas (who obtained some tools), they soon added earthworks that formed considerable protection against small-arms.

The Sixtieth Indiana meantime, Major Nash commanding, being alone, on an extensive front which commanded our right flank, although they were now on timber, were heavily pressed, and lost 1 killed, 1 mortally wounded, 4 less severely wounded, and 3 missing, when our skirmishers were forced to retire temporarily from a house, attached to which there was a good cistern. General Smith, however, allowing the Sixty-seventh Indiana to be taken from the battery, I ordered them quickly to sustain the Sixtieth Indiana and to throw out four companies from each of the two regiments. Under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Buehler, the two regiments advanced under this heavy skirmishing force, and speedily recovered the house and cistern of water, so essential to our pickets.

Two prisoners were taken by the Eighty-third Ohio and sent to division headquarters. The Sixteenth Indiana, Captain Moore commanding, in supporting the battery, had 1 wounded, making a total, for July 10, of 3 killed, 14 wounded, and 5 missing. This night we slept on our

arms, after relieving the advance pickets, and kept one-half of each regiment awake at a time.

By dawn on July 11, every man was aroused and at his post, and skirmishing was kept up at intervals during the day until about 4 p. m., when Colonel Keigwin's brigade, of the Ninth Division, being ordered to occupy our position, the First Brigade was moved by the right flank, and the six regiments being now thrown into their normal position in brigade, slept in the woods (occupied previously by the Sixtieth and Sixty-seventh Indiana), still retaining their arms and accouterments and one-half awake at a time. Casualties of this day in Sixtieth Indiana, 1 wounded and 1 missing; in Sixty-seventh Indiana, 2 wounded; in Twenty-third Wisconsin, 4 wounded; making a total for July 11 of 7 wounded and 1 missing.

Sunday, July 12.—The First Brigade was ordered to occupy a new line, nearly at right angles with its former position, throwing out skirmishers in front. In this manner the left pivot still remaining closed on the Ninth Division, the right flank was moved through a quarter of a circle, and halted by General Smith on a woody eminence, which formed a good position for the artillery, and the regiments immediately commenced intrenching themselves by means of rails, logs, and earth. The casualties of July 12 were 1 wounded in Sixty-seventh Indiana. This night, by the general's directions, the camp guard to arouse the regiments in case of necessity being increased, the men were permitted more repose.

Monday, July 13.—Our pickets were advanced about 125 yards and furnished with a few tools, so that they also protected themselves partially by temporary earth-works. This move was not made without strong opposition on the part of the enemy; but they never succeeded in dislodging the pickets of either brigade. No casualties occurred on this day.

Tuesday, July 14.—Nothing especial occurred to vary the regular assaults or sorties of the enemy and repulses on our part until an armistice of four hours was announced, when the men were permitted to take off their accouterments and to rest until about 4 p. m., at which time the firing recommenced. The total list of killed and wounded for this day amounted only to 2 wounded, viz, 1 in Sixty-seventh Indiana and 1 in Twenty-third Wisconsin.

Wednesday, July 15.—As our rear was reported threatened by a heavy cavalry force, we were ordered to be particularly watchful against simultaneous diversion in front, but although the firing was heavy, it was not much more so than usual. Casualty of this day, 1 wounded in Sixty-seventh Indiana.

Thursday, July 16.—Cavalry raid in our rear continued, and watchfulness in front enjoined. The men never left the breastworks more than to go a few feet, and could be in a few seconds at any time in position. They were called out during the night at the ringing of the fire-bells in Jackson. No casualties.

Friday, July 17.—An evident change in the enemy's position was discovered at dawn this morning, and it was soon ascertained that they had evacuated the town during the period between the ringing of the fire-bells, to call in their pickets, as we afterward learned, and the dawn of morning. The men were now permitted to take some rest, and a few at a time to visit town.

Saturday, July 18.—The brigade marched back 2 miles toward Clinton, and remained encamped until the night of the 20th, during which period the Ninety-sixth Ohio, Colonel Vance commanding, was ordered

to aid in destroying the railroad, and returned about midnight on the 20th.

On the 21st, taking up an early line of march, the brigade made the encampment at Mississippi Springs, on the 22d at Baker's Creek, and on the 23d of July, passing via Edwards Station, although delayed by two other divisions, marched 20 miles, and camped at their old quarters, in rear of Vicksburg.

Throughout the entire expedition, officers and men, with rare exceptions, performed their duty promptly, faithfully, and cheerfully. The regimental commanders above named were zealous in encouraging their men, and, although on the march some straggling occurred, in consequence of exhaustion, sickness, and want of water, the route being very badly watered at this season, with occasional wandering aside from motives less urgent or admissible, yet, upon the whole, I rejoice to be able to testify to the resoluteness in action and endurance under fatigue exhibited generally throughout the expedition; nor should I here omit to mention that my two staff officers, Lieut. H. P. Owen, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Richardson, brigade inspector, carried frequent messages under a galling fire with promptness and efficiency.

I should mention that during the several days of the above period, General Smith being in command of the center column of advance, I received orders through Colonel Landram, then in command of the Tenth Division, who kindly afforded every facility in his power, and furnished the pickets from his own brigade on the nights of the 14th and 16th of July.

The total casualties in the First Brigade during the expedition were 36, viz, 3 killed, 2 deaths from sunstroke, 25 wounded, and 6 missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD OWEN,
Colonel Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, Commanding First Brigade.

Maj. S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 25.

Report of Col. William J. Landram, Nineteenth Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, TENTH DIVISION,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 26, 1863.

MAJOR: On the 5th instant, the Second Brigade, composed of the following regiments, viz, Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. John Cowan commanding; Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. D. P. Grier commanding; Ninety-seventh Illinois Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin commanding; One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. N. Niles; Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. P. J. Sullivan, and the Chicago Mercantile Battery, Capt. P. H. White, the effective strength of the infantry being 1,600 men, marched from Vicksburg in the direction of Jackson, Miss., near which place we arrived on the 10th instant. The First Brigade having the advance, the Second acted as a reserve.

On the 11th instant, the Ninety-seventh and One hundred and thirtieth Regiments Illinois Volunteers were ordered to make a reconnaissance toward Pearl River, on our right flank, with a view of determining the position of the enemy at that point. The One hundred and thirtieth Illinois found the rebel cavalry in some force, posted in a cornfield, and by several well-directed volleys and a handsome charge drove them from their position. The two regiments then advanced toward the river, where, finding the infantry of the enemy posted in great force, they were ordered to withdraw, which was done in order, and the regiments returned to camp without the loss of a man. The Seventy-seventh Illinois assisted in destroying the railroad leading south some 15 miles, and the Ninety-seventh Illinois guarded a train that was ordered into the country to forage. The Second Brigade relieved the pickets of the First on the third or fourth day after our arrival.

Nothing further of interest transpired after this until the enemy evacuated the city.

I am pleased to be able to testify to the good conduct of officers and men of this, as well as that of the First Brigade.

Respectfully,

W. J. LANDRAM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 26.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, U. S. Army, commanding Twelfth Division.

HDQRS. TWELFTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 24, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the action of the forces under my command in our march upon and siege of Jackson, Miss.

After the surrender of Vicksburg, on the 5th of July my division, under orders from Major-General Ord, marched in the direction of Jackson, and camped on Clear Creek. On the 7th reached Bolton, and on the 8th marched to a point about 5 miles west of Clinton. On the 9th we marched to and camped beyond Clinton, and on the 10th arrived near the fortifications of Jackson. On the 11th, my division moved, on a road made by our pioneers, from the Clinton road to Holloway's farm, on the Raymond road. Here we encountered the enemy's pickets, and a very sharp skirmish ensued. By the aid of skirmishers and one section of the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, we drove them back, and the division bivouacked for the night between the New Orleans Railroad and the road from Jackson to Raymond, the right of the First Brigade, Col. William T. Spicely commanding, resting on the railroad, and the left of Colonel Slack's brigade on the Raymond road. This skirmish was very spirited, and our men moved down over the open fields under fire with all the regularity and spirit of ordinary drill. On the 12th, I received orders to move forward so as to bring the left of my division near the enemy and to the right of General Benton's command. We commenced the movement at 8 a. m., my line of battle reaching from the Raymond road to the railroad, with three regiments in reserve. Before we moved forward, I sent and informed General Lauman, com

manding Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, of my intention. The skirmishing soon became very sharp, and for an hour the conflict was entitled to the name of battle. The enemy burned several houses in our front, and opened upon us with canister, grape, shell, and musketry. Slowly and steadily we drove them before us into their works, and were soon enabled to plant a section of the First Missouri Battery, Lieutenant Callahan commanding, on the Raymond road, about 500 yards from the enemy's battery. In about one hour and a half after the commencement of this affair, we had occupied the woods beyond the open ground in our front and within short range of the enemy's works. Here I found it impossible to advance farther without exposing my right to a raking fire from the enemy's works, which were within 500 yards of my line.

During this time General Lauman met with severe loss on my right from a fire from the batteries and rifle-pits of the enemy. Major-General Ord relieved him, and I was ordered to take command of his division. At the time I assumed command, I found Colonels Bryant's and Pugh's brigades of this division extending in a single line of battle on the right of and at right angles with the railroad. I moved them to a point between the forks of the Gallatin and Raymond roads, placing them in a more compact position—Colonel Bryant's brigade in front and Colonel Pugh's in the rear, leaving one regiment, Twelfth [Thirty-third] Wisconsin, Colonel Moore commanding, to guard a high prominence on the right of the road, until Colonel Hall's brigade should arrive. That brigade arrived during the night, and at 4 o'clock the next morning it was camped on the intended position.

In pursuance of orders, on the morning of the 15th I ordered Col. Cyrus Hall, commanding Fourth Brigade, to make a reconnaissance in force to Pearl River. The enemy had been discovered on the opposite bank in considerable force, and it was believed we might chastise them for venturing beyond their breastworks. The reconnaissance was successfully made, but the enemy fled upon the approach of our skirmishers. Colonel Hall's report gives a more full description of this movement. I cannot but regard it, with the line of works made in that direction on the next day, as being highly conducive to the evacuation of Jackson. The enemy perceived our intention to flank them on the right, and, from statements made by rebel prisoners, this had a decided effect in causing the evacuation.

During the siege two sections of Foster's battery, one commanding the railroad and one on the high prominence to the right of the road, did fine execution by throwing their 20-pound shot and shell into the enemy's works and the heart of the city. All my batteries, in turn, did fine execution, and the officers commanding them, as well as their men, deserve praise.

The advanced position of the Twelfth Division, on the 12th instant, made it necessary that works of some kind should be thrown up for their protection. Accordingly, Colonels Slack and Spicely soon placed their commands comparatively out of danger, by erecting high breastworks, which were a complete shield against their fire of small-arms.

For six days the fire of artillery and small-arms was incessant along the line. On the 16th, I was informed by Colonel Hall about midnight that, from indications and sounds, he believed that the enemy were evacuating their works. Colonel Spicely also sent me the same information, which was immediately sent to corps headquarters.

A little before sunrise on the 17th, Colonels Spicely and Slack's pickets had advanced to the works of the enemy on the right, and took pos-

session of their parapets. My command was eager to follow, but orders forbade it, and they remained in camp, whilst Blair's division marched into the city.

During the seven days of this siege the Twelfth Division was under a continual fire, and fully returned it.

The railroad was destroyed for more than 5 miles of my command, and 12 cars, besides a large quantity of timber and machinery, were burned.

The brigades under the commands of Cols. James R. Slack, William T. Spicely, Cyrus Hall, George E. Bryant, and I. C. Pugh were ably managed, and they, with their officers and men, deserve the gratitude of their country.

The casualties in my division during this siege were 3 killed and 57 wounded. Total, 60. After the Fourth Division (General Lauman's) came under my command, it met with no loss. The loss of its gallant men who fell on the 12th will be keenly felt, and long, kindly, and fondly remembered. They are now reported to me as follows: In Colonel Bryant's brigade, killed, wounded, and missing, 68; in Colonel Pugh's brigade, 465; making a total of casualties in that division, on the 12th, of 533. Many of the heroes sleep near the rebel works, and their graves will be a record of their gallant daring.

On the morning of the 21st, my command commenced its march to Vicksburg, and arrived here on the 23d, a distance of 55 miles, over a country almost destitute of water.

I herewith transmit reports of Col. William T. Spicely, Col. James R. Slack, Col. Cyrus Hall, Col. I. C. Pugh, and Col. George E. Bryant, commanding the respective brigades under my command.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 27.

Report of Col. William T. Spicely, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., TWELFTH DIV., THIRTEENTH A. C.,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with general orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade in the Expeditionary Army in the movement against Jackson, Miss.:

On the 5th of July, in pursuance of orders, the First Brigade left the outer works near Vicksburg, moving in the direction of Big Black River Bridge, and went into camp on Clear Creek the same day.

On the 6th, in the evening, we again took up the line of march, and encamped the same day on Big Black River.

On the 7th, early in the morning, we again resumed the line of march, and after a most fatiguing day's travel, through dust and heat, without water the most of the way, we arrived at Bolton at 8 p. m.

On the evening of the 8th, we moved in the direction of Clinton, and at 12 o'clock at night we halted on the roadside, 4 miles from Bolton.

Early on the morning of the 9th, we again took up the line of march, and bivouacked that day within 2 miles of Jackson, Miss.

On the 11th, the First Brigade was ordered to take position in the line of investment around Jackson, and receiving an order from General Hovey for a regiment to go in company with his staff to make a reconnaissance, I immediately sent the Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, under command of Maj. John F. Grill, forward in performance of that duty. On the evening of the same day, the remainder of the brigade took up the line of march for position in the line of investment around upon the Raymond and Jackson road. We came up with the Twenty-fourth Indiana and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, who reported the enemy's skirmishers posted on the road to our front in considerable numbers. I immediately formed the Eleventh and Twenty-fourth Indiana and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry in line of battle across the road, throwing forward a heavy line of skirmishers to the front, who almost immediately engaged the skirmishers of the enemy. Having thus made disposition of the forces in front, I immediately gave the order to advance, holding the Thirty-fourth and Forty-sixth Indiana in reserve.

At this time I received orders from General Hovey to bring forward a section of artillery to the front line. The command was hardly given when the gallant Sixteenth Ohio Battery reopened by placing one section to the front, and opened a deadly fire upon the enemy's line.

Again my line advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers back, halting for a few moments' rest, and for the purpose of making a reconnaissance to the right and left, to ascertain the exact position of General Benton's command, who was seeking position to our left. Failing to hear from General Benton's command, we again advanced, driving the enemy across an open field and across the railroad. Here we halted and remained for the night, throwing a strong force forward for the protection of our front.

On the 12th, early in the morning, I again advanced my line, the Eleventh and Forty-sixth Indiana and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin composing the first line, and the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth Indiana in reserve. We drove the enemy, with sharp and severe skirmishing, inside their fortifications, my command closely investing their works. At this point we halted, after throwing a heavy force of skirmishers to the front, constantly skirmishing with the enemy.

On the morning of the 13th, I relieved the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin and Forty-sixth Indiana, of the first line, ordering up the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth Indiana to the front, holding the first mentioned in reserve.

From the 12th to the 16th day of July, my command was under a continual fire during the day from the enemy's fortifications and skirmishers.

On the 14th, the First Brigade commenced work throwing up fortifications. With but few tools or implements to labor with, the men with zeal pushed the work, and soon a line of breastworks was completed, affording ample protection to the men in line.

On the morning of the 14th, I ordered Company E, Second Illinois Artillery, Lieutenant Nispel commanding, with four guns, in position on the road leading from Jackson to Raymond. This command deserves especial thanks for the admirable manner in which they performed the work, fortifying the road in such a manner as to command all the approaches to the front.

On the 16th instant, I ordered the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, Lieuten-

ant Twist commanding, to the front, relieving the command of Lieutenant Nispel, putting the entire battery in position on the line.

On the morning of the 17th, one of my pickets came in with a deserter, who reported that the rebel force entire had evacuated during the night, pushing across Pearl River, in the direction of Brandon.

This fact I immediately communicated to Brigadier-General Hovey, and upon arriving at the front found the skirmishers of my command in possession of the enemy's works, the enemy, as reported by the deserter, having left during the night, and with this ended the siege and investment of Jackson.

To Colonel Cameron and Major Jones, Thirty-fourth Indiana; Col. T. H. Bringhurst, Forty-sixth Indiana; Lieut. Col. W. W. Darnall and Major Butler, Eleventh Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, commanding Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, and Maj. John F. Grill, commanding Twenty-fourth Indiana, especial thanks are due for the signal ability with which they handled their commands. I am greatly indebted to them for their zeal and gallantry on this occasion.

I also desire to call your particular attention to the gallant Sixteenth Ohio Battery, and to the officers and men in that command, and while doing so I must not fail to make honorable mention of Company E, Second Illinois Artillery, whose officers and men were ever ready and prompt to move at every command.

Captain [John F.] Caven, acting assistant inspector-general, and Capt. W. S. Marshall and Lieut. D. J. Wells, my aides on this expedition, are deserving of special notice and honorable mention for the zeal and ability with which they executed every order, and more especially for their gallantry in the skirmish before Jackson.

Capt. Joseph H. Livsey, assistant adjutant-general, was, unfortunately, left in camp under a severe attack of illness. I much regret the loss of his assistance on this occasion.

When I come to speak of the men of my command, "language limps along the line." The gallant First Brigade has a record for gallantry and bravery on every field of battle which words fail to describe. All honor to the men of the First Brigade.

I herewith submit a list of casualties in this command, as shown by the regimental reports. I also append a list of the names of enlisted men, under your order, who are deserving of honorable mention and promotion for good conduct and gallantry upon every occasion.

My loss before Jackson is as follows: Killed, 1; wounded, 40. Aggregate, 41.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. T. SPICELY,
Colonel, Comdg. 1st Brigade, 12th Division, 13th Army Corps.

Capt. JOHN E. PHILLIPS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 28.

Report of Col. James R. Slack, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., TWELFTH DIV., THIRTEENTH A. C.,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 24, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the march to and the battle at Jackson, Miss., by the brigade under my command,

consisting of the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin; Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanded by Col. William H. Raynor; Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. Q. Wilds; Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Col. John Connell; Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. John M. Crebs; one section of First Missouri Battery, commanded by Lieut. C. M. Callahan, and the Second Ohio Battery, commanded by Lieut. A. Beach:

We took up our line of march from the battle-field at Vicksburg on the 5th day of July, the day after the surrender, and, after a five days' very fatiguing march, without anything particularly marked in our course, except much suffering with the extreme heat, we reached the neighborhood of the rebel fortifications at Jackson.

On the 9th of July, we took up our line of march and advanced toward the enemy's line. When within 2 miles of the enemy, the advance of the First Brigade encountered the rebel pickets, immediately after which the action commenced.

General Hovey, commanding, directed me to form my brigade to the left of the Raymond road and forward the whole column, which was speedily executed, and we advanced to Lynch's Creek. Here I advanced two companies of the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry as skirmishers across the creek. As soon as they crossed the creek, the enemy opened fire upon them, to which the skirmishers spiritedly replied, and, after a contest of about thirty minutes, drove the enemy from the field. While the skirmishers were contesting the ground, I advanced the whole command over the creek and formed directly on the bank. We advanced no farther that night, the men lying upon their arms all night, with a strong picket line in front.

On the morning of the 10th instant, I advanced a line of skirmishers, consisting of one company from each regiment, and my brigade in line in the rear across a field, but met no obstacle until we reached the high ground through the woods in advance of the field, when the rebel pickets were again encountered, but, after a few well-directed volleys from my line of skirmishers, the enemy was sent howling behind their fortifications.

During the advance of the line, Lieutenant Harper, then in command of the Second Ohio Battery, shelled the woods in our front, and contributed greatly to drive the enemy back. The whole line was immediately advanced to within 500 yards of the enemy's works, where we formed a line, threw out a line of skirmishers covering my whole front, and at once began constructing intrenchments. In the afternoon of the advance of my line, in pursuance to the order of Brigadier-General Hovey, I ordered up Lieutenant Callahan, with his section of artillery, who took position in the Raymond road, and opened on the rebel line with very fatal effect.

During the next seven days the siege continued, the men of my command digging and intrenching, the sharpshooters in advance striking, wounding, and killing all who exposed their persons to the unerring aim of our riflemen, until the morning of the 17th, when it was announced by our pickets that the rebels had evacuated during the night. I sent forward a line of skirmishers, who soon verified the truth of the conjecture by taking possession of the enemy's works and raising the Stars and Stripes thereon.

During the whole time of the siege the officers and men conducted themselves with great bravery and skill, living three days on less than fourth rations. They endured all without a murmur, and witnessed the

culmination of their hopes by the surrender of the last fortified city in the State of Mississippi and the almost literal annihilation of the rebel army in the Southwest.

The whole number of killed and wounded is as follows: Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, 1 killed and 4 wounded; Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, 5 wounded; Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, 1 killed and 4 wounded; Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, 1 wounded; Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, 3 wounded; making in all, killed and wounded, 19, detailed reports of which are herewith submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours,

JAMES R. SLACK,

Col., Comdg. Second Brig., Twelfth Div., Thirteenth Army Corps.

Capt. JOHN E. PHILLIPS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 29.

Report of Col. Isaac C. Pugh, Forty-first Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, TWELFTH DIVISION,
Near Jackson, July 20, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders from General Hovey, I herewith send you a statement of the operations of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, since the 5th day of July, 1863.

I left Vicksburg on the morning of the 5th of July, 1863, and marched to Clear Creek and encamped, from which place we marched the 7th to near Bolton. The 8th we marched about 3 miles, and encamped until the morning of the 9th. On the 9th, we marched to the town of Clinton, and encamped until the morning of the 10th. On the 10th, we arrived in the vicinity of Jackson, and on the 11th were ordered into line on General Hovey's right.

I encamped on the night of the 11th on the west side of the railroad running south from Jackson, and on the morning of the 12th my brigade was ordered into line of battle on the east side of the railroad, my left resting on the road on General Hovey's right, my line of battle running obliquely southeast, or back from General Hovey's. About 10 o'clock, General Lauman came up and ordered my line changed so as to form a square or right angle line with General Hovey's right, which order I obeyed, and, after some artillery firing, was ordered forward by General Lauman. My line consisted of the following regiments, to wit: the Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry (which had been ordered to report to me for duty) on the right, commanded by Major Rhodes; the Forty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers on the right center, commanded by Lieut. Col. John H. Nale; the Third Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers on the right left center, commanded by Col. Aaron Brown; the Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry on the left, resting on railroad, commanded by Col. S. C. Earl. Col. J. B. Moore, of the Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, was ordered to the right by General Lauman, to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Pearl River.

I was ordered by General Lauman to move my line forward cautiously,

which order I obeyed. After passing a small creek, lined with timber and dense underbrush, my command arrived in the open field, when I halted and had my line dressed up. I did not like the looks of the ground. There was a corn-field in front, beyond which there was a skirt of timber, and beyond that the timber had been felled. The fences had been laid down, and the corn cut down, except a strip immediately in front of my line. I ordered one of my aides to request General Lauman's presence on the ground, as I did not like the appearance of the field, and I did not intend to advance farther without orders. During the time General Lauman was coming up, my skirmishers on the right fell back, and when the general came up he ordered the skirmishers to be pushed forward to the distance of 300 or 400 yards, and then gave the order to my brigade to "forward," which order was obeyed. As soon as the line had crossed the field and had got fairly into the timber, the enemy opened a murderous fire on my whole line, but the men and officers pressed forward until they got within 120 yards of the enemy's breast-works, when they took shelter behind the fallen timber, but the fire was so murderous that what officers and men were left fell back, the firing lasting about one hour.

I should have stated that the Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry belongs to the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, and I have not had any report from the commanding officer of that regiment.

The losses of the regiments are as follows, to wit: Third Iowa Infantry lost 114 men, including officers, in killed, wounded, and missing; the Forty-first Illinois lost, men and officers killed, wounded, and missing, 136; and the Fifty-third Illinois, total loss, 134. The Fifth Ohio Battery was brought up during the action, and lost 9 men in killed, wounded, and missing, and had two guns disabled. Colonel Earl, of the Fifty-third Illinois, was killed; Colonel Brown, of the Third Iowa, was severely wounded in the thigh; and Lieutenant-Colonel Nale, Forty-first Illinois, was stunned by a spent ball, and had to leave the field. I had about 880 men (including officers) engaged, and of that number 465 were killed, wounded, and missing.

Officers and men behaved very gallantly. No troops could have done better. All acted nobly, for which they have my thanks and the thanks of a grateful country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. C. PUGH,

Col. 41st Illinois Infty., Comdg. 1st Brig., 4th Div., 16th A. C.

Capt. JOHN E. PHILLIPS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 30.

Report of Maj. George W. Crosley, Third Iowa Infantry.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 26, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the conduct and loss of the Third Iowa Infantry in the assault upon the enemy's works at Jackson, Miss., on July 12, 1863:

About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, the Third Iowa, Forty-

first and Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, and the Fifth Ohio Battery, of six guns, crossed the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad at a point about 2 miles south of Jackson and 1 mile from the enemy's works. After crossing, line of battle was formed, skirmishers thrown out, and the line ordered forward. After advancing about one-fourth of a mile, the line was halted, the battery placed in position 100 yards in our rear, opened fire with shell, and continued to fire rapidly for about twenty minutes. The enemy replied promptly with two guns, getting our range the first shot. As soon as the battery ceased firing, the line again moved forward. We advanced half a mile through timber and a dense undergrowth, our skirmishers meeting with no opposition. When we came to the edge of an open field, the line was again halted. Here we were joined by the Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, which took position on our right. General Lauman now came up, and ordered the line forward, the skirmishers keeping well advanced. When about half way across the field, our skirmishers engaged the enemy's pickets. Soon after, their picket reserves were encountered and driven in, and a moment later we came within sight of their works, about 300 yards distant. The enemy now opened fire with twelve pieces of artillery, all bearing directly upon our line, and also gave us a heavy fire of musketry. The men answered this greeting with a shout, and rushed forward to the assault. We were met by a perfect storm of grape, canister, and musketry. The timber and brush had been cleaned away in front of the enemy's works, and an abatis formed, which broke our line and threw the men into groups, thus giving the enemy's artillery an opportunity to work with the most deadly effect. Our line rapidly melted away under this terrible fire, and after getting up to within 75 yards of the works, we found ourselves too weak to carry them by assault, and, after remaining under this severe fire for twenty minutes, we were compelled to fall back. We brought off our colors safely, and reformed at the point where we had last halted previous to advancing to the assault. We were then ordered back to the point where we first crossed the railroad.

The regiment went into action with 223 enlisted men, 15 line and 3 field and staff officers, making an aggregate of 241 rank and file engaged. Out of this number we lost 114 killed, wounded, and missing.* Part of our wounded and all our dead were left on the field. An attempt was made to bring off our killed and wounded under a flag of truce, but it was unsuccessful. After the evacuation of Jackson, a few days subsequent to the fight, we recovered part of our wounded, who had been left in the hospital, but those who were able to be removed had been taken away as prisoners of war. Most of those reported missing are known to be wounded.

Of the conduct of both officers and men during this, the severest conflict in which the regiment has ever been engaged, I cannot speak too highly. All did their duty nobly, and it is impossible to make special mention of any one without doing injustice to others.

The inclosed list of killed and wounded will show how the regiment fought better than I have been able to describe it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. CROSLEY,
Major, Commanding Third Iowa Infantry.

Col. N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

* But see revised statement, p. 547.

No. 31.

Report of Col. Cyrus Hall, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., TWELFTH DIV., THIRTEENTH A. C.,
Near Jackson, Miss., July 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to you as follows concerning my operations since leaving Vicksburg, Miss.:

On the 5th instant, acting under orders from Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman, we started at 8 a. m. in the direction of Black River. Nothing noteworthy occurred after passing Big Black River on the 7th instant, until the 12th, when I, with my brigade, having been on duty as train guard at Dixon's, about 5 miles west of Jackson, was ordered to report to Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey, commanding Twelfth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, which, you are aware, I did about 9 p. m.

On the 13th instant, I was ordered into position on the ground east of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. My command here was composed of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, Lieut. Col. John J. Jones; the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, Lieut. Col. James Rany; Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, Col. Benjamin Dornblaser; Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, Col. Samuel T. Busey; Company K, Second Regiment Illinois Artillery, Captain Rodgers, and Seventh Ohio Battery, Capt. Silas A. Burnap. I immediately prepared a line of pits in my front, cleared the ground, and made every arrangement to receive any enemy that might appear.

On the morning of the 15th instant, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Hovey to send a scouting party as far east as Pearl River. To this duty I assigned Lieutenant Reid, of the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, by whom it was performed in a very able and satisfactory manner, finding the enemy in force on the west side of the river, with one company thrown forward to the edge of the swamp on the west side. After making known to General Hovey the facts in the case, I was ordered to take three of my regiments and make a dash upon the enemy. I accordingly took the Fifteenth, Forty-sixth, and Seventy-sixth Illinois, and made a rapid move toward the river, being supported by the Thirty-second Illinois, Fifty-third Indiana, and Thirty-third Wisconsin, commanded by Colonel Bryant, of the Fifth Brigade.

The movement was made with great rapidity, but not sufficiently rapid to overtake the enemy, his pickets having notified him of our approach. We reached the river in season to see the last of the pickets pass out of sight upon the opposite bank.

On the evening of the 16th, it became apparent to some of the officers of my command that the enemy was evacuating Jackson, which fact I communicated to Brigadier-General Hovey about 10 o'clock.

The spirit manifested by both officers and men during the short siege was highly commendable, obeying with alacrity every order and executing the work assigned them with zeal and enthusiasm.

To Col. Benjamin Dornblaser, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Capt. R. P. McKnight, assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, and Capt. David S. Pride, division picket officer, I am indebted for valuable information, obtained by reconnoitering the enemy's works. Casualties, none.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS HALL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN E. PHILLIPS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 32.

Report of Col. George E. Bryant, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Fifth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE, TWELFTH DIVISION,
Near Jackson, Miss., July 20, 1863.

SIR: This command left camp, near Vicksburg, as the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps, the division being commanded by Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman, at 7 a. m. July 5, 1863.

The command of the brigade was passed over to me on the morning of the march, on account of sickness of Colonel Johnson, former commander.

Lieut. Thomas A. Ralston, acting assistant adjutant-general, was taken sick at camp near Big Black River, and returned to Vicksburg. I detailed Lieut. James K. Proudfit, adjutant of the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, in his place, who has acted in that capacity since.

During the march to this point the division was at the rear of the corps, and the troops were largely employed in guarding trains. The regiments composing this command were separated a good deal of the time, but no incidents worthy of mention occurred until after the arrival near this point.

In the morning of the 11th instant, the Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, Col. W. Q. Gresham commanding, under orders from General Lauman, reconnoitered and opened a road from the Clinton road to the Raymond and Gallatin roads, and returned to the brigade, near the Clinton road, about 10 a. m., having successfully carried out its instructions. Soon after (about 11 a. m.), the Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Maj. H. Rhodes commanding, under orders from General Lauman, marched upon the road opened by Colonel Gresham's command, and took position on the left of the Southern Railroad, a short distance to the front and right of the junction of the Raymond and Gallatin roads. The balance of the brigade marched about 2 p. m., by order of General Lauman, upon the same route, the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, Capt. Giles Stevens commanding, guarding division train. The brigade halted that night near the present division hospital. The train did not come up, and the Twelfth Wisconsin remained with it. The Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, Col. John Logan commanding, was placed upon picket, by order of General Lauman, from the Raymond to the Gallatin roads in rear of the position. The Fifty-third Indiana Infantry and Fifteenth Ohio Battery remained where the command halted.

In the morning of the 12th instant, General Lauman, with the First Brigade, made an advance upon the enemy's works, taking with him the Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, which was in position as indicated above. After the advance was commenced, an officer of General Lauman's staff sent forward the Fifty-third Indiana Infantry and Fifteenth Ohio Battery, as I suppose, to support the movement, though I am informed that their only orders were to follow the First Brigade.

The troops advancing on the enemy's works on the right of the railroad soon came under a terrible fire of shell, grape, canister, and musketry. The advance was over nearly level ground, covered with logs, slashed brush, stumps, &c., and perfectly open to the enemy's fire for about 600 yards. Brave as men can be, the troops rushed on till some arrived within 75 yards of the rebel works, or less, but they were finally forced to relinquish the hopeless effort, and slowly fell back to

a ridge on the right of the railroad nearly opposite the position occupied by the Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry the night before.

At this point, by order of General Lauman, I brought up the Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, having relieved it on picket by five companies of the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, and took command of the brigade, all of which was present, except the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry.

During the day, General Lauman, by order of Major-General Ord, commanding the Thirteenth Army Corps, turned over the command of the division to Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey, who issued orders, upon assuming command, merging the division in the Twelfth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and naming this command as the Fifth Brigade.

In the afternoon of the same day, the command took position, by order of General Hovey, in the forks of the Raymond and Gallatin roads, and on the 16th instant took position, by order of General Hovey, in rear of Fourth Brigade.

Since the affair of the 12th instant, a part of the command has been daily engaged in destroying railroad track south, and the remainder performing ordinary duties of troops in camp.

The command is in excellent condition, as brave and every way efficient as any troops in the army.

The Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, under the gallant Major Rhodes, true to its ancient record, behaved splendidly on the 12th instant, leaving some of their dead almost in the rebel ditch. This praise applies to officers and men alike, without exception, as I believe. It lost 5 officers and 63 men out of less than 200 engaged. This bloody fact tells its own story of their conduct.

The Fifty-third Indiana Infantry gallantly drove off from the field and saved two guns of the Fifth Ohio Battery, whose men and horses were nearly all disabled. Fortunately, the Fifty-third Indiana, though much exposed, lost no men. No other troops of the command have been under fire since leaving Vicksburg.

The command consists of the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, Capt. Giles Stevens commanding; Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Maj. Hinman Rhodes commanding; Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, Col. John Logan commanding; Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, Col. Walter Q. Gresham commanding, and Fifteenth Ohio Battery, Capt. Edward Spear, jr., commanding.

I am, captain, very truly, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. BRYANT,
Colonel Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN E. PHILLIPS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 33.

Report of Brig. Gen. William P. Benton, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Division.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH DIV., THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Vicksburg, Miss., July 27, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Fourteenth Division in the rout of the rebel General Joe Johnston from Jackson, Miss.:

On the morning of July 5, we faced by the rear rank and marched in

the direction of Jackson, in the immediate vicinity of which we arrived in good fighting condition on the morning of the 10th, notwithstanding the excessive heat, dusty roads, and scarcity of water. In the evening we were ordered to file to the right, in the direction of the Raymond road, and report to General A. J. Smith. This order being promptly executed, General Smith ordered me to form on his right, perpendicular to his line, in which position we remained till morning, when General Lawler, of the Second Brigade, threw forward a strong line of skirmishers, feeling the woods in front, which resulted in a spirited skirmish with some loss on both sides.

In the afternoon we changed front forward on the tenth company of the Fourth Battalion of the Second Brigade. Early on the morning of the 12th, after opening sharply with both batteries, the entire lines, covered by a cloud of skirmishers, with strong supports, were advanced across the open field in our front to the woods occupied the evening before by the enemy. This point gained, we were within some 800 yards of the intrenchments of the enemy covering Jackson. It now became our turn to employ the friendly spade and pick, which we did most vigorously, day and night, till within forty-eight hours we were quite as well prepared to repel a sortie as he was an assault; and, like him, secure in our earthworks, we could laugh to scorn his ineffectual fusilades and cannonades.

Strengthening our works and steadily advancing our line of skirmishers, protected by rifle-pits, we patiently abided our time, with the fullest confidence in our commanders, ready and willing to dig or assault as they might choose to order. On the morning of the 17th, we found the works in our front abandoned, and by daylight our pickets had advanced and occupied them.

In obedience to orders, on the afternoon of the 18th, we marched 5 miles out on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and commenced its destruction, which the men did with a right good will, and most thoroughly, leaving nothing but the road-bed, upsetting the track by main force of muscle. They made bonfires of the cross-ties and roasted the rails. By sunset on the evening of the 19th, the road was thus destroyed to Byram Station, 10 miles south of Jackson. On the 20th, we retraced our steps to the vicinity of Jackson, and by the peep of day on the following morning we were on the march, heading once more for Vicksburg, where we arrived on the 24th, with the loss of 1 man, by disease, 4 killed in battle and 32 wounded, a full list of the names and rank of whom is attached.*

My entire command was the veteran survivors of Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River Bridge, and Vicksburg, and to do their whole duty as officers and soldiers was matter of principle, which first transformed them from citizens to volunteer soldiers, confirmed and strengthened by discipline and habit. Under such circumstances, it is not only a delicate but an embarrassing task to comply with orders directing a special mention of those who distinguished themselves.

Brigadier-General Lawler, commanding the Second Brigade, with a clear head and comprehensive mind, combined with the tact of an experienced officer, and a stranger to personal fear, was always at the post of duty.

Col. David Shunk, of the Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, commanding First Brigade, was particularly distinguished by taking the advance of his line of skirmishers and himself first examining the con-

* Omitted.

tested ground over which he proposed to take his men; also by his sleepless energy in constructing earthworks, with a half dozen spades and two picks and one foot adze, which won the encomiums of both Generals Ord and Sherman, the corps and expeditionary commanders. In my judgment, his promotion to be a brigadier-general is one eminently fit to be made, and has been abundantly earned.

I most respectfully refer to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders for the names of their officers and men who distinguished themselves, but I cannot refrain from adding my testimony to that of Colonel Shunk in behalf of Lieut. Joseph P. Wiggins, adjutant of the Eighth Indiana and acting adjutant of the First Brigade. To good business habits and a methodical mind, patient and painstaking, he adds great personal gallantry. It would require a page to narrate the acts of bravery which I have seen him perform since this army crossed the Mississippi River. His promotion to assistant adjutant-general would be a simple act of justice to him and a valuable addition to that department.

Of my own staff, I can only speak in the highest terms. Maj. Thomas J. Brady, of the Eighth Indiana Infantry, inspector-general and chief of staff, was always in the front when the firing indicated that work was to be done. Capt. C. H. Dyer, assistant adjutant-general, did his whole duty; so also did Lieut. Frank Adams and Lieut. George H. Fifer, aides-de-camp. Capt. William R. Irwin, commissary of subsistence, not only abundantly supplied this division, but was able to help our neighbors, Generals Osterhaus and Hovey, out of difficulty; while the quartermaster's department, under Lieut. Jesse E. Scott, as usual, was fully up to the standard.

I cannot speak in terms of too much praise of the medical department, under the efficient management of Dr. [Oliver P.] Rex, of the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 34.

Report of Lieut. Philip Nonweiler, First Indiana Battery.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 26, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I herewith submit a detailed report of the operations of the First Indiana Battery in the campaign just closed.

The battery left Vicksburg July 5, and arrived before Jackson, Miss., on the 10th, nothing of importance transpiring on the march.

On the 11th, the battery was placed in position about 600 yards from the enemy, and ordered to shell him from his position in front of his works. After firing an hour, the battery, in conjunction with the infantry of the brigade, advanced and drove the enemy inside of his works. Position was then taken about 1,000 yards from the line of intrenchments held by the rebels, and strengthened by throwing up substantial earthworks. Nothing of interest to the battery, except occasional firing, took place until the 13th, when the enemy seemed to have concentrated the fire of at least three batteries upon my command. I was

ordered to throw a few shells into the woods in front, to drive in the enemy's skirmishers, who were at this time driving in our sharpshooters. No sooner did I open than I received the fire of some three batteries from the front, from the right, and from the left. This was a most galling fire, lasting nearly an hour, and the shells exploding in the midst of the battery. It was returned by us in gallant style and, I believe, good effect.

During this firing Private Louis Maas was wounded severely in the leg, which was amputated. I have no other casualty in my command to report during this campaign. Nothing further of interest took place until the morning of the 17th, when it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated the place.

On the morning of the 21st, we took up the return march to Vicksburg, where we arrived on the 24th.

The officers and men of the battery who were engaged all behaved with great intrepidity and coolness, and where all behaved well it would be injustice to mention any men in particular.

Respectfully submitted.

PH. NONWEILER,
Second Lieutenant, Commanding First Indiana Battery.

Lieut. J. P. WIGGINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 35.

Report of Col. David Shunk, Eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTEENTH DIVISION,
July 26, 1863.

In obedience to orders, I herewith send you official report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Fourteenth Division, in the campaign just closed.

The brigade started from Vicksburg, as per order, at 5 a. m. on the 5th of July, and proceeded toward Jackson, via the Clinton road, arriving in the vicinity of Jackson on the 10th.

On the 11th, the brigade was ordered in position about 600 yards in front of the enemy's line of skirmishers. After shelling the woods on the opposite side of a cleared field by the First Indiana Battery, we advanced a strong line of skirmishers, following them closely with the brigade across the field. The enemy in the woods gave way and left us in possession of the woods. We then took position about 1,000 yards distant from the enemy's works, with our right resting on the Raymond road, where we constructed rifle-pits, and kept up a continuous skirmish with the enemy's sharpshooters, frequently receiving severe shelling from the enemy, which was promptly replied to by the First Indiana Battery. The above system of warfare was carried on by our brigade until the morning of the 17th of July, when the enemy evacuated the place.

On the 18th, we marched south to the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, and commenced tearing up the track, which we did successfully as far south as Byram Station.

On the 20th, we marched back to our camp near Jackson, and on the 21st started for Vicksburg, which place we reached on the 24th. The entire brigade was during the whole time without tents and only such cooking utensils as could be carried by hand, and notwithstanding the many inconveniences we labored under for want of water and scarcity of cooking utensils, each officer and private in the brigade performed every duty required of him with a hearty good will. The following is a list of casualties:*

Total casualties, 1 killed and 17 wounded.

Of the officers and men who deserve favorable mention, I present you the names of Lieut. J. P. Wiggins, aide-de-camp, and Major Potter, of the Thirty-third Illinois, both of which officers offered every facility in aiding me to carry out orders. For others, I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of the different regiments composing the brigade.

Respectfully, yours,

DAVID SHUNK,

Col. Eighth Indiana Infty., Comdg. First Brig., Fourteenth Div.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 36.

Report of Capt. Ira Moore, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 26, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, Col. C. E. Lippincott, left camp in rear of Vicksburg, Miss., on the morning of the 5th of July, and proceeded with its division toward Jackson. Reached Black River the first night, when the colonel was taken sick and obliged to return, the command devolving on Capt. I. H. Elliott. Continued by easy marches toward Jackson, before the rebel defenses of which the regiment arrived on the morning of the 10th, and the same evening moved, under fire from the enemy's guns, around to the right into our destined position.

On the morning of the 12th, moved forward in line of battle, driving the enemy's skirmishers, with little resistance, more than one-quarter of a mile toward his works, where the regiment took position, detaching Company G from the left to fill a gap between the two brigades of the division. Here the regiment commenced intrenching. On the night of the 12th, the regiment, with the exception of Company G, was ordered to picket the front of the brigade, and to act as sharpshooters the ensuing day.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 13th, Captain Elliott advanced his skirmishers, by order, driving the enemy inside his works with loss, he making spirited resistance, and soon rallying with re-enforcements. Soon the skirmishers, both on the right and left of the regiment, fell back, leaving it exposed to a sharp cross-fire. The enemy pressed his advantage, but gained no ground, and, notwithstanding a severe shelling was added to the efforts of his sharpshooters, night found us in possession of the ground we held in the morning.

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* Nominal list omitted.

The conduct of both men and officers was not to be excelled. In such cases it is hard to distinguish individuals, but Captain Elliott, commanding, particularly notices Captain Pope, of Company D, who here, as in all previous engagements, exhibited that cool courage which makes him a model officer; also Sergt. Maj. Charles E. Wilcox, than whom there is no better or braver soldier. I may add to this number the name of Captain Elliott himself, whom all the officers and men under his command agree in specially commending.

Jackson was evacuated on the 17th of July.

On the 18th, marched out 5 miles on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and, with the rest of the Fourteenth Division, tore up and destroyed, by burning, 5 miles of railroad track.

July 20, returned to camp near Jackson, and the 21st, started on the return to Vicksburg, by way of Raymond. The men kept well in ranks, notwithstanding the extreme heat. Arrived at Vicksburg July 24.*

IRA MOORE,
Captain Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. J. P. WIGGINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 37.

Report of Lieut. Col. Lemuel Parke, Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 26, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to an order issued from headquarters army at Jackson, I hereby send my report of the campaign just ended.

We marched with the army, by way of Black River Bridge, Champion's Hill, and Clinton, to Jackson, which we reached on the evening of the 10th instant, and filled our place in the brigade during the siege, which ended on the morning of the 17th.

On the 18th, moved camp 2½ miles on the Raymond road, where we halted an hour or two, then marched down the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad and destroyed the railroad to Byram Station, and returned on the 20th to our camp near Jackson.

On the 21st, we took up the line of march for Vicksburg, which we reached on the 24th.

Our regiment has no casualties to report during the entire campaign.

In regard to the conduct of our men and officers, I believe they have fought with gallantry due veterans in every engagement in which we have had the privilege of taking a part. To make particular mention of any one would do injustice to the rest of the command; therefore I will mention none but the color-bearers, who were faithful to their duty. One, Thomas J. Higgins, a sergeant in Company D, pressed forward on the day of the charge at Vicksburg (May 22) and posted his standard on the fort, and, our regiment having to fall back, he was captured, colors and all; and William B. Sitton, a sergeant in Company C, while pressing forward with his colors, fell, from a shot through the side; not knowing that he was hurt badly, wanted to carry the colors, but he was carried off the field and the colors left. So he also lost his, but both of the boys certainly deserve special credit. And, as far as special

* Nominal list of casualties, omitted, embodied in revised statement, p. 547.

reward is concerned, our men and officers deserve what is due those faithful supporters of their country's cause.

L. PARKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. P. WIGGINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 38.

Report of Capt. Jonathan H. Williams, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry.

IN THE FIELD, *July* 26, 1863.

COLONEL: Pursuant to orders, I beg leave to report the part taken by the Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the march and the attack on the city of Jackson, Miss.

The regiment marched at 5 a. m. on the morning of July 5, 1863, by way of Clear Creek; and on the 6th, crossed Big Black River, near the ruins of the bridge, and camped near Edwards Depot; and on the 7th, passed Edwards Depot and Champion's Hill battle-ground, and encamped; and on the 8th of July, at 5 p. m., marched in the direction of Clinton; and on the morning of the 9th, passed Clinton and encamped; and on the 10th, marched on the road leading to Jackson, and encamped on the right of the divisions of Generals Osterhaus and Smith; and on the 11th of July, at 5 p. m., advanced to the front, and on the right of the ——— regiment, Second Brigade, and on the left of the Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; and on the 12th, at 9 a. m., advanced to the front in line of battle to and within some 600 yards of the enemy's line of works, when and where some skirmishing occurred; and on the night of the 12th, our regiment threw up rifle-pits; and on the evening of the 14th, the regiment was thrown forward some 300 yards as an advance picket, and completed an advance rifle-pit commenced by the Ninety-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and within some 400 yards of the rebel line. While in this position, in skirmishing with the enemy, Moses Simmons, private of Company E, was slightly wounded in the hip with a Minie ball; and on the 16th, Isaac Langley, private of Company H, was severely wounded by a ball from a shell from the enemy's guns; and on the same day, William M. Berry, sergeant of Company A, was slightly wounded by a Minie ball. On the morning of the 17th, to the surprise of our men, the enemy had evacuated the city and their line of works; and on the 18th, the regiment marched south to the Mississippi Railroad, and commenced destroying the same, and continued assisting in its destruction as far south as Byram Station; and on the 20th, the regiment returned to the camp near Jackson; and on the 21st, at 6 a. m., the regiment marched by the Raymond road, and, after passing Mississippi Springs, encamped near Raymond; and on the 22d, moved on toward Edwards Depot, and encamped on Baker's Creek; and on the 23d, passed Edwards Depot and Big Black River to within 5 miles of Vicksburg; and on the 24th, marched to the present camp; and during all this time the officers and men were without tents or cooking utensils, except what they carried by hand. I cannot close this report, imperfect as it may be, without saying that both officers and men of the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers did their whole duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Captain, Commanding Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers.

No. 39.

Report of Col. William M. Stone, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTEENTH DIVISION,
Vicksburg, July 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In reporting the doings of this brigade in the recent expedition of our army against Jackson, I shall necessarily be confined to the time I have been in command of it. Since Saturday morning, the 18th instant, up to this time, the brigade has been under command of Brigadier-General Lawler, who on that morning relinquished the command to me, and started for his home on a leave of absence.

For information as to the action of the brigade prior to the time alluded to, I respectfully refer you to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Whittlesey, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, herewith transmitted.

On Friday morning, the 17th instant, it was ascertained that Jackson was evacuated, and a portion of our forces marched in and occupied the city. At that time this brigade was in the position they had occupied for several days previous, near the enemy's fortifications on the west side of the city. Here we remained until Saturday morning, when we changed our camp about 1 mile to the rear. In the afternoon we marched out to the Mississippi Central Railroad, south of the city, where, in connection with the First Brigade, we succeeded in destroying about 5 miles of railroad. This feat we accomplished by Sunday evening, when we laid upon our arms until Monday, and then returned to our camp on the Raymond road. On Tuesday morning we started for Vicksburg. By easy marches, we reached our old camp in the rear of the city on Friday morning, where we rested for about an hour. We then received orders to move to a new camp, and were directed to go down the Warrenton road to find it. After marching a distance of about 10 miles, over a broken country and under a burning sun, we succeeded in reaching our present camp on the river bank in front of Vicksburg, and about 1½ miles from where we started in the morning.

Thankful that it is as well for us as it is, and being always ready to obey orders, and to do our full share "in putting down this unholy rebellion," we are now resting contented from long marches and months of unremitting toils and dangers.

I herewith transmit reports of regimental commanders of the killed and wounded, which embrace all the casualties in the brigade in our late expedition.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. M. STONE,
Colonel Twenty-second Iowa, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 40.

Report of Maj. Leonard B. Houston, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
[*July* 24, 1863.]

Left Vicksburg on the morning of July 5, 1863, with 82 enlisted men and 7 field, staff, and commissioned officers. Encamped on Big Black

River, 14 miles distant, where 1 man died from disease, and 5 enlisted men and 1 commissioned officer returned to Vicksburg on account of sickness.

July 6.—Proceeded to Edwards Station, having frequent skirmishes with the enemy, and encamped for the night.

July 7.—Proceeded, with frequent skirmishing, to Clinton, 8 miles distant.

July 8.—Took up line of march, driving the enemy before us, with frequent skirmishes, to their intrenchments at Jackson, before which place we camped in front of the enemy.

July 9.—Skirmishing all day with the enemy, with the loss of 1 man wounded.

July 10.—Skirmishing as before.

July 11.—Advanced near the works of the enemy, and threw up breastworks. Heavy skirmishing.

July 12.—Constant skirmishing from this date until the evening of the 16th, when the enemy evacuated Jackson.

July 17.—We entered Jackson and took possession of the works.

July 18.—Started out to tear up the track and destroy bridges on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, which we continued until the morning of the 20th, when we commenced our return to Vicksburg, where we arrived and went into camp July 24.

Respectfully submitted.

L. B. HOUSTON,
Major, Commanding Twenty-third Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

First Lieut. W. E. HOUSTON,
Acting Adjutant.

No. 41.

Report of Lieut. Col. Luther H. Whittlesey, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 26, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: For the information of the colonel commanding the brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry in the late march and attack on Jackson, Miss., and their subsequent movements up to this date:

On the morning of July 5, conformably to orders issued the day previous, we marched from our old camp and trenches in rear of Vicksburg at 6 a. m. out on the Jackson road to Clear Creek, near Black River, marching about 10 miles that day under a clear burning sun, but, fortunately, finding good water at our camp.

July 6.—We marched at 4 a. m., crossing the Big Black 1½ miles from our camp on Clear Creek, and proceeded some 4 miles to a plantation near Edwards Depot, where we lay upon our arms for the night. The weather was very hot, which, with poor water combined, caused some suffering among the troops.

July 7.—We broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched about 8 miles, camping near the forks of the Raymond and Clinton roads. At 5 a. m. we formed line of battle, and bivouacked for the night.

July 8.—We marched at 6 p. m.; proceeded 4 miles and camped.

July 9.—Marched at 6 a. m.; passed through Clinton to within 8 miles of Jackson.

July 10.—Marched at 5 a. m., and arrived before Jackson at 9.30 a. m., where we rested till evening, and then moved into position in the line, about 1,600 yards from the enemy's works.

July 11.—In the morning, Company B, of the Eleventh, together with one company each from the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, were thrown forward as skirmishers, the whole under the command of Captain Remick, Company B, Eleventh. Advancing across an old field, some 300 yards in width, they came to the woods in our front, and developed a force of the enemy, estimated at about 800 strong, who attacked our skirmishers in front and on the right flank, and repulsed them with a loss to my command of 2 killed and 1 severely wounded. We, however, held possession of a house and out-buildings between our front and the enemy, and from that point kept his skirmishers well back under shelter of the woods that covered the ground between us and the enemy's works.

July 12.—The brigade was formed for an advance in the following order: A line of skirmishers and supports, under the immediate command of the brave Major Houston, of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry; a line of battle, composed of the Eleventh Wisconsin and Twenty second Iowa, under my command, and a third line of reserves, comprising the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa, under command of Brigadier-General Lawler. The object of the advance was to obtain possession of the woods in our front. The troops moved up in beautiful order, and obtained possession of the woods without resistance, the enemy retiring at our advance. We thus gained a position some 600 yards nearer than the one occupied the day previous.

July 13.—The enemy shelled us vigorously, bursting a number of shells just in rear of my regiment, but without damage, except the wounding of a couple of artillery horses, belonging to Captain Davidson's battery, which was posted immediately on my left.

July 17.—I was ordered by General Lawler to move forward and occupy the works of the enemy in front of the Second Brigade, he having abandoned Jackson the night previous. This I did, remaining on duty there during the day and until relieved by order of General Lawler, when I returned to camp.

July 18.—Marched at 7 a. m. to a new camp, 2 miles distant, and at 2 p. m. moved down to the railroad near Byram, and began destroying the track of the Mississippi Central Railroad, as ordered.

July 19.—Destroyed railroad track.

July 20.—Marched from our bivouac, near Byram, to our new camp near Jackson, a distance of 6 miles.

July 21.—Marched at 7 a. m. to Raymond, 14 miles.

July 22.—Marched at 6 a. m. 10½ miles, camping on Baker's Creek.

July 23.—Marched at 5 a. m. to within 7 miles of Vicksburg.

July 24.—Marched to our old camps in rear of Vicksburg, thence to camp just below the city, via Warrenton road, a distance of about 10 miles, where the regiment is now encamped.

I append herewith a list of the killed and wounded of my command, before referred to.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. H. WHITTLESEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. A. ADAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Nominal list, omitted, shows 2 men killed and 1 wounded.

No. 42.

Reports of Col. Charles R. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTEENTH A. C.,
Near Jackson, Miss., July 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 14, Headquarters Expeditionary Corps, July 14, 1863, and written instructions from the major-general commanding, of date of July 15, 1863, I started with my command at daylight on the 16th instant, toward the Canton road. Having struck that road, I advanced about 10 miles, to near Grant's Ferry, on Pearl River, where Colonel Bussey, with his cavalry, overtook me. On the east side of the river, at this ferry, the enemy had a picket post of 20 or 30 men, with an outpost on the west side. After a little firing, the outpost withdrew to the east side of the river. I advanced some skirmishers to the ferry, who soon drove off the enemy; whereupon I caused the ferry-boat and two canoes to be destroyed. The troops then proceeded to Calhoun Station, on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, about 16 miles from Jackson, having first struck the railroad at that place. Here I caused about 1 mile of track and a bridge, situated 1½ miles south, to be destroyed, piling up a good portion of the iron on the ties, and setting fire to them. Although the men were tired and worn out, I worked them until 9 p. m., and the next morning from the earliest dawn until 6 a. m.

On the morning of the 17th, we advanced on the Canton road to a point about 3 miles from Canton. A small cavalry force was here seen on our left, near a road leading to Livingston, observing our movements; and at the same time clouds of dust on our front indicated the vicinity of a large body of cavalry. In connection with Colonel Bussey, I made dispositions in a good position on a hill facing the enemy, to meet an attack which was then threatened on our right. While this was doing, there was a rapid movement of the enemy's cavalry in the direction of the Livingston road toward our left and rear, with the apparent intention of attacking and cutting off our train. This was met by the prompt advance of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers (Lieut. Col. W. B. Woods commanding), then guarding the rear, and of the Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteers, by the shifting of a piece from the First Missouri Horse Artillery (Lieut. Louis Voelkner commanding), and by a flank movement of part of Colonel Bussey's command. A few shells turned the enemy's advance to the right-about. In the mean time skirmishing commenced on our right and center, and continued till the enemy withdrew. Thereupon I advanced skirmishers of the Thirty-first Iowa Volunteers (Maj. Theodore Stimming commanding) to the Canton road, on our right, who took possession of buildings of a plantation near the junction of the Beatty's Bluff and Canton road. Surmising that the enemy had withdrawn the greater part of his force toward Canton, the Twelfth Missouri Volunteers (Col. Hugo Wangelin) and a cavalry force were sent forward to reconnoiter. They advanced less than a mile to near Bear Creek, where they were met by musketry from the opposite side of the creek and severe fire of two cannon, one a rifled 6-pounder and the other a 12-pounder smooth-bore, posted on the opposite bank, near the end of the bridge. The infantry advanced to the creek bank, but could not cross, because of the destruction of the bridge and the obstruction of the crossing. Owing to the steep banks and the mud of the creek,

the advance was delayed for some time. The woods were so dense and the ground so difficult to reconnoiter that I could not plant my cannon so as to reach and silence the enemy's. Leaving the Twelfth Missouri Volunteers and the Seventeenth Missouri Volunteers (Maj. F. Romer commanding) to guard the front and occupy the enemy, I threw the Third Missouri Volunteers (Lieut. Col. Theodore Meumann commanding) through the woods to the right, with directions to cross the creek by any practicable mode and advance as skirmishers to the road occupied by the enemy. I sent the Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteers (Col. George A. Stone) to support the Third Missouri, in case it was too severely pressed. The latter regiment crossed the creek and soon engaged the enemy's skirmishers; they kept advancing through a corn-field toward the road. I then ordered the Twelfth Missouri to cross by wings under and to the right of the bridge, which was done. They enemy fell back as the Third Missouri advanced, and hastened in the direction of Canton. I occupied the creek bank next to Canton, and caused a bridge to be constructed. This was finished by dark.

I am informed that the enemy's force was 2,000, with two pieces of artillery.

In the skirmishing in forenoon, 2 men in the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers were slightly wounded. The Twelfth Missouri lost, in skirmishing on Bear Creek, 5 in killed and wounded. The Third Missouri, in advancing through the corn-field on the Canton side of Bear Creek, had 2 men mortally wounded. I append a list of their names, &c.*

Early in the morning of the 18th, I moved my command into Canton. The whole infantry force was occupied during the day in destroying railroad tracks, iron, buildings, &c. There were destroyed 5 locomotives, 30 cars of all kinds, 2 turn-tables, 13 railroad buildings, including engine-house for 7 engines, with repair shops, filled with fine machinery, attached; 1 machine-shop, depots, offices, &c.; 300 feet of trestle and bridge work, and 2 miles of rails burned and bent. Much more of the track was torn up.

The works and materials in the Dixie Works were effectually destroyed, but the building was so connected with a block of buildings that its destruction would have involved the destruction of the whole. Colonel Winslow, of the cavalry, who had been sent out with part of the cavalry force to destroy the railroad bridge over Black River, returned after night, with the report that he had effectually accomplished that work.

At 7 p. m. the troops were marched out of Clinton about 2 miles, and bivouacked.

On 19th, marched to Grant's Ferry, and on 20th returned to Jackson.

During the expedition 12 prisoners were taken. I attach a list of their names, regiments, &c.* I respectfully request that some disposition may be made of them.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. WOODS,

Colonel Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

P. S.—Some sick and wounded prisoners taken in the town were paroled by Colonel Bussey.

The above report does not include the operations of the cavalry, concerning which Colonel Bussey will report in detail.

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* Omitted.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTEENTH A. C.,
Near Messinger's Ferry, July 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 5th day of July, 1863, at daybreak, I started from camp near Vicksburg, with my brigade, in the direction of Messinger's, on the Big Black River, which we crossed about dark on the 6th. The march was continued toward Jackson, via Bolton and Clinton, on the Bridgeport road.

We arrived in the neighborhood of Jackson, and rear of the enemy's works, at 8.30 a. m. of the 10th, and took position on the right of the road, near ———'s house. My brigade continued to occupy this position, which was the second line of the Fifteenth Army Corps, for some days.

On the 12th, during a general cannonading, 2 men were killed and 2 wounded, all of the Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteers, by the explosion of a shell in camp.

On the 13th, 2 enlisted men, of the Third Missouri Volunteers, were killed in camp by a solid shot.

On the 16th, I marched my brigade to Canton, Miss., returning on the 20th.

On the 23d, we left the vicinity of Jackson, and, on the 25th, arrived at Messinger's plantation, on the west bank of Big Black River.

I annex a list of the killed and wounded above mentioned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. R. WOODS,
Colonel Seventy-sixth Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. WILLIAM S. WHITTEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 43.

Report of Brig. Gen. James M. Tuttle, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

CAMP ON BEAR CREEK, MISS.,
July 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the late movement on Jackson by the forces under Major General Sherman.

My division moved from before Vicksburg on the 22d day of June, 1863, and, on the 24th, took position on the plantation of Mr. Trible, near Little Bear Creek, on the roads leading to Messinger's and Birdsong Ferries, on the Big Black River, advancing one regiment on each road as an outpost, and threw up breastworks on the high ground in Mr. Trible's field and running across the road. We remained in this position until after the fall of Vicksburg, on the 4th of July. On the evening of that day, we marched to Messinger's Ford, and, after building a bridge across Big Black River, succeeded in crossing. About 4 p. m. on the 6th of July, I crossed my division, with Colonel McMillen's brigade in advance. On reaching the high ground, we were met by the enemy's skirmishers, but, on my advancing, they gave way with but little opposition, but continued light skirmishing all the way from there to the junction with the Bridgeport road, 3½ miles, where we bivouacked for the night.

The next day being General Blair's day to have the advance of the corps, he marched on toward Jackson, before which place we arrived on the 10th, without anything particularly worthy of note transpiring.

My command being in the rear, by regular succession, on the day of arrival was designated as the reserve division of the corps, in which position it remained until the 15th, when I moved to the front and relieved General Osterhaus' division, where we remained until after the evacuation, on the 17th. During the last few days of the siege my skirmishers were severely engaged several times, in which they behaved well.

After the evacuation, I was ordered to send all of my division not otherwise engaged with General Steele in pursuit of Johnston, and to destroy the railroad to Brandon. I accordingly sent four regiments, under command of Colonel Geddes, of the Eighth Iowa, whose report is inclosed. I also inclose a list of casualties in the two brigades that accompanied me. The Second Brigade, having been detached and sent to Young's Point, was not with the division.

I am, &c.,

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 44.

Report of Col. William L. McMillen, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

NEAR MARKHAM'S, *July* 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the brigade under my command in the recent expedition to Jackson, Miss.:

The First Brigade, consisting of the Seventy-second and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, and Ninety third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, First Illinois Light Artillery, took up the line of march on the 4th of July, at 4 p. m., encamping that night near Messinger's. The next morning it moved to Messinger's Ford, and, in connection with the division pioneer corps, Captain Young, built a bridge over the Big Black. On the morning of the 6th instant, four companies were thrown across the river, with instructions to advance as skirmishers to the foot of the hill beyond. About 3 p. m., by direction of the general commanding the division, one regiment (the Ninety-third Indiana, Colonel Thomas commanding) was ordered over to support the skirmishers, with orders to advance and occupy the crest of the hill, the remainder of the brigade following almost immediately. Some opposition was made by the enemy's pickets, but the point was gained without difficulty. I then marched the brigade by the flank, the Seventy-second Ohio in advance, to the main (Bolton) road, reaching it late in the evening. There was almost continuous skirmishing from the time we crossed the river until we reached the Bolton road, and great credit is due the companies and regiments engaged. Several prisoners were taken by my advance.

From this point it marched with the army, via Bolton and Clinton, to Jackson, Miss., arriving at the position assigned it on the morning of the 10th instant. It remained in reserve until the morning of the 15th, when it marched to the front and relieved a brigade belonging to General Osterhaus' division.

On the 16th, in compliance with an order from division commander, I ordered my line of skirmishers to feel the enemy's works. It soon became hotly engaged, and was obliged to halt, fully demonstrating the fact that the enemy was still in force. In this attack the brigade suffered a loss of 1 killed and 11 wounded. Early on the morning of the 17th instant, I received information that Jackson had been evacuated, and without delay advanced my skirmishers and occupied the enemy's works in my front, being among the first to reach the city.

On the 18th, the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois and the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with Waterhouse's battery, marched in the expedition to Brandon, under command of Colonel Geddes, of the Eighth Iowa, who, I suppose, will report the part taken by them in the engagement at that place.

In the mean time the Ninety-fifth Ohio was used as a rear guard on the main Clinton road, and the Ninety-third Indiana were destroying railroad in the city.

On the 23d, the brigade marched with the corps to which it is attached for its present camp, reaching this vicinity on the evening of the 25th instant. I cannot speak too highly of the endurance, spirit, and courage of the troops comprising my command, officers and men having acquitted themselves nobly.

I am, &c.,

W. L. McMILLEN,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 45.

Report of Capt. Samuel A. J. Snyder, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry.

NEAR MARKHAM'S, *July* 30, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment, which composed a part of the brigade under your command, in the expedition to Brandon, Miss., July 19, 1863:

Making no mention of the march, I would state that the part taken by the regiment was unimportant. When the line of battle was formed, and skirmishers thrown forward from the Eighth Iowa and One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, I was ordered forward to support those regiments on the left of the road. The ground over which my command had to advance in battle order was very rough and traversed by deep cuts, yet the advance was in good order and my line was not once broken. After advancing in support for about 1 mile, I was ordered to fill the interval between the Eighth Iowa and One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, when the line again advanced, but met no enemy, he having taken advantage of a hard rain-shower to retreat. Upon arriving at Brandon, my regiment was thrown forward to support the skirmishers in the eastern limits of the town, when we bivouacked for the night.

On the following day, the 20th, in accordance with your orders, I proceeded to the railroad depot, and took part in destroying the track. The march back to Jackson was very severe on my men, as it was made in the heat of the day and was very rapid. Officers and men of my regiment all behaved nobly and did their duty to the letter. There were no casualties in this regiment.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your very obedient servant,

SAML. A. J. SNYDER,

Capt., Comdg. Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Col. J. L. GEDDES,
Eighth Iowa Volunteers.

No. 46.

Report of Col. Joseph J. Woods, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

CAMP, BEAR CREEK, MISS.,
July 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of the operations and casualties in the Third Brigade in the campaign to Jackson, Miss.:

We left our camps in the vicinity of Trible's and Young's July 4; crossed the Big Black River at Messinger's July 6, following the First Brigade at supporting distance. We continued to advance until, on the 10th, we halted near Jackson, in rear of our batteries.

On the 11th, Lieutenant Dugan, acting assistant quartermaster of the brigade, while out with a foraging party, was attacked by the enemy's cavalry and received two wounds, and most of his party were captured. We remained in the position taken on the 10th without further casualties, although many of the enemy's shells fell among us, until the 15th, when we moved to the right and front, the division relieving the division of General Osterhaus.

On the following day, in pursuance of orders, we advanced our skirmishers and met a warm reception from the enemy. We had several wounded, 1 mortally. The following night we labored all night, placing the Second Iowa Battery in position and in improving the infantry defense.

On the morning of the 17th, it was found that the enemy had evacuated the place, and that afternoon we moved north of the Clinton road.

On the 18th and 19th, the Thirty-fifth Iowa was engaged in destroying the railroad in Jackson; on the 20th, was sent as guard to prisoners to Clinton, where it joined the brigade on the 23d.

On the 18th, the Eighth and Twelfth Iowa, under Col. J. L. Geddes, of the Eighth Iowa, in conjunction with other forces, started on an expedition to Brandon.

On the 19th, they had a short engagement with the enemy, in which Sergeant [John] Duncan, Eighth Iowa, was killed and a few men wounded. They assisted in destroying several miles of railroad track and the railroad buildings in Brandon, and returned on the 20th.

On the 23d, the brigade took up its line of march, and arrived at its present camp July 26.

During this campaign, as always heretofore, Col. J. L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa, showed the true characteristics of the soldier. He is an excel-

lent and worthy officer, faithful and energetic in the performance of his duties. Lieutenant-Colonel Edgington, commanding Twelfth Iowa, was prompt and efficient in the performance of his duties, showing he was worthy to command. Col. S. G. Hill, Thirty-fifth Iowa, was attentive, and showed a determination to do his duty, while Lieutenant [David W.] Reed was always on hand when required. Lieut. N. E. Duncan, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant [William A.] Morse, acting aide-de-camp, were always prompt in the discharge of the duties devolving on them. Without further particularizing, the officers and men performed their duties in a commendable manner. Surgeon [Sanford W.] Huff, chief surgeon of the brigade, was always attentive to the sick and wounded, as were all the other surgeons connected with the brigade.

Yours, very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. WOODS,
Col., Comdg. Third Brig., Third Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 47.

Report of Col. James L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Infantry.

JACKSON, MISS., *July* 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, the part taken by the force under my command in the expedition to Brandon, Miss., which left Jackson, Miss., July 18, 1863, consisting of the Eighth and Twelfth Iowa, Seventy-second Ohio, and One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, with Captain Waterhouse's battery.

Crossing Pearl River on the night of July 18, my command bivouacked about 1½ miles from the river, on the road to Brandon.

On the morning of the 19th, I resumed the march, forcing the enemy's pickets to retire as we advanced. On arriving within 3 miles of Brandon, and as the head of column was debouching from a wood, the enemy opened fire from a battery of three guns planted immediately in the road and distant about 1 mile, at the same time making cavalry demonstrations on my flanks. Forming the Twelfth Iowa, under Lieutenant-Colonel Edgington, on the right, the Eighth, under Major Stubbs, and the One hundred and Fourteenth, under Lieutenant-Colonel King, on the left of the road, with the Seventy-second Ohio, under Captain Snyder, in close support, I ordered the advance, at the same time a strong line of skirmishers was deployed well to the front. The brigade moved forward for half a mile under a very severe and continuous fire.

Previous to the advance of the line, I ordered one gun of Captain Waterhouse's battery to take position in the road, and another in a corn-field on the right, but the distance was so great that their fire could barely reach the point where the enemy's battery was located, while their rifled guns threw shot and shell into my position with great accuracy. The deep dikes running parallel to our front effectually prevented the advance of the artillery with the general line, consequently it had to retain its first position, but still continued a brisk fire on the

enemy's battery, which had the effect of dividing their fire as the infantry advanced.

The advance was made through an open field in admirable order; not a man wavered, each regiment marching in line of battle with as much precision as if on review, and the coolness and efficiency displayed by regimental commanders on the occasion renders them much credit. After engaging the enemy nearly two hours, they were driven from their position, retiring through Brandon in an easterly direction, with a loss of 31 killed and wounded and 40 prisoners. My brigade immediately occupied the town.

On the morning of the 20th, the brigade was ordered to take part in destroying the railroad running east from Jackson, toward Meridian. After destroying about 2 miles of the track, including depot and a large quantity of cotton, my command was ordered by General Steele to take up line of march back to Jackson, which place we reached about 8 p. m., after a very severe and fatiguing march.

I am, sir, &c.,

J. L. GEDDES,
Col. 8th Iowa Infty., Comdg. Brigade in Expedition to Brandon.

Capt. J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 48.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Edgington, Twelfth Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
July 27, 1863.

SIR: Report of Twelfth Iowa Infantry in campaign commencing July 4 and ending July 25, 1863:

July 4.—Marched at 4 p. m. toward Big Black River. Halted about a half mile from Messinger's.

July 6.—Marched at 4 p. m.; crossed Big Black River at Messinger's over a bridge constructed by our troops. Halted about 4 miles east of Big Black River at 1 a. m. on 7th.

July 7.—Marched about 10 a. m. Halted at 2 p. m. on Jeff. Davis' plantation. Marched at 4 p. m., and halted at creek near Bolton Station. Bivouacked in corn-field.

July 8.—At 7 a. m. moved about a mile, and halted at 4 p. m. Marched through Bolton, taking road east of railroad for Clinton. Reached Clinton at 1 a. m. on the 9th.

July 9.—Marched at 9 a. m., passing north of Clinton. Halted about 1 p. m., and bivouacked about 4½ miles from Jackson on the Clinton road.

July 10.—Moved to within 2 miles of Jackson, being stationed in reserve.

July 11.—Sent out foraging party. Had 3 teams and 9 men captured by rebel cavalry about 5 miles from camp. One man escaped; 2 of the wagons and contents were burned, 1 wagon being recaptured by our force.

July 12.—Twelfth Iowa ordered out as guard to foraging train for army corps, consisting of about 50 wagons. Returned in the evening.

July 13.—Moved to position in reserve.

July 15.—Marched at 7 p. m. to the right and front, taking the place of Osterhaus' division.

July 16.—Skirmishing in front. Regiment formed in line in intrenchments. Two companies out as skirmishers.

July 17.—This morning our skirmishers advanced into the rebel works, Jackson being evacuated. In the evening moved to new position on the left, near the deaf and dumb institute.

July 18.—Marched about 6 p. m., having orders to proceed to Brandon, Miss., on the railroad from Jackson to Meridian. Crossed Big Black River on a pontoon bridge. Halted about 1 mile east of river.

July 19.—Marched at 7 a. m., Twelfth Iowa in advance of column. Company B detailed as skirmishers. About 5 miles from Brandon, cavalry fell back on skirmishers. Artillery fired couple of shells in the woods in advance, when we again moved forward to an open clearing, corn-fields on each side of the road, when, after proceeding about 800 yards, saw signs of the enemy in front. Regiment formed in line of battle on the right of the road, the Eighth Iowa on the left, when the enemy commenced firing from artillery posted in and near the road, other regiments coming up as support. The Twelfth moved forward, Company I being detailed as skirmishers. Moved slowly through very difficult ground, the field being intersected by deep ditches, which were bordered by briars and bushes, and 8 or 10 feet deep. Forced to halt, as a heavy rain-storm fell, drenching the men, who stood in ranks till it subsided, when we again advanced, the enemy's artillery and our own exchanging shots over us as we advanced. Coming to an open field, the other regiments halted, and the Twelfth Iowa advanced to a wood where the rebel battery had been planted, and passed through the dense thicket with difficulty, going through a rebel camp which bore marks of a hasty retreat, one ambulance being left behind and some provisions in their camp.

After going through the wood about half a mile, regiment halted in the road for ten minutes, and then proceeded to Brandon, which our skirmishers (Company I) had already entered and taken possession of. Found the town deserted by the rebels, three regiments of cavalry and three guns being reported as passed through in advance of us. Bivouacked in Brandon.

July 20.—Marched, 6 p. m., and proceeded to railroad station, where we assisted in destroying 3 miles of railroad and railroad buildings, after which marched back to Jackson, arriving at camp about 9 p. m.

July 23.—Had orders to march at 3 p. m. to Vicksburg. Marched through Clinton, and halted about 2 miles beyond, about 9 a. m.

July 24.—Marched about daylight; passed south of Bolton Station, crossing the Champion's Hill battle-ground. Halted on Champion's Hill, near Baker's Creek.

July 25.—Marched at 6 a. m., going north of railroad and crossing Big Black River at Messinger's Ford, reaching camp in evening between Markham's and Young's.

All of which is respectfully submitted.*

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Edgington, commanding Twelfth Iowa:

JOHN D. COLE,
Acting Adjutant.

Col. J. J. WOODS,
Commanding Third Brigade.

* Nominal list of casualties reports 8 men captured.

No. 49.

Report of Col. Sylvester G. Hill, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BEAR CREEK, MISS.,
July 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations and casualties of the Thirty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, from July 4, 1863, in the expedition from this place to Jackson, Miss., and return:

We left camp at Young's plantation July 4, at 3 p. m., by order of General Sherman. While the regiment was resting, at 5 p. m., William B. Everett, private of Company A, was shot by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of one of his companions. He died at 11 p. m. of the wound. We crossed Big Black River at Messinger's Ferry, 5 p. m., July 6, with the Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Arrived near our batteries while they were engaging the enemy at Jackson, July 10, 1863. Here we were considerably exposed to the fire from the enemy's artillery, but fortunately no casualties. Sergeant [John] Phillips and 9 men, under the command of Lieut. William M. Dugan, Company K, acting assistant quartermaster, were to-day captured, and Lieutenant Dugan severely wounded by the enemy while 4 miles away from camp, foraging. The enemy also burned two of our wagons and carried off the mules.

On the 15th, we were ordered to the right, to relieve part of General Osterhaus' command.

After Jackson was evacuated, we encamped near the fort on the Clinton road, and were engaged destroying the railroad in Jackson until the 20th. At 4 p. m. we started for Clinton with 545 rebel prisoners in charge, which we delivered to General McArthur, in Clinton, on the 21st. Arrived in our present camp July 25, 1863.

List of casualties in the regiment:*

S. G. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. N. E. DUNCAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 50.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William Sooy Smith, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jackson, Miss., July 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of Colonel Corse, of the Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, who commanded the skirmishers of the First Division in their advance upon the rebel works near this city on the 16th instant.

The report, accompanied by a full list of the killed, wounded, and missing, is so complete as to leave nothing to add, except an expression of pride in the gallant officers and men of the several regiments engaged, who, with daring that could not be excelled, dashed forward under a

*Nominal list, omitted, shows 1 officer wounded and 10 men missing.

heavy fire of artillery and small-arms, and captured rebel prisoners under their very guns. The conduct of Colonels Corse, Sixth Iowa, Catterson, Ninety-seventh Indiana, and Sanford, Forty-eighth Illinois, deserves especial commendation.

Major Stephenson, of the Forty-eighth Illinois, and Captain Minton, of the Sixth Iowa, both severely wounded, behaved with conspicuous gallantry, as did Lieut. George W. Holmes, Company A, Sixth Iowa, who went forward under a murderous fire and carried Captain Minton off the field.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jackson, Miss., July 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, in the advance upon Jackson, and the operations before the rebel works previous to their evacuation by the enemy:

On the 4th instant, we broke camp at Oak Ridge Post-Office, where we had previously constructed strong intrenchments, in anticipation of the advance of the rebel army under General Joseph E. Johnston, who was reported moving to the relief of Vicksburg. We moved forward, crossed Bear Creek, near Young's, and encamped near Mrs. Hill's, 1 mile west of Big Black River, advancing a strong picket to the crossing of the river at Birdsong Ferry.

On the morning of the 5th instant, the enemy, concealed under thick cover on the opposite bank of the stream, opened a brisk fire upon our picket. Supports were speedily thrown forward and placed under cover, and a spirited fire opened on the enemy, which was kept up during the whole day on the 5th. On the night of the 5th, Colonel Sanford was sent with his brigade (the Fourth) to effect a crossing at a ford reported practicable, 2 miles below Birdsong Ferry. After a sharp skirmish with the enemy, the ford was reached, but, owing to a rise in the river of 4 feet, it was found entirely impracticable. Simultaneously with this effort, a battery was placed in position and fire opened upon the enemy at a ford half a mile above Birdsong Ferry. Our infantry then advanced to this ford, which was also found impracticable.

On the 6th instant, a ferry-boat was found 3 miles below the ferry that had been scuttled and sunk. This we raised, and brought up to the crossing during the day and night of the 6th.

On the morning of the 7th, our forces having effected a crossing below at Messinger's, the enemy suddenly let go, and offered us no further resistance.

During the 7th and 8th, we ferried over my entire division, infantry and artillery, together with our ammunition train. Our transportation and supply trains moved down and crossed at Messinger's.

On the 9th, we resumed our march, and reached Robertson's, near Queen's Hill and Jeff. Davis' plantation.

On the 10th, we reached a point 4 miles northwest of Jackson, where

we had a brisk skirmish with one of the enemy's outposts, in which the good conduct of Colonel O'Meara and the officers and men of his regiment, the Ninetieth Illinois, deserve especial mention.

We resumed our march on the morning of the 11th instant, and, arriving in front of Jackson at about 2 p. m., moved up on the right of the Ninth Army Corps, driving the rebel pickets and skirmishers within their intrenchments, where they were closely held by a hot fire of our skirmishers, who were advanced to within effective rifle range of the rebel works and well supported.

On the 16th, in obedience to the verbal instructions of General Parke, our line of skirmishers advanced to feel the enemy, draw his fire, and, if practicable, effect an entrance into his works. The movement was most gallantly performed, under the direction of Colonel Corse, of the Sixth Iowa Volunteers, who commanded our line of skirmishers during all our operations before Jackson. The rebels were driven from some of their rifle-pits, and about 20 of them captured under their very guns.

The conduct of the officers and men who participated in this advance cannot be too highly commended. For the particulars of the movement, I beg leave to refer you to a special report, already submitted, accompanied by the detailed report of Colonel Corse, with a full list of casualties.

While our skirmishers held their ground under a hot fire, constantly kept up by the enemy from his line of works and from rifle-pits constructed outside of them for the shelter of his skirmishers, the few intrenching tools we had with us were busily employed by night and by day in the construction of redoubts for our batteries and rifle-pits flanking those redoubts, for the proper covering of infantry supports. Positions for sixteen guns were thus prepared within 600 yards of the rebel works, and a second line, for purposes of defense, was well intrenched by the construction of redoubts and rifle-pits.

On the 12th instant, the four batteries attached to my division opened upon the city of Jackson and the rebel works surrounding it, apparently with excellent effect, as the shot and shell were seen to fall thick and fast within the intrenchments, from which the rebel infantry fled for a time in great consternation. Owing to the shortness in our supply of ammunition for our guns, no further firing was done by our artillery. We waited for the arrival of the ammunition train.

The positions for our artillery were well chosen and well improved, under the direction of Captain Cassell, of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, who was detailed to act as my engineer officer. Great credit is due him for his industry, gallantry, and skill.

On the morning after the advance of our skirmishers, it was discovered that the enemy had withdrawn his forces from Jackson.

Throughout the advance upon the city, and all the operations that ensued, Colonel Loomis, of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, commanding the First Brigade, and Colonel Cockerill, Seventieth Ohio Volunteers, commanding the Third Brigade, distinguished themselves by their untiring vigilance, their valor, and their skill. They were constantly along their front lines and exposed to a hot fire, and much of the time subjected to a fire of shot and shell from the rebel batteries. Their handling of their troops commanded my highest admiration.

In my special report, already referred to, I have taken the liberty to make special mention of the gallant and meritorious conduct of Colonels Corse, Sanford, and Catterson; also of Major Stephenson, Captain Minton, and Lieutenant Holmes. I now beg to add to the list the names of Capt. T. J. Loudon, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Clune,

of the Sixth Iowa, division inspector; and Lieutenants Campbell (Seventieth Ohio) and Neil (Forty-sixth Ohio), aides-de-camp, all of whom discharged their duty with great gallantry, bearing my orders through the thickest of the fire, and frequently remaining in the most dangerous and exposed positions, to report anything of note that they might be able to observe.

It is sufficient praise to the officers and men of my command to say that, when pelted with shot, shell, canister, and bullets, I have never seen either officer or man falter or quail.

Please find herewith inclosed the reports of brigade and regimental commanders, accompanied by complete lists of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

Lieut. Col. N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 51.

Report of Col. John M. Loomis, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTEENTH A. C.,
Bivouac near Jackson, Miss., July 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from the general commanding, this brigade marched from its bivouac at Oak Ridge at 5 p. m. on the 4th instant. Crossed Bear Creek that evening, and bivouacked on its bank.

On the night of the 5th instant, the march was continued to the Big Black, to support the Second Brigade, detailed to force its passage in face of the enemy. The passage was defeated by too great depth of water.

On the night of the 6th and day of the 7th, we completed the crossing, and marched to Queen's Hill, bivouacking in a heavy rain-storm.

On the 8th, continued the march to Hall's plantation.

On the 9th, marched toward Jackson. At the close of the day the skirmishers of the Ninetieth Illinois Infantry drove in the enemy's skirmishers at Lee's plantation, and the brigade bivouacked in line of battle on the field.

On the 10th, moved forward to Jackson, taking part in the investment of that place, our left resting on the Canton road, north of Jackson.

The 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th instant were occupied in constructing offensive works and in "feeling the enemy."

On the 16th, the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry being sent to occupy the extreme right line of skirmishers, was required to seek its position under a heavy cross-fire of artillery. They had also, before getting position, to sustain the fire of the advancing rebel brigade in line, who were checked and compelled to retire to their works. In this we lost a brave and good officer (Capt. James A. Dugger, Company C, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry), killed by a cannon shot through the breast. We buried him with the honors of war in the cemetery at Jack-

* List of casualties embodied in revised statement, p. 544.

son. I do not desire to discriminate in favor of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry. All were equally ready for any duty, and equally brave and devoted in the discharge of all trusts. I cannot in too high terms praise the conduct of the officers and men of the brigade. With many discomforts and much fatigue to endure, short of water and food, without change of clothing for three weeks, I have not heard a word of complaint. All are cheerful, and eminently devoted in all their conduct.

I desire to recommend for promotion for constancy, devotion, fitness of conduct, cool bravery, and high capability, the following officers: Capt. Elbert D. Baldwin, Twelfth Indiana Infantry; Capt. Ruel M. Johnson, One hundredth Indiana Infantry, and Capt. James P. Davis, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

My staff officers have been constant and attentive to their duties, and have ably assisted me. Particularly I desire to call to the attention of the general commanding Capt. Ira J. Bloomfield, acting assistant adjutant-general, a brave, energetic, and thoroughly competent officer, worthy of any trust. He has earned promotion by his constancy and the able assistance he has rendered me. I trust that amid the host of brave and gallant men his name and services may not be forgotten.

Sadly I have the honor to write the names of the brave who have fallen.*

I have the honor to transmit the reports of the regimental commanders of the brigade. I am proud of my command and its discipline, trusting I have discharged my duty to its officers and men at least faithfully.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MASON LOOMIS,

Col. 26th Illinois Infty., Comdg. 1st Brig., 1st Div., 16th Army Corps.

Capt. T. J. LOUDON,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 52.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert A. Gillmore, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

CAMP BEFORE JACKSON, *July* 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular from headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this regiment and casualties to same since July 4, 1863:

We left our bivouac at Oak Ridge July 4, at 6 p. m. Marched to Bear Creek; night intensely dark.

July 5.—Started from bivouac about 10 p. m. Were halted about 1 mile, and lay on arms in the road.

July 6.—At 10 p. m. moved on to within about half a mile of Big Black. Sent Company K to Birdsong Ferry, to establish a crossing. They worked all night.

July 7.—Started about 5 a. m. Marched to Birdsong Ferry, where the regiment was engaged all day, and until about 11 p. m., in ferrying the division teams, ammunition wagons, batteries, and ambulances. Started immediately on as rear guard. Came up with brigade about 9 a. m. of the 8th. Marched again at 2 p. m., regiment being deployed as skirmishers in front of division. The last three days the regiment

* Names omitted; casualties embodied in revised statement, p. 544.

was constantly on most arduous duty; nevertheless seemed to sustain the march equal to any.

July 9.—Marched to within 2 miles of Jackson, and were drawn up in line of battle, and lay on our arms.

July 11.—Marched to north side of Jackson. Changed our position to Asylum road, and about 1,000 yards from enemy's intrenchments. Here we lay for three days, constantly engaged in digging intrenchments and skirmishing under heavy fire from enemy's artillery and skirmishers. Water very scarce and brackish.

July 16.—Reported with regiment to Colonel Corse, of Sixth Iowa, for picket skirmishers. At 3 p. m. each company was sent away under direction of an enlisted man. Before they had their positions they were attacked by a brigade of infantry, covered by heavy fire of artillery, along our whole front. Guides became confused, and we had to find our positions ourselves, which we did, repulsing the enemy. They kept up a heavy fire upon us during the early part of the night, which slackened up about midnight, when the enemy evacuated Jackson.

Our officers and men behaved so well, could hardly make exceptions by singling out individuals to commend, unless to the memory of our brother officer, the lamented Captain Dugger, who was struck down by a shell whilst striving to gain his position in the thickest of the attack.

List of casualties:*

All of which I have the honor to submit.

I have, captain, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. GILLMORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twenty-sixth Illinois Regiment.

Capt. IRA J. BLOOMFIELD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Smith's Division.

No. 53.

Report of Col. Timothy O'Meara, Ninetieth Illinois Infantry.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR JACKSON, MISS.,
July 20, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, directing me to make out an official report of the service and duty performed by my regiment during the advance of our forces on the city of Jackson and subsequently, I have the honor to state that my regiment, in compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, struck camp at Oak Ridge on the evening of the 4th of July, and marched with its brigade and division in pursuit of Johnston and his forces.

Nothing of importance to my regiment took place on the march until the evening of the 9th instant, it being in advance, and within about 4 miles of the city of Jackson. The two companies (C and I), thrown forward as skirmishers, engaged the enemy on Lee's plantation and drove them very handsomely.

From that date up to the 14th, my regiment rested day and night on the line of battle, 800 yards distant from the batteries of the enemy, and about 400 from their advance. At this I lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

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*Nominal list, omitted, embodied in revised statement, p. 544.

During the time that my men were exposed to the enemy's guns, and up to the evacuation of the city, they performed all duty required of them cheerfully and promptly. The firmness and determination exhibited by officers and enlisted men, under very trying circumstances, have proven them worthy of the hopes that I entertained of them, and worthy defenders of the glorious cause they are battling for.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TIM. O'MEARA,
Colonel, Comdg. Ninetieth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

Col. JOHN M. LOOMIS,
Commanding First Brig., First Div., Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 54.

Report of Col. Reuben Williams, Twelfth Indiana Infantry.

CAMP NEAR JACKSON, MISS.,
July 19, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance of an order received from you this day, I have the honor to report that my regiment left Oak Ridge on July 4, 1863, distant about 35 miles, and arrived at this place on the 10th instant.

Nothing worthy of note transpired on the route.

On the 11th and 12th, we took position in front of the enemy's works, and were under fire of the enemy until the morning of the 14th.

On the 13th and 14th, my regiment was on picket on the right of our division. We had on those days 10 non-commissioned officers and soldiers wounded and 1 killed, whose names are as follows, viz:*

It is with pleasure that I have to report that both officers and soldiers of my command have during the whole time behaved themselves bravely and done their duty faithfully.

Yours, respectfully,

REUBEN WILLIAMS,
Colonel Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Col. JOHN M. LOOMIS,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 55.

Report of Lieut. Col. Albert Heath, One hundredth Indiana Infantry.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS.,
July 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the afternoon of the 4th instant, you ordered me to march in light marching order. At 5 p. m. we moved. After marching about 8 miles, we bivouacked upon the banks of Bear Creek, where we remained until near 8 p. m. of the 5th instant, when we again marched about 10 miles, to a point near Big Black River, where we bivouacked, expecting each moment to be called upon to force the passage across the

* Nominal list omitted.

river, but the water being deep the passage of the river was not attempted that night. Here we remained until the evening of the 6th instant, when we crossed the river and bivouacked on the east bank.

On the 7th, we marched about 8 miles, and bivouacked for the night without shelter. The rain poured in torrents the most of the night, but officers and men endured the hardships of that terrible night cheerfully and without complaint. With pain I am here called upon to communicate to you the death of Maj. Robert Parrett, who was killed by the falling of a tree about 9 p. m. The major was a good officer, beloved and respected by officers and men.

On the 8th and 9th, we marched toward Jackson, and bivouacked in line of battle on the 9th, 4 miles out of Jackson, when we first came upon the enemy's pickets.

On the 10th, we moved around to the left and north of Jackson, and bivouacked upon the plantation of the late Brig. Gen. R. Griffith.

On the morning of the 11th, you ordered us to take position in front of and in musket-range of the enemy's works. About 12 o'clock the enemy commenced shelling the woods, several of which exploded over my regiment, the pieces falling around my men, fortunately doing but little damage. At 2 p. m. a shell struck the foot of Private Joseph Fardin, Company G, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound.

At 7 o'clock in the morning of the 12th, the batteries of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, opened fire upon the enemy. Your brigade was in front of the batteries, and almost equi-distant from Federal and rebel batteries. Pieces of lead from our own rifled shells and solid shot from the enemy fell constantly around us. At 10 a. m. Private Charles A. Minroe, Company E, was slightly wounded upon the thigh by a shell, and Private John P. Armstrong, Company K, slightly wounded in leg by solid shot. The enemy continued to shell us constantly on the 13th. During the three days not less than fifty shells exploded in my camp and around my men, but, providentially, no others than the above-named were injured. Solid shot would strike the ground in front of and ricochet over my men, covering them with earth. My men were calm, and eager that you should receive the order to lead them into action. I know of no instance where either an officer or man failed to be present at roll-call or failed to stand by his gun day and night. As an act of justice to my regiment, I will add that this has been the first time that it has been under fire, and to new soldiers there can be nothing more trying than to be exposed for a long time to a severe fire with no opportunity to return the fire.

Nothing further of moment occurred until the 15th, when you ordered my regiment to relieve the Ninety-ninth Indiana, who were on picket duty. At 2.30 p. m. Private William Every, Company D, was mortally wounded by gunshot through the lungs, and died the same day at 9 p. m. He was a brave young man, a good soldier, and bade fair to be one of the regiment's brightest ornaments. While on picket the regiment was in short musket range of the rebel works. The men kept up a continual and deadly fire on the enemy, which was sharply returned by him at intervals. The men discharged their duty. As my regiment was being relieved on the morning of the 16th, Corpl. Oliver S. Davis, Company A, was wounded in the hand by gunshot, causing amputation of the right-hand forefinger.

In conclusion, allow me to add that during the entire march, through the excessive heat, and while before the enemy at Jackson, officers and men displayed coolness and courage, cheerfully bearing all hardships, and by their conduct proving their perfect discipline.

Mortally wounded, since died, 1; severely wounded, 2; slightly wounded, 2.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT HEATH,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

IRA J. BLOOMFIELD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 56.

Report of Col. Stephen G. Hicks, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTEENTH A. C.,
Near Jackson, Miss., July 21, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the doings of my brigade from the 4th of July to the 17th of July, 1863:

Brigade marched from Oak Ridge the evening of the 4th. Marched 8 miles, and camped for the night on Hill's plantation, 2 miles west of the Big Black.

On the morning of the 5th, by order of General Smith, moved two regiments to the Big Black, where we found the enemy to dispute our crossing. Skirmishing during the entire day, resulting in the killing of 1 man and wounding 10. At 8 p. m., by order of General Smith, my brigade moved forward for the purpose of crossing the river at Jones' Ferry. At 9 moved forward, One hundred and third Illinois in front. Finding the water too deep, we had to fall back under cover of the timber. Felled timber to make a crossing. Failed in that, and rested until morning.

On the morning of the 6th, constructed a floating bridge, which we completed at 2 p. m. At 7 o'clock the Fifteenth Michigan, Fortieth Illinois, and Forty-sixth Ohio were crossed, and moved out to Birdsong plantation, and camped for the night.

On the evening of the 7th, marched in direction of Jackson. Arrived near Jackson the evening of the 9th, and drove in the enemy's pickets.

On the evening of the 11th, took my position as a reserve in rear of the First and Third Brigades, each day sending one regiment to the front as skirmishers until the morning of the 16th, when General Smith ordered our lines advanced, the Ninety-seventh Indiana, of Cockerill's brigade, and Sixth Iowa, of Sanford's, as skirmishers, with the Fortieth Illinois and Forty-sixth Ohio, of my brigade, as support. The Fortieth Illinois was pushed forward in the advance, and approached within 400 yards of the enemy's fortifications under a most galling fire. The utmost enthusiasm and gallantry was exhibited by all the officers and men in my brigade that were under the fire, and I here take occasion to congratulate both officers and men of the entire brigade for their noble and gallant conduct during the struggle, from the time we approached the enemy's works until the day we drove them from their stronghold and forced them to retire, routed and demoralized.

I am, your most obedient servant,

S. G. HICKS,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. T. J. LOUDON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 57.

Report of ——— ———, *Fortieth Illinois Infantry.*

NEAR JACKSON, MISS., *July* 19, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with your directions, I herewith transmit a detailed account of this regiment from the 4th of July instant to the 12th instant, when Lieut. Col. W. Smith, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, was detailed to take command of the regiment.

On the 4th, the regiment, together with the whole brigade, marched from Oak Ridge. Arrived at Big Black on the morning of the 6th, where two companies (A and H) were thrown forward as skirmishers. Found the rebels in considerable force on the opposite side of the river. Those companies were relieved, later in the day, by Companies I and K. The four companies kept up a busy fire all the time, but had no one either killed or wounded. During the day the regiment, by details, was engaged, under direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, in building rafts to cross the brigade, and the regiment crossed the river in the evening of the 6th. About dark of the same day, the regiment, together with the Fifteenth Michigan and Forty-sixth Ohio, marched to Birdsong plantation, the two latter regiments in advance. However, this regiment, being in the rear, in crossing a deep ditch or gully got separated, and the two leading companies (B and G) were the only companies that kept with the advance of the column. Finding that they were lost, the remaining eight companies bivouacked for the night and rejoined the command on the morning of the 7th. On the afternoon of the same day the regiment, with the division, took up the line of march, and arrived, without incident worthy of note, about noon in sight of Jackson.

On the 9th, marched in line of battle, and encamped at night near the lunatic asylum, Companies G and H being in advance as skirmishers.

On the evening of the 11th, the regiment relieved the Sixth Iowa, and were posted in a line of nearly a mile as skirmishers, where it remained until the evening of the 12th, during which time the casualties were as follows:*

The regiment was relieved on the evening of the 12th by the Forty-sixth Ohio.

On the 13th, we again went upon picket, relieving the Ninety-seventh Indiana, and were relieved on the 14th by the Ninety-ninth Indiana.

During the afternoon of the 15th, the regiment was engaged destroying about 1 mile of the Mississippi Central Railroad, burning the ties and heating and bending the rails.

On the 16th, the regiment was ordered to support the Ninety-seventh Indiana in an advance upon the rebel works. Advanced about 200 yards, under a murderous fire of shot, shell, and grape from three or four rebel batteries, firing from as many different directions, to a fence, where the most of the Ninety-seventh Indiana were lying. The men were all ordered to lie down, while the rebels continued throwing shells, &c., instantly killing Private Isaac W. Jones, Company K. The casualties during the day, beside this 1 man killed, were:†

(Not signed.)

Col. S. G. HICKS,
Commanding Brigade.

* Nominal list reports 6 men wounded.
† Nominal list, omitted, shows 6 wounded.

No. 58.

Report of Col. Willard A. Dickerman, One hundred and third Illinois Infantry.

NEAR JACKSON, MISS., *July* 18, 1863.

COLONEL: The One hundred and third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry moved from Oak Ridge on the 4th of July at 5 p. m., marching some 8 miles, and resting for the night on the hills about 2 miles from Black River (Company C on picket).

Morning of the 5th, at 7 a. m., the regiment and the Fortieth Illinois moved to the ford on the river, having four companies of skirmishers in advance and under cover on the bank, skirmishing with the rebels across the river during the day, two companies from each regiment supporting them on the road some 100 yards in rear, and remainder of the two regiments in line on each side of road in edge of the woods (the bottom timber being about 200 yards wide). At 9 p. m. an attempt was made to cross the ford, the One hundred and third leading the brigade. The water was found to be swimming deep (from the late rains), and all were obliged to retire. From 11 p. m. until 2 a. m., Major Willison, of the One hundred and third Illinois, and 50 men were engaged in felling trees to make a crossing. No trees could be made to reach across, and the major and Joseph Weston, Company I, swam the river, which waked up a rebel fire; kept up for some time; no one hurt; the major and Weston playing musk-rat, and returning across the river in good order.

On the 6th instant, the whole regiment was skirmishing during the day along the river bank, with the loss in wounded of 4 men: Miriam Stevens, Company F, in calf of leg; George W. Beams, Company D, in left shoulder; George Hart, Company C, two wounds in right leg, and Thomas K. Smith in ankle by piece of shell. The regiment ferried the river on raft, one-half mile above ford, at 10 p. m., and camped on bank for the night.

At daylight on the 7th, moved some 6 miles to a house three-fourths of a mile from Birdsong Ferry, where we remained until 5 p. m., and then marched (without supper, beef and coffee having to be left as it was just ready) some 8 miles, resting on north side of road, in grove of timber, during a most terrific thunder-storm.

July 8.—At 3 p. m. ordered forward, and marched until 11.30 p. m., resting for the night in corn-field on roadside.

July 9.—Moved forward at 7 a. m., and kept up line of march, with continued delays, until 9.30 a. m., when, taking by-roads through fields and thickets, moved uninterruptedly until 2.30 p. m., when halted very opportunely. The extreme heat having caused 8 or 10 men to fall out, overcome during the last half hour, a rest of two and one-half hours refreshed the command, and we moved forward. Companies D and I, as skirmishers, under Major Willison, met the rebels about sundown, keeping up a brisk fire for a few minutes. A section of artillery was brought forward, on the right of which we formed in line and rested for the night.

July 10.—Marched at 7 a. m., moving slowly over the fields until 10.30 a. m.; rested fifteen minutes, then moved forward until 12.30, when we formed in line and rested for dinner, being in sight of the dome of the lunatic asylum, north of Jackson, Miss. Formed in line of battle at 4 p. m.; moved across fields at 6.30, having line of skirmishers 400 yards in front (Companies A and F skirmishers from the One hundred and third Regiment). After dark halted in line in the garden of Brigadier-General Griffith, C. S. Army, for the night.

July 11.—Moved forward 150 yards, at 7 a. m.; at 8.30 a. m. moved forward short distance; at 9 moved by left flank about 1½ miles, and stacked arms in rear of Colonel Hardeman's house; 10.30 a. m. moved forward about one-half mile into a dense thicket, out of which we moved back in shelter of hill, and rested. Had quite a shower this p. m. (Companies A, F, and B yesterday were the first to arrive at the lunatic asylum, and put guards around it). At dark we went on fatigue in rifle-pits until 12.30 midnight.

July 12.—The regiment on fatigue duty from 7 a. m. until dark to-day in rifle-pits.

July 13.—Regiment in line of battle from 2 a. m. until daylight; only a detail of one company on duty to-day foraging.

July 14.—Three companies on duty to-day foraging. At 5 p. m. regiment formed in line and moved our bivouac 150 yards to the rear. Seven companies on fatigue to-night, under Major Willison.

July 15.—Eighty men and officers detailed this evening under Captain Wyckoff; fatigue duty on earthwork.

July 16.—One company (I) on detail at division hospital; eight companies One hundred and third, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, on fatigue, burning Mississippi Central Railroad. Noon until night have 1 officer and 10 men guarding pond of water, 1½ miles from camp.

July 17.—At 1 p. m. regiment ordered in picket at forks of Canton road, about 3½ miles north of Jackson.

July 18.—Regiment on picket on Canton road.

The regiment started from Oak Hill with 213 privates, 31 sergeants, 38 corporals, 11 line officers, 3 field officers, 2 staff, 4 teamsters, 5 musicians, 1 orderly; total, 308.

There has been returned to the bluff 4 wounded and 12 sick, from Big Black River. There have others joined from the bluff, making the present condition of regiment in muskets 308 enlisted, 14 line officers, 5 field and staff; total, 327. Of these, 22 are sick or unable to march. It is impossible to make any distinction when all have so universally responded to every call of duty.

In obedience to your request, I most respectfully furnish the foregoing statement.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

W. A. DICKERMAN,
Colonel One hundred and third Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Col. S. G. HICKS,
Comdg. Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 59.

Report of Col. Charles C. Walcutt, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

NEAR JACKSON, MISS., *July* 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions from your headquarters, I have the honor of submitting the following report of casualties in my regiment since the 4th day of July, and mention of the conduct of my men before Jackson:

The following are the casualties in the skirmish at Big Black on the morning of the 5th of July* and before Jackson:†

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* Nominal list, omitted, shows 1 killed and 2 wounded.
† Nominal list, omitted, shows 1 killed and 7 wounded.

The skirmishing at Big Black was done by all the companies of the regiment, operating at different times. The casualties there occurred early in the morning, while the men were badly exposed to a hidden and well-directed fire from the enemy. Rifle-pits were made soon after, and we were punished no more.

July 12.—The regiment reported to Colonel Corse, Sixth Iowa Infantry, then in charge of skirmishers for duty in the front. Here the remainder of the casualties occurred, with the exception of Sergeant [John M.] Case and Private [William] Sherman, wounded on the 16th instant. On this day the regiment proved its real worth, the men exhibiting excellent judgment, coolness, and true bravery. The regiment took part in the charge on the 16th instant, evincing their determination in the cause, with the loss of 2 of our comrades.

I can mention no names; the conduct of each and every officer and man, without one single exception, could not have been better. I can say now that I have none but brave, good, and true men, and I feel proud of my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. WALCUTT,
Colonel Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. T. J. LOUDON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 60.

Report of Col. Joseph R. Cockerill, Seventieth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTEENTH A. C.,
July 19, 1863.

GENERAL: I herewith have the honor to report to you the operations of this brigade on the march from Oak Ridge to Jackson, Miss.

On the evening of July 4, we were ordered forward, and arrived at Birdsong Ferry, on Big Black River, on the 5th. The enemy attempted to interrupt the crossing, and fired across the river at our advance guard, but no casualties occurred. We found an old ferry-boat, which, after some labor, was made available, and this brigade was crossed over by 3 p. m. of the 6th, and took position on the east bank, followed by the Fourth and First Brigades of this division. We, with the main body of the army, arrived in front of Jackson on the 10th, and, after supporting a brigade of the Ninth Army Corps, in which the troops of this brigade maneuvered in excellent order, encamped close to the enemy's works.

On the 11th, we farther advanced, in pursuance of your order, to the front, about 1,000 yards from the works of the enemy. The enemy cannonaded us severely in the evening, but with small loss to this brigade. We remained in this position until the 13th, when the fire so harassed us that I procured a few picks and spades and intrenched the entire front of my brigade.

On the 14th, I was ordered to fall back about 1 mile and take position with the other troops of the division. Each day I sent a regiment to the picket line, and they performed their duty in first-class style.

On the 16th, the Ninety-seventh Indiana, Colonel Catterson, was ordered on picket in the front and left of the division, and, in obedience to orders from headquarters, the picket line was advanced to feel the

enemy's front, and moved forward in fine style across an open field, nearly to the works of the enemy, under a most terrible fire from at least three of their batteries. This line of skirmishers in some places held their new ground, and in others was compelled to fall back to the original position. The casualties of the Ninety-seventh Indiana in this advance were about 30 in killed and wounded.

On the morning of the 17th, Colonel Catterson went forward to the enemy's works and planted his colors on the redoubt, the enemy having evacuated the place during the night. I believe the Ninety-seventh Indiana was the first regiment in Jackson. In all the trying circumstances under which this brigade was placed, for six days exposed, day and night, to cannonade and musketry, I am proud to record the gallant conduct of my officers and men. Every officer and, I believe, every soldier stood to his place with the most heroic courage, and never quailed before any fire of the enemy.

I cannot too highly commend the conduct of the gallant colonel of the Ninety-seventh Indiana and his brave regiment, who were placed on the 16th in the advance, as already stated. They deserve the commendation of the country. I desire also to call attention to Colonel Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Fulton, and Major Dawes, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteers; Major Brown and Captain Summers, acting field officers, Seventieth Ohio Volunteers; Col. Alexander Fowler, Lieutenant-Colonel De Hart, and Major Berkey, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Cavins, and Captain Dean, acting field officer Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteers, as officers who have distinguished themselves for courage, perseverance, and skill, and are competent to every task imposed upon them. To the line officers of the brigade and the gallant soldiers of each and every regiment I cheerfully testify that all performed their duty to my entire satisfaction, and seemed to vie with each other as to who was the bravest and best soldier. My staff officers, Capt. H. L. Phillips, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants [Eustace H.] Ball and [John C.] Nelson, aides-de-camp, and Lieutenant [Charles K.] Crumit, brigade inspector, displayed the most gallant conduct and discharged their several duties in the most satisfactory manner. My thanks are due to the medical department for their care and attention to the wounded and sick of this brigade.

I trust the conduct of my officers and men will meet with your approbation.

The casualties of the brigade are as follows: Seven enlisted men killed (one by accident), 2 commissioned officers and 35 enlisted men wounded, 1 enlisted man taken prisoner; aggregate, 45.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. COCKERILL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH, *Commanding Division.*

No. 61.

Report of Col. Robert F. Catterson, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry.

NEAR JACKSON, MISS., *July* 20, 1863.

COLONEL: As to the part taken by the Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the advance upon Jackson, Miss., I have the honor to submit the following report:

Up to the morning of July 16, the Ninety-seventh Regiment had borne

an unimportant part, with the exception of light skirmishing on the picket line, which resulted in the killing of 1 man and wounding of 1 officer and 5 men, all of which came under your immediate notice, and of which it is unnecessary to say more at present.

On the morning of the 16th, pursuant to an order from you, I proceeded with my regiment to relieve the One hundredth Indiana Regiment, then on picket duty on your front, and posted my men immediately, my right occupying a small grove near the railroad, extending my line as far east as the Canton dirt road, thus covering a scope of country nearly three-quarters of a mile in extent. At 10.30 o'clock, I was notified by Colonel Corse, of the Sixth Iowa Regiment, then in command of all pickets on our division front, that at 11 o'clock there would be an advance of our entire line, in order, if possible, to ascertain whether the enemy still held their works in force, at the same time notifying me that the Fortieth Illinois Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the Forty-sixth Ohio Regiment, would support me. As I had but half an hour to prepare for the advance, I proceeded at once to instruct my officers in the signal for our advance, which was accomplished just as the signal was given. I looked around me for my support, but, owing to the brief notice Colonel Smith had received, it was not there. But, as I said, the signal had already been given, and all that remained for me to do was to obey my orders to ascertain if the enemy still occupied their works in force. How well that was done let the sequel show.

My line of skirmishers, as now posted, were about 700 yards from the rebel fortifications, with a broad open field in front of my right, thus exposing it to the enemy's fire at the first step forward. In front of my left was a thick wood, in which was posted the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment as sharpshooters, thus not only exposing my entire line to a murderous fire from the enemy's artillery, but to the continued fire of two regiments of infantry, posted as skirmishers; but notwithstanding all the disadvantages we labored under, not an officer or man wavered, but moved forward under the galling fire of six batteries, showering upon us a perfect storm of grape and canister, solid shot, and shell, till within from 200 to 300 yards of the enemy's works, while my extreme left was within less than 100 feet of their battery on the left, from which point they were able to completely silence two of their guns. Having proceeded thus far, and being well satisfied that the object of my advance had been accomplished, and that to proceed farther would be death to every man, as a continual blaze of fire was streaming from the enemy's works all along their line, and having no support thus far, I felt that I could do nothing more than halt, and, if possible, hold my present position. At this time I saw, for the first time, my support coming in on my extreme right, moving forward under a most terrible fire, and occupying a ravine near the railroad. At 3 p. m. a heavy force of the enemy met and drove back the force on the west of the railroad, thus leaving my right entirely exposed and outflanked by nearly 200 yards. My support had also fallen back to the dirt road running parallel to my line, and as my ammunition had all been exhausted, the right wing was ordered to fall back to the road, which was done and held permanently. In the mean time the left wing had been supplied with ammunition, and advanced still nearer the enemy's works, which position they left only to occupy the enemy's work, which was done at daylight on the morning of the 17th.

During the entire engagement both officers and men behaved with the most daring gallantry, and to enumerate the conduct of those who

distinguished themselves on this occasion would be to name in detail every officer and man in my command. I must say, however, that I cannot find words to express my admiration of the conduct of Lieut. Col. A. G. Cavins, in command of the right wing, and Captain (Acting Major) Dean, who was wounded while so gloriously leading the left forward through a perfect storm of iron hail.

Casualties on the 16th:*

Killed and wounded previous to the 16th:†

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. CATTERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. J. R. COCKERILL,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 62.

Report of Col. Alexander Fowler, Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-NINTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
July 18, 1863.

SIR: My regiment marched from Oak Ridge, Miss., July 4, 1863, at 4 p. m., and marched until 10 p. m. of the same day, when we camped on the east side of Bear Creek, 2 miles from Big Black River; we lay there until 10 a. m. of the 5th, when we advanced and formed in line of battle on the right of the Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, where we lay in line until dark, when, with one company deployed as skirmishers, under command of Maj. J. M. Berkey, I advanced my regiment in line until the skirmishers rested on the bank of the river, the regiment resting 100 yards to the rear. We lay on our arms during the night and the next day until 12 m., during which time the skirmishers kept a continual firing, when I marched down to the river and ferried across, following the Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. We lay on our arms in line during the night, and the next day (July 7), after drawing three days' rations, marched some 6 miles, where we went into camp during the night.

July 8, we started in the afternoon and marched until 8 p. m., when we camped for the night.

On the 9th, we marched early in the morning, resting in the middle of the day. In the afternoon, when we came in hearing of the enemy's guns, we formed in line on the left of the Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when we were moved forward and formed in the same order, in an open field, and, throwing a company of skirmishers out to cover our front, we lay on our arms during the night.

July 10, marched some 2 or 3 miles, when we marched in line, my regiment being in reserve most of the time. Toward evening I formed on the left of the Ninety-seventh Indiana, and in line, resting with my left wing on the east side of the railway; lay on our arms during the night.

On the morning of the 11th, at daylight, my left being very much exposed, the enemy opened on it, and I deemed it advisable to move them to the rear of the right wing, under cover of the timber. In doing

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* Nominal list, omitted, shows 4 killed and 23 wounded.
† Nominal list, omitted, shows 1 killed and 5 wounded..

so, Private F. M. McGraw, of Company I, was killed. Afterward I moved my regiment to the left, across the railroad, and took my position in the new line, having thrown one company out as skirmishers, under command of Lieut. Col. R. P. De Hart, who had command of the skirmishers of the brigade. We moved to the front, and formed a line on the left of the Ninety-seventh Indiana, being now on the left of the brigade.

During the next day (July 12) we lay in line all day, and, on the 13th, we moved to the right and rear, and during that night and the next morning we threw up earthworks to protect the men.

July 14, my regiment was ordered to relieve the Fortieth Illinois on the skirmish line, where we skirmished until 10 a. m. of the 15th, when we were relieved by the One hundredth Indiana. As soon as we were relieved, we marched back and took our place in the brigade, which had moved still farther to the rear, where we lay until the 17th, the day of the evacuation.

Between the 12th and 15th my regiment was continually under fire of the enemy's shell and grape. Both the men and officers behaved well, with the exception of 2, whom I will bring to your notice in another report.

List of casualties: Killed, 1; severely wounded, 1; slightly wounded, 5.

ALEXANDER FOWLER,
Colonel Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. H. L. PHILLIPS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 63.

Report of Col. Wells S. Jones, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry.

NEAR JACKSON, MISS., *July* 21, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the advance on Jackson:

We marched from Oak Ridge on the afternoon of the 4th of July, arriving at Big Black River on the evening of the following day, where three companies of my regiment engaged in skirmishing with the enemy that night and the following day in the afternoon, when we crossed the river. Of my operations from that time until we arrived immediately in front of the enemy's works at Jackson, on the evening of the 10th, you are already advised, as we were all the time under your observation.

From the evening of July 10 until about noon on the 16th, my regiment remained all the time within range of the enemy's guns. During that time all of the companies were thrown forward into the front line of skirmishers, where we had 9 men wounded. About noon on the 16th, in obedience to your order, I rejoined the brigade, which had two days previously retired 1,000 paces to the rear.

With feelings of great pleasure, I announce the fact that every officer and soldier in my command have performed their arduous duties cheerfully. Their patience and courage well deserve the admiration of their commanding officers and the gratitude of their country.

Very respectfully,

W. S. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. J. R. COCKERILL, *Commanding Brigade.*

No. 64.

Report of Col. William W. Sanford, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HDQRS. 4TH BRIG., 1ST DIV., DETACHMENT 16TH A. C.,
Jackson, Miss., July 19, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully make the following report of the operations of the Fourth Brigade since leaving Oak Ridge, Miss., on the evening of the 4th instant:

On the evening of the 6th, this command was ordered to Jones' Ford, on the Big Black River, to effect a crossing, in conjunction with other troops of the division, who were to cross higher up. I was instructed that the stream was not more than 3 feet deep, and that infantry could easily cross at the ford. The guide sent with the Sixth Iowa, having lost the road, led them wandering through the country, and they did not arrive at the crossing place until 11.30 p. m., having marched a distance of 10 miles. Upon the arrival of the Sixth Iowa, preparations were made at once to cross. Men were immediately sent in, and discovered the stream to be so swift and so deep that not only was it impracticable to ford, but impossible for the men to swim across carrying their arms. A couple of canoes were finally discovered, lashed together; 3 men were placed in them and started over. The stream being so swift, and they not having oars or poles, were swept down the stream, and immediately a fire was opened upon us from the opposite shore. The command then fell back from the exposed position, and two companies from the Sixth Iowa thrown along the shore soon silenced the firing. Deeming the crossing to be impracticable without boats or pontoons, I withdrew the Forty-eighth Illinois from the river, and they bivouacked for the night. Ordered the Sixth Iowa to picket the river for 2 miles up and down, and sent word back to the general commanding as to what disposition I had made of my command. During the night Colonel Corse undertook to get some men across, and had made three successful trips when the squad on the west bank, waiting to get into the boat, were discovered by the enemy, and a fire along the entire bank opened, in which the Sixth Iowa suffered some loss. We continued skirmishing with the enemy all the next day, thereby keeping their attention from above, and enabling Colonel Cockerill to effect a crossing. We crossed immediately after Colonel Cockerill's brigade; bivouacked that night about 2 miles from the river, near Birdsong house.

The next morning the command was ordered to the front about 2 miles. In making this movement we discovered a rebel camp near Queen's Hill, from which they had fled so precipitately as to leave nearly all their camp and garrison equipage, a number of small-arms, their stores, and sick. A few prisoners were captured.

The night of the 7th, we camped at Colonel Robinson's, on the Clinton road.

On July 10, my command took the advance, the right of the division. On passing around to the north of Jackson, the brigade was ordered back and another brigade thrown in front, and when within 3 miles of Jackson the brigade was ordered to the rear as a reserve. At about 4 p. m. the brigade was again thrown to the front, and formed in line of battle, the Sixth Iowa occupying the right of the line. Two companies of the Sixth Iowa were deployed as skirmishers, and Colonel Corse took command of them. The lines were then advanced to the Livingston

road, and the remainder of the Sixth Iowa were then deployed as skirmishers to cover the entire front of the division, connecting with the two companies previously deployed on the left. Colonel Corse then assumed command of the whole line of skirmishers, and continued in command until our occupation of Jackson, and I respectfully refer you to his report as to the duty performed by the brigade as skirmishers.

On the morning of the 16th instant, by direction of Maj. Gen. J. G. Parke, the skirmishers were ordered to advance and feel strongly the enemy's line at every point in our immediate front. The Sixth Iowa were then on duty as skirmishers. At the request of Colonel Corse, commanding line of skirmishers, I placed the Forty-eighth Illinois to support the right of the line, and accompanied them myself. At the designated signal, the Sixth Iowa pressed forward along the entire line, capturing some prisoners, killing quite a number, and driving the enemy into their works. The Forty-eighth Illinois followed them up closely on the right, ready to support the line. On getting into the open field, clear of the timber, we were opened upon by a terrific artillery fire, enfilading the line, and also by three regiments of infantry in the enemy's rifle-pits. Seeing it was impossible to make the enemy's works without a stronger line and support, I ordered the right to fall back to the cover of the timber. The left of the line (where Colonel Corse was in person) also about this time fell back under a heavy and galling fire of artillery and musketry. The entire line fell back in good order, and held the woods until relieved by the Twenty-sixth Illinois. Too much praise cannot be accorded the officers and enlisted men of this command for the gallant manner in which they advanced and held the line under the terrific fire. Every officer and man conducted himself so well that it is hard to particularize them by name. To Col. John M. Corse, Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, great credit is due for the efficient and prompt movements of our skirmishers. He was constantly moving along the entire line from the first day we advanced on Jackson until we occupied the place, and to him is due all the credit for pushing forward and maintaining our line of skirmishers so close to the enemy's works. Major Miller and Adjutant Ennis, of the Sixth Iowa, for their conduct and support at the different times they participated in the above operations, merit a great deal of commendation. Captains Minton and Bashore, and Lieutenant Holmes, of the Sixth Iowa, are particularly mentioned as being worthy of notice in the last action. To Lieut. Col. Lucien Greathouse, commanding Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, for the gallant manner in which he commanded the regiment, I must return thanks; also to Maj. W. J. Stephenson, who was severely wounded. Captain Galbraith, Lieutenants Keneipp, Walker, Mercer, and Hemler, of the Forty-eighth Illinois, for their gallantry, coolness, and excellent management of their commands while enduring a scathing fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries, are worthy of honorable mention; and to the entire command, both officers and enlisted men, too much praise cannot be awarded for the gallant manner in which they conducted themselves on all occasions.

I append herewith a list of all the casualties occurring in this brigade.*

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. SANFORD,
Colonel Forty-eighth Illinois Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Fourth Brig.

Capt. T. J. LOUDON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 544.

No. 65.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Lucien Greathouse, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

JACKSON, MISS., *July* 17, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with orders from Col. W. W. Sanford, commanding Fourth Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the march of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry from Oak Ridge to Jackson, Miss.:

Regiment left Oak Ridge, Miss., July 4, p. m.; arrived at 8 p. m. near Big Black River, and bivouacked; 7 p. m., July 5, marched to join the Sixth Iowa Infantry, to effect a crossing of Big Black River. The enemy occupied the opposite bank in some force, and the current being too strong and deep for this, we bivouacked upon the bank, and relieved the Sixth Iowa on skirmish duty at 8 a. m., July 6; 3 p. m., same day, the regiment crossed Big Black River and bivouacked on opposite side, upon the bluff.

July 7, moved in advance. Being joined by the column, in the afternoon we moved forward and encamped on Queen's Hill.

July 8, p. m., regiment moved from Queen's Hill, and arrived and bivouacked at a point 9 miles from Jackson, Miss., whence we moved upon the right of the road and occupied the Griffith premises, July 9, p. m.

July 10, moved by left flank in the vicinity of Potter's house, where, and at other points, the regiment remained skirmishing with the enemy's pickets, and living on very moderate quantities of hard tack, until the a. m. of July 16, when this regiment moved with others of the First Division, and advanced toward the enemy's works, a report of which is herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully,

LUCIEN GREATHOUSE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. E. B. HARLAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Jackson, Miss., July 17, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with the order of Col. W. W. Sanford, commanding Fourth Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the part taken by the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry in the skirmish affair of the 16th instant:

At 10.45 a. m. I was ordered to move my command, to be in readiness at 11 a. m. to support the right of the line of skirmishers of the Sixth Iowa Infantry. I formed the regiment, and moved by the right flank in columns of wings, and arrived at 11 o'clock at a point in rear of the second company from the right of the line of skirmishers referred to. Immediately upon my arrival, the "advance" was sounded on the left of the skirmish line, where I imagined Colonel Corse, Sixth Iowa, to have been. I formed a line of battle immediately, parallel to the skirmish line, under an infantry fire of the enemy, and moved to the front to support the skirmishers, who had advanced over the rifle-pits occupied by our picket line, and forward through the space formerly inter-

vening between our pickets and those of the enemy, over several ditches or ravines, and a natural abatis of fallen timber. Having arrived some distance, probably 150 yards, toward the front, we passed the line of the Sixth Iowa, commanded at that point by Captain Clune, deeming it impossible for the skirmishers to take a position in front of our line, because of the rising formation of the open ground in front. Captain Clune said to me that he was, or thought he was, the extreme advance of the line of skirmishers, which statement I am convinced, from what I afterward learned of Colonel Corse, was very correct. Under the supervision of Col. W. W. Sanford, the brigade commander, we moved beyond this to the open ground in the immediate vicinity of the Mississippi Central Railroad, where we were subjected to a galling fire of musketry, shell, round shot, and grape from the enemy beyond the railroad and within their works, from which it was impossible for me but partially to protect the men by having them lie upon their faces. This position we held for a quarter of an hour, awaiting the advance of the skirmish line and the coming of the support I was ordered to expect, but which, for some reason unknown to myself, never arrived in that vicinity.

During our occupation of this point, Major Stephenson was severely wounded while gallantly performing the duty assigned him on the left of the battalion, as well as were some 10 non-commissioned officers and privates, the wounds of two or three of which will probably prove fatal.

Receiving no support, and not discovering that any advance of the skirmishers was being made or contemplated, I established along my front a line of skirmishers, and threw still farther to the right and front toward the enemy's works a line of vedettes, when I was ordered by Colonel Sanford to retire my command to a position 50 yards to the rear, and somewhat more protected than the position we then occupied. I remained some time afterward, waiting for the Forty-sixth Ohio to arrive, which, I am informed, they failed to do only because they did not receive the order to advance. Receiving again a peremptory order from Colonel Sanford to retire to the position indicated, I moved the regiment, under a very severe and raking fire of grape, to the ravine, which I afterward ascertained to be 310 yards from the enemy's rifle-pits, about the center of which were three pieces of artillery that from their position were enabled to do terrible execution all along the edge of the timber, and so placed as to entirely and completely command the railroad and all the approaches to the enemy's rifle-pits upon the left. Here I had a conference with Colonel Corse and Major Miller, Sixth Iowa Infantry, who then advanced their skirmishers some distance ahead of the column. Colonel Corse directed me to hold the ground between my line and the railroad until relieved or further orders. I so placed my vedettes as to command the railroad, and threw out flankers beyond and to the right, and requested Captain Clune, Sixth Iowa Infantry, to supervise and regulate the position of those of my skirmishers along his front, which he did, and for which I render thanks.

During our stay at this point we were subject at all times to an incessant fire of grape and canister, that did quite an extensive business—manufacturing and agricultural—in the way of plowing the ground and making scrub-brooms of the timber. I lost in killed and wounded at this point by grape and shell 5 men from the guns upon the right.

At 3 o'clock the skirmishers of the Sixth Iowa retired, relieved by others that took position on the old line, leaving the skirmishers of the Forty-eighth alone in our front. At 3.15 o'clock, the Twenty-sixth Illi

nois Infantry reported to relieve the Forty-eighth Regiment. I assisted Captain Dugger to put his men along the front, to relieve the advance skirmishers, and retired my men to the column. Having posted his men, I was moving with Captain Dugger to the right of the column when he was struck dead by a shell that exploded over us. I mention this fact to clear any doubt that may have existed regarding the proper deportment of this officer, and to intimate that the inability of his men to hold the ground (for I learn that it was reclaimed by the enemy during the afternoon) was probably due to the death of Captain Dugger, whom they thought their proper commanding officer.

Being properly relieved, I retired to my old camp, in accordance with orders given me.

All the officers and men under my command conducted themselves bravely and becomingly, and all are certainly deserving of commendation. I have particularly to return thanks to Lieutenant Keneipp, in charge of skirmishers, and Captain Galbraith and Lieutenants Walker, Mercer, and Hemler for their gallantry, coolness, and excellent management of their commands while enduring a scathing fire of shot and shell from the enfilading batteries upon the front and right.

Hoping that this may prove satisfactory, I have the honor to be, lieutenant, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

LUCIEN GREATHOUSE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-eighth Illinois, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. E. B. HARLAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 66.

Reports of Col. John M. Corse, Sixth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. SKIRMISHERS, FIRST DIV., SIXTEENTH A. C.,
Jackson, Miss., July 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the 16th instant, being in command of the skirmishers of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, I was ordered by Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Army Corps, to which this division is attached, to move on the enemy's works along our entire front, for the purpose of ascertaining their strength, position, and localities of their batteries.

The following disposition was made of the troops under my command: The Sixth Iowa Infantry, on the right, deployed as skirmishers parallel to the Jackson and Canton Railroad, about the length of four companies from the junction of the Livingston road and the Jackson and Canton Railroad, then making an acute angle with the Jackson and Canton Railroad, running southwesterly, the right resting on the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad.

The Ninety-seventh Indiana, on the left, deployed as skirmishers along the Livingston road, forming a right angle with the line on the Jackson and Canton Railroad, reaching to the Canton road. The entire line was supported on the right by the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, on the left by the Fortieth Illinois Infantry, and in the center by the Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

At the signal designated at 11 a. m. by the general commanding, Colonel Catterson, of the Ninety-seventh Indiana, whom I placed in command of the line left of the Jackson and Canton Railroad, moved for-

ward briskly over the crest behind which they lay, down the slope of the ravine immediately in their front, and up the crest of the opposite slope. The whole line from the first (the ground being open fields) was exposed to a galling fire of musketry from the parapet of the enemy's works, and, when fairly exposed, descending the first slope, the batteries of the enemy commenced playing with terrible effect. The Fortieth Illinois, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, observing the Ninety-seventh Indiana clearing the ravine, gallantly followed them at a close supporting distance, and, under an intense musketry and cannonading, took position in the bottom of a ravine along a fence, and held the line till the Ninety-seventh Indiana were compelled to fall back to them from the crest they had gained. This line was maintained till late in the afternoon, when the two regiments, finding that the enemy were trying to throw several regiments on their right flank, fell back to their old line along the Livingston road. The fire to which both of these regiments were exposed was exceedingly severe. The conduct of the officers and men commands the highest praise.

The end accomplished by this part of the reconnaissance was the discovery of a two-gun battery between Colonel Withers' house and the Canton road, a line of rifle-pits about 200 yards in front of their main works, crossing the Canton road and protected by a rough abatis, two guns enfilading the Livingston road, and a three-gun battery in the northwest salient commanding the natural glacis or slope, extending from their main work to the intersection of the Livingston road and Jackson and Canton Railroad.

I assumed command of the line formed by the Sixth Iowa Infantry, and at the designated signal the men dashed forward with a shout, met the line of the enemy's skirmishers and pickets, drove them back, capturing some 18 or 20, and killed as many more. Clearing the timber, they rushed out into the open fields, across the railroad, over the fence, up a gentle slope, across the crest, down into the enemy's line, where two field batteries of four guns each, fronting west, opened a terrific cannonading. The enemy were driven from two pieces at the point of the bayonet, our men literally running them down. In rear of the batteries two regiments were lying down, supporting the gunners, and at our approach they opened along their line, causing most of the casualties that occurred in this gallant regiment. With such impetuosity did the line go through the field, that the enemy, so completely stunned were they, would have precipitately fled had they not been reassured by a large gun battery, nearly 600 yards to our right, which enfiladed the railroad and line of skirmishers. Startled at this unexpected obstacle, which was now in full play, throwing its whirlwind of grape and canister about us until the corn fell as if before an invisible reaper, I ordered the bugler to sound the "lie down." The entire line fell in the corn rows, and I had an opportunity to look around, knowing my men were safe. On my right, extending across the railroad, the enemy had a battery of three iron guns. I judged them to be, from their size, 32-pounders, although they may have been only 10 or 20 pounder Parrotts. To my right and front I saw two more guns projecting through embrasures in direct range, and in my front was a field battery of four guns, two of which the gunners had fled from and my men were lying around them. In their rear I saw two flags and a line of men, I supposed about two regiments; on my left was another field battery and another line of men. To pass through the batteries, cross the regiments in our front, ascend the hill, and get inside of their main works was more than I could accomplish

with the slender but gallant line lying on my left and right, and feeling that I had obtained all the information I could, I ordered the "rise up" and "retreat," which I must confess was done in the most admirable manner under the fire of at least three regiments and seven guns, three of those enfilading my line. But few of those who had so gallantly charged the battery got back. I cannot speak in too extravagant terms of the officers and men of the Sixth Iowa on this occasion. They obeyed my commands with a promptness and rapidity I hardly could have expected from them on a parade. If they challenged my praise at the impetuosity of their advance, which I found so rapid as to cause me to fear that I could not keep up with them, they awakened the profoundest admiration at the coolness with which they retired, returning the incessant firing of the enemy as they slowly fell back. The Forty-eighth Illinois, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Greathouse, handsomely supported the right of the line and held the ground gained at a severe loss. Major Stephenson, of the Forty-eighth, was severely wounded while aiding in securing our new position.

Colonel Sanford, commanding the Fourth Brigade, elicited my warmest praise for his conduct on the field in my aid, and commands my thanks for his generous conduct in invariably assisting me, by advice or reenforcements from his gallant command, along the line of skirmishers since our arrival before Jackson.

The Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanded by Colonel Walcutt, failed to get the notice to support the center till we had advanced. He, however, hastily advanced and arrived on the field as we were retiring, and generously assisted us in every way, relieving our tired and wounded men and covering our weakest points.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. CORSE,

Col., Comdg. Skirmishers, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Jackson, Miss., July 18, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully make the following report of the operations of this command since leaving Oak Ridge, Miss., on the evening of the 4th instant, and our arrival at Hill's house, on the Big Black:

On the evening of the 5th instant, this regiment was ordered to Jones' Ford, on the Big Black, to effect a crossing, in conjunction with the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry. I was instructed that the stream was not more than 3 feet deep, and that infantry could easily cross. The guide sent with the command, not knowing the route, led us, from about 6 p. m. till about 11.30 p. m., through field, forest, creeks, over highland and lowland, a distance of from 8 to 10 miles, whereas it was but 2 miles, and that by a good road the greater portion of the way. There I met Colonel Sanford, the brigade commander, who had awaited our coming over two hours, when we started an hour before and should have been across by that time. He, not finding us there, supposed he had been misguided, and did not undertake to cross. On arriving, we immediately sent some men in, and discovered the stream to be so swift and so deep that not only was it impracticable to ford, but impossible for the men to swim across, carrying their arms. A couple of canoes were finally discovered, lashed together, and 3 men placed in them, and started over. The stream being so swift, and not having oars or poles,

they were swept down the stream, and immediately a fire opened upon us from the opposite shore. The command fell back from the exposed position, and two companies thrown along the shore soon silenced the firing.

Colonel Sanford, deeming the thing impracticable without boats or pontoons, withdrew part of the command, sent word back to the general commanding to that effect, and ordered me to picket the river for 2 miles up and down the stream. I had the boat brought up, and Private [William] Miller, Company H, volunteered to take some men across, and had made successfully three trips, concealing the men a short distance below our position under the opposite bank. The squad on the west bank, waiting to get into the boat, to cross, were discovered by the enemy about daylight, and a fire along the entire bank opened. I withdrew everything from that point, pushed three companies above, and attacked them so as to cover the recrossing of my men on the other side. The ruse succeeded. Not knowing of their whereabouts, the enemy, seeing us fall back, and hearing the fire above, followed and kept up an incessant musketry. While this was continuing, Private Miller, Company H, went back and forth and reconveyed the men he had crossed, with a very slight loss. I withdrew everything but a line of skirmishers, which replied so well to the firing of the enemy as to induce them to believe we would endeavor to force that point, and caused them to withdraw from above, and permitted our forces to effect a crossing.

The Forty-eighth Illinois relieved us, continued to attract the attention of the enemy, and in the afternoon Colonel Sanford quietly withdrew the regiment, and the brigade went above and crossed on a flat. The next morning the Fourth Brigade was ordered to the front, and this regiment supported the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry in driving the rebels from their camp, near Queen's Hill, from which they fled so precipitately as to leave nearly all their camp and garrison equipage, a large number of small-arms, commissary stores, and their sick. A few prisoners were captured, belonging, respectively, to the Sixth Texas Cavalry, Walker's [?] cavalry, and Jackson's cavalry. The night of the 7th we camped between Queen's Hill and Clinton. The 8th and 9th instant we marched with the division to within 4 miles of Jackson and bivouacked. Friday, July 10, Sanford's brigade took the advance, and this regiment furnished the skirmishers covering the right of the division. On passing around to the north of Jackson, the brigade was ordered back, the skirmishers withdrawn, and another brigade thrown to the front, and again, when within 3 miles of Jackson, the brigade was ordered to the rear as a reserve, and about 4 p. m. the brigade was moved to the front again. Two companies of the Sixth were ordered by Colonel Sanford to deploy as skirmishers, and I took charge of them. I pushed them across the Jackson and Canton Railroad, by direction of Colonel Sanford, so that our left just touched the lunatic asylum, and then I changed direction, and moved up beyond the line of the Ninth Army Corps, about a half mile toward Jackson, on the Canton road.

The enemy lay in ambush north of the Petrie house, but were driven out by the skirmishers, and never stopped till they got inside their works, which were visible from the Petrie house. Here I received word that a line which protected our right flank, under Major Giesy, had been ordered back by General Smith, and I halted the men, and directed Adjutant Ennis to take command and hold that line until I could see Major Giesy. He declined remaining, as his orders were peremptory, and I sent an orderly to Adjutant Ennis to fall back slowly, and I rode back at full speed to get permission from the general to remain where

we were. I saw him, and he informed me that Colonel Sanford had deployed my regiment so as to cover the front of the division, and directed me to connect the line left of the Jackson and Canton Railroad with that on the right, and to take charge of the skirmishers, and that the several brigades would support me, push up the Jackson and Canton Railroad, keeping my lines at right angles with that road.

In accordance with these instructions, I moved the line until the enemy made a stand on our left, when I massed Companies D and F and charged them, driving them through the woods into their own works. They fired several houses to prevent our attacking their works. Having gained a good position on the left, I halted it till the right should connect, as we had separated in making the charge. I found the right had been halted by order of Colonel Sanford, and, connecting the two lines by pickets, we lay in that position till the next morning, when we received orders to advance, changing direction to the left. The line moved under a very sharp fire, until I found it impossible to get the rebels from in front of our center without massing and charging again. Companies K, E, and B were put in line, and, with a yell and bayonets fixed, they drove them out of the ditch they held, killing and wounding quite a number. The ground gained was held, and after forty hours of the most arduous labor the regiment was relieved by another line.

On the morning of the 16th instant, Major-General Parke directed me to assume command of the skirmishers and push them so as to feel strongly the enemy's line at every point in our immediate front. The left I placed in charge of the colonel of the Ninety-seventh Indiana, and assumed command of the line formed by the Sixth Iowa, supported by Sanford's brigade. At the designated signal, the line pressed forward, capturing some prisoners (so impetuously did they go), killing quite a number, clearing the forest, railroad, fences, corn-fields in their front, driving the enemy into their works. On arriving about 100 yards from their main works, we were opened upon by a battery of siege guns, enfilading our line, and a battery of brass howitzers in our immediate front, supported by three regiments of infantry. Under this terrific fire it was impossible to make the works, so I ordered the "lie down" to be sounded until I could reconnoiter in person.

After convincing myself that the works could not be captured—that I had all the information the general desired from this reconnaissance—I ordered the men to rise and fall back in the woods, which they did in good order, and held the woods till next morning, when the line entered the place.

To Major Miller and Adjutant Ennis I am under obligations for their conduct and support at the different times they participated in the above operations. Captains Minton and Bashore and Lieutenant Holmes are particularly worthy of notice in the last action, and there is no officer of my command but that in some way has rendered himself worthy of honorable mention at some one of the affairs during our advance on Jackson.

Below I have the honor to submit the casualties of the command since leaving Oak Ridge.*

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. M. CORSE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. E. B. HARLAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 544.

No. 67.

Report of Col. Greenbury F. Wiles, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

CLINTON, MISS., *July* 17, 1863.

I have the honor to report that, on the night of the 15th, I received a dispatch from General Sherman to be on the alert, and informing me of movements of the enemy under command of Jackson in this direction.

I immediately made the best disposition I could, with my limited forces, to give the enemy a warm reception. I threw out vedettes of mounted infantry and cavalry on four different roads. The road on which I thought the attack would be made, and on which it was made, I doubled the picket at 11 o'clock at night, and had the regiment notified to be ready at a moment's warning, and properly patrolled, to get them under arms without delay.

At 3.45 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, a lieutenant and 5 men tried to capture my outposts, but were in turn all captured and sent in. This having occurred without any firing, the regiment [enemy], not knowing of their capture, advanced in battle line in the large field in front of the picket post. Our pickets reserved their fire until the enemy were quite close, when they opened on them. As soon as this occurred, I immediately dispatched Captain Wallar, with Company F, to support the pickets. As soon as he found our pickets being driven, he deployed forward, and immediately engaged them and checked their advance. The enemy then undertook to flank us by turning our left. I threw forward Company G (being one of my largest companies) to sustain that point, and moved with the balance of the regiment forward to support all. Fearing the pickets on the Vicksburg road would be captured, I dispatched Captain Wilson, with Company A, to that point. At this time the skirmishing was brisk.

After maintaining our position for over three-quarters of an hour, I advanced with skirmish line and drove them back until I regained the position I held at the commencement. I could not advance any farther, as I had no troops under my command except the regiment I commanded, the cavalry force left for my use by General McArthur having been sent to communicate with Colonel Chambers and General McArthur.

The enemy thought to surprise us, and failing in that, and re-enforcements having arrived, after cutting the telegraph wires, beat a hasty retreat, carrying off their dead and wounded. The force of the enemy is estimated at 1,500. We have prisoners from three different regiments.

We have no casualties on our side. The enemy is known to have 2 killed.

I wish to make honorable mention, for your consideration, of Captain Wallar, Captain Munson, and Lieutenant Stewart; also of Private [Abiram] Johnson, of Company F, who behaved in a gallant manner at the picket line when we captured their advance.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. F. WILES,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. J. B. WALKER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 68.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles L. Matthies, Third Brigade, Seventh Division, Seventeenth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SEVENTH DIVISION,
Clinton, Miss., July 16, 1863—9.45 a. m.

SIR: As I informed you in a former dispatch, the enemy advanced in line of battle, from the direction of Brownsville and Livingston, in force; after a sharp skirmish, lasting one hour, they fell back toward Brownsville. We have captured 1 lieutenant and 8 privates from them. I learn they crossed Pearl River night of 14th with five regiments (cavalry and mounted infantry) and two pieces artillery, under command of Jackson, the aggregate force amounting to 1,500 men. They lost in this skirmish 1 killed; wounded unknown, and the prisoners above mentioned.

Shall I not send a force on Vicksburg road to meet Colonel Chambers?

C. L. MATTHIES,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General MCARTHUR.

P. S.—This was held to 10.15 o'clock. All quiet.

No. 69.

Return of Casualties in Breckinridge's (Confederate) Division before Jackson, Miss.

[Compiled from nominal list.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Helm's brigade:					
41st Alabama	------	------	------	1	1
2d Kentucky	------	------	------	1	1
4th Kentucky	------	------	------	2	2
9th Kentucky	------	------	------	1	1
Cobb's (Kentucky) battery	------	2	1	6	9
Adams' brigade:					
32d Alabama	------	------	1	------	1
13th and 20th Louisiana	------	1	------	2	3
16th and 25th Louisiana	------	2	------	16	18
19th Louisiana	1	------	------	4	5
Austin's battalion	------	------	------	3	3
Stovall's brigade:					
1st and 3d Florida	------	1	------	1	2
47th Georgia	------	------	1	1	2
60th North Carolina	------	------	------	2	2
Total	1	6	3	40	50

No. 70.

Report of Capt. C. H. Slocomb, Washington (Louisiana) Artillery, Breckinridge's Division.

IN THE FIELD, *July* 14, 1863.

GENERAL: Sunday, the 12th instant, a force of the enemy, variously estimated at from four to seven regiments, attacked the center of Gen-

eral Breckinridge's division. Advancing under cover of the woods, they suddenly appeared marching by the right flank across the railroad at a distance of 1,000 yards, and thus proceeded until the left of their line rested on the railroad, the right resting on a skirt of timber. On reaching this position they advanced steadily toward our works.

Meantime our artillery, consisting of [Robert] Cobb's battery and my battery (Fifth Company, Washington Artillery), under the direction of Major [Rice E.] Graves, opened fire upon them. The enemy continued to advance steadily until within 200 yards, when, no longer able to endure the withering fire, principally from the artillery, they broke and retreated in disorder. In this affair my company, as usual, performed its duty. I have 1 man slightly wounded, 2 horses and 1 mule killed.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. SLOCOMB,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS.

P. S.—I have just picked up a sergeant's diary belonging to the Fifth Ohio Battery, a section of which took position on the railroad about 800 yards from my left piece. This section had 1 man and 1 horse killed in the engagement, when they limbered to the rear, leaving their implements, trail, hand-spike, and four rounds of ammunition, which are now in my possession.

No. 71.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Adams, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade, Breckinridge's Division.

HDQRS. D. W. ADAMS' BRIG., BRECKINRIDGE'S DIV.,
Trenches, Jackson, Miss., July 14, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, on the occasion of the engagement of Sunday last, the 12th instant, I was on the left of my line, and had my attention called to an advance of the enemy's skirmishers about 10 a. m. They advanced rapidly, and, when within 800 yards, were fired upon by our sharpshooters and driven in. In a few moments they appeared in line of battle, advancing on the road leading to Jackson on my front from Bailey's Hill, covering with their left the left of the Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment, the ground occupied by the Fifth Company of Washington Artillery, Capt. C. H. Slocomb, attached to my command, and also that occupied by the Thirty-second Alabama Regiment, Lieut. Col. Henry Maury commanding. Fire was immediately opened by the left of the Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment, the Washington Artillery, and the Thirty-second Alabama Regiment. In a few moments the enemy commenced obliquing to the right, toward the right of General Stovall's brigade. After a sharp and spirited combat of thirty or forty minutes, in which they boldly and deliberately advanced within 80 yards of our line, they were driven back in great confusion and with considerable loss. Observing some of the men advancing to our lines with handkerchiefs waving, indicating a surrender, I ordered the artillery and infantry of my command to cease firing. Soon after, Major [Rice E.] Graves, General Breckinridge's chief of artillery, advanced with a part of Brigadier-General Stovall's command, and brought in the prisoners, and also three or four stand of colors found on the field or in the hands of some of the men who had crouched

under the declivity of the hill to avoid the heavy fire. I cannot estimate their force, but would not suppose there were more than three or four regiments in front, and am informed they composed part of a brigade under command of Colonel [Isaac C.] Pugh.

About 40 prisoners were brought through my command, a number of others through General Stovall's, amounting in all to some 150, and about 250 killed and wounded that were left upon the field. The loss in my command was only 1 slightly wounded in Washington Artillery.

This company, and the two pieces of Captain [Robert] Cobb's battery, did most excellent and efficient service. The three left companies of the Nineteenth Louisiana and Thirty-second Alabama—the infantry force of my command engaged in this affair—fought most gallantly, and deserve great praise for their bravery. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, of the Thirty-second Alabama, was subsequently wounded.

This was quite a spirited engagement, evincing a courage and determination on the part of the enemy worthy of a better cause, but which met with a severe repulse.

Inclosed I send detailed reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. W. ADAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. J. A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Breckinridge's Division.

No. 72.

Report of Capt. John C. Kimbell, Thirty-second Alabama Infantry.

JULY 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel [Henry] Maury, was actively engaged in the fight on Sunday last, beginning at about 9 o'clock. The enemy, after driving in our skirmishers, advanced to charge our batteries. When they had approached to within 200 yards of the intrenchments, our fire began upon them and continued but a short time, when the enemy retreated. This regiment was supporting the Washington Artillery, and officers and men behaved admirably, sustaining no loss at all, either in killed or wounded.

I regret to have to report that, after going through the engagement with his accustomed gallantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Maury was seriously wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. C. KIMBELL,
Captain, Commanding.

Brigadier-General [D. W.] ADAMS.

No. 73.

Report of Col. W. P. Winans, Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry.

IN THE TRENCHES, *July* 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance with orders just received, I have the honor to report that just before 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 12th, the

enemy, from batteries planted in our front and upon our right flank, subjected the Nineteenth Louisiana Regiment to a cross-fire of shell and shot for over half an hour. During this bombardment 1 man in Company E (Captain [James B.] Landers) was severely wounded by a fragment of shell, cutting a considerable gash and fracturing the shoulder blade. Soon after a cessation of the shelling the enemy in large force made an assault upon Slocomb's battery, upon my left, which was splendidly repulsed. Only the three left companies of my right were permitted to take part in this fight, owing to the topography of our trenches.

Your obedient servant,

W. P. WINANS,
Colonel.

Capt. E. P. GUILLET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 74.

Report of Lieut. Charles D. Myers, Assistant Adjutant-General, French's Division.

[JULY —, 1863.]

On the retreat of Johnston's army from the Big Black River, our division fell back, and reached Jackson in advance on Tuesday, July 7, about 1 p. m.

On the evening of the 8th, the enemy's artillery was heard, forcing in our cavalry.

At daylight on the morning of the 9th, the troops were ordered in position at the trenches. Our right extended to and included the bastion battery, covering the Clinton road, our left resting on Breckinridge's right. Captain [Charles D.] Myers, assistant adjutant-general, found Adams' brigade, of Breckinridge's division, occupying the extreme right of our position. This caused delay, it being nearly 10 o'clock before our line was formed, our right (Evans' brigade) resting on the Clinton road, and our left (McNair's brigade) touching Breckinridge's right; [J. F.] Culpeper's and [B. A.] Jeter's batteries, of four guns each, occupying Evans' front, and [C. E.] Fenner's battery, of six guns, that of McNair. Maxey's brigade was placed under cover some 500 yards in rear of the works, and held as a reserve. Our headquarters were then established immediately in rear of, and about 50 yards from, the center of our lines. Skirmishers were thrown forward to await the enemy's approach.

About 12 m. on Friday, the 10th, guns were in position, the fire from which reached our lines. Our skirmishers were then strengthened.

On Saturday, the 11th, an effort made to force in Evans' skirmishers was handsomely repulsed by the Holcombe Legion. Batteries having been placed in position along our front, there was some artillery firing on both sides.

On Sunday, the 12th, an attack was made on Breckinridge's position, but all remained quiet along our lines.

Ten o'clock on the morning of the 13th (Monday) witnessed a heavy cannonade on both sides. About 12 m. heavy firing along McNair's front, our skirmishers advancing. About 2 p. m. [James] Burnet's battalion of Texas sharpshooters was thrown out to strengthen the line. Adjutant [R. S.] Dulin, of this battalion, a most gallant and efficient

officer, was killed about 4 o'clock in the evening. Just before dark, Major [Rice E.] Graves, Breckinridge's chief of artillery, came up and reported appearances of an attack on our and Breckinridge's front. [John] Waties' battery of 20-pounders was placed in position on McNair's extreme left.

Heavy firing nearly all the morning on Tuesday, 14th instant, with brisk skirmishing. Evans' line advanced, drove back the enemy, burned several small houses which afforded position and protection to their sharpshooters, and then fell back, contrary to orders, to their original position. In the afternoon a flag of truce, asking suspension of hostilities for burial of enemy's dead. Yankees crowding up to our lines were ordered off; not moving, a few shots were fired, which produced the desired effect. After dark the enemy threw several shots into Jackson.

Wednesday, the 15th instant, passed without the occurrence of anything of special interest. Some artillery firing on our front in the morning, and in the evening McNair's line of skirmishers were sharply engaged, but lost no ground.

Artillery opened on our lines about 9 a. m. on Thursday, the 16th. All quiet in the evening, except the occasional firing of sharpshooters. At 5 p. m. orders were received and issued to the command to retire from their position, the movement to commence immediately after nightfall. This was carried into effect, and by 1 o'clock on the morning of the 17th the rear of our column had crossed Pearl River in safety.

[CHAS. D.] MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 16, 1863.

This report was made by Lieutenant Myers at my request, and a copy furnished to headquarters.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 75.

Report of Col. H. G. Bunn, Fourth Arkansas Infantry, McNair's Brigade.

CAMP FOURTH ARKANSAS REGIMENT,
Near Morton, Miss., July 22, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the Fourth Arkansas Regiment in the recent operations of the army in front of the city of Jackson:

With the First and Second Arkansas [Mounted Rifles] Regiments [dismounted], the Fourth Arkansas acted as a reserve for the brigade. These regiments were habitually on skirmish and picket duty.

On the 11th of July, at 10 a. m., I was ordered to the front of the intrenchments on the Raymond road, to support Lieut. Col. D. H. Reynolds, commanding the First Arkansas Regiment, having been specially charged with the duty of determining the position and strength of the enemy in that direction. Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds engaged the enemy, skirmished in the evening about half a mile in front of the intrenchments, and, after a spirited charge, drove them from the ground

and gained some 300 yards. Occasional skirmishing was kept up during the day. Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds retired to a position, extending his line directly in front of the Lynch house, and about 100 yards distant.

At twilight I deployed my regiment and relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, and remained during the night in the same position that he had occupied. I was ordered to take charge of the three regiments then thrown out as skirmishers, namely, the Fourth Louisiana on the right, the Fourth Arkansas in the center, and the Second Arkansas on the left, with orders to hold the ground as long as possible.

On the 12th of July, heavy skirmishing was kept up during the day. The enemy having the advantage of ground in many respects, continued to annoy the right and left center of the Fourth Arkansas Regiment, as well as those portions of the Fourth Louisiana which were most exposed. The Second Arkansas was not engaged during the day, no enemy appearing in its front.

I found it would be impossible to hold my position in front of the Lynch house unless I could drive them from the wood in front of the Fourth Arkansas Regiment. I accordingly ordered that regiment to charge the enemy's skirmishers, which order was executed promptly, gaining 200 yards. Having come within rifle range of the enemy's artillery, I retired to my original position, having lost 1 officer and several men killed and wounded. I could not ascertain the loss of the enemy. I took 1 prisoner, whom I sent to you immediately.

Late in the evening the line of skirmishers on my extreme right, from some cause, retired some distance, and compelled me to retire my line 200 yards. Failing to ascertain the cause of the retrograde movement, I advanced my lines to the original position, not, however, without a sharp engagement in front of the left of the Fourth Louisiana and the right of the Fourth Arkansas.

At twilight I was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, and afterward retired within the intrenchments. After this time companies were detailed as skirmishers, and the regiment, as a body, was not on active duty. Concerning the action of the detached companies, being more immediately under your supervision, I deem it unnecessary to make any report.

The following is a list of casualties during the operations in front of Jackson :*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. BUNN,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Arkansas Regiment.

Capt. R. E. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, McNair's Brigade.

No. 76.

Report of Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

FOUR MILES EAST OF BRANDON, HOMEWOOD ROAD,
July 20, [1863]—10 a. m.

COLONEL: [Fred.] Steele's division of infantry and one regiment of cavalry entered Brandon about dark yesterday. Scouts report no other

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 4 killed and 10 wounded.

force behind them. I think this force is merely sent to occupy Brandon for a short time. No advance this morning, and I do not think they will advance beyond that place. I may be mistaken in this impression. They burned the court-house and jail in Brandon last night. I will call and see the general in person during the day.

Very respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 77.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George B. Cosby, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS COSBY'S BRIGADE,
Jackson, Miss., July 16, [1863.]

COLONEL: I have just learned that the enemy attacked my pickets at Grant's Ferry about two hours after sunrise this morning. I had a squadron at that point and the ford just below, and have sent another squadron to re-enforce it and to drive the enemy back in case they attempt to cross the river. If he should succeed in crossing, and is supported by infantry, I will inform you as soon as I learn the fact. The ford (Moore's) is about 15 miles from here.

G. B. COSBY,
Brigadier-General.

Colonel [B. S.] EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS COSBY'S BRIGADE,
Brandon, Miss., July 22, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I send with this 35 Federal prisoners, captured to-day about 6 miles from Jackson, on lower Brandon road, by Captain [G.] Herren's squadron, composed of Herren's and [W. V.] Lester's companies, First Mississippi Cavalry Regiment. The squadron had been sent out by my order on a scout.

Captain Herren killed 4 of the enemy and wounded 6, whom he brought in, besides the 35 I send to you. The wounded, being unable to travel farther, have been sent to hospital. Also captured 5 wagons and mules and the arms of the 41 prisoners. Only 2 of the wagons were brought off the field, the others being too much broken during the fight and consequent stampede. The only casualty on our part was 1 man wounded, and he was a scout belonging to Twenty-eighth Mississippi, who fell in with Captain Herren's party during the fight.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B. COSBY,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. J. H. MARTIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS COSBY'S BRIGADE,
Brandon, Miss., July 23, 1863—1.30 p. m.

CAPTAIN: The enemy's rear guard left Jackson about 11 o'clock this morning in direction of Vicksburg. I have sent a regiment after them to pick up stragglers and press rear guard; also scouts to right and left.

Respectfully,

G. B. COSBY,
Brigadier-General.

Captain [GEORGE] MOORMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 78.

Report of Maj. R. S. Carter, Seventh Mississippi Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS, *Monticello, Miss., July* 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the condition of affairs at the present post and that of Brookhaven.

On the evening of the 18th, the Federal cavalry, under Major Fullerton, 500 strong, appeared in the latter place, sacked the town, burned 113 hogsheads of sugar, destroyed the post-office, and burned 2 engines and all the rolling stock, and left at 9 p. m. for Bahala. I evacuated the place several days before their arrival, securing all the stores in my possession save 300 bushels of corn, the most of which has since been used by the Government. I have had a lengthy conversation with Colonel [John L.] Logan, and he advised me to request you to order me to re-establish a post at this point, and have a company of cavalry, consisting of 75 men or upward, to report to me, with which I could capture 2,000 or 3,000 deserters and return them to their commands. The country is full, and they are still coming in by squads of 10, 15, and 20, who will resist any small force, or even double that of their own.

I am not able to report in person, being sick at present, and will request you to return me orders by the courier, who will hand this to you.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. CARTER,
Major, Commanding Post.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi.

JULY 7, 1863.—Action at Iuka, Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. Army, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding left wing Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 3.—Col. Florence M. Cornyn, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, commanding expedition.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. Army, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 9, 1863—4 p. m.

Chalmers has been re-enforced by two regiments of cavalry from Jackson, Miss. A portion of Bragg's cavalry is on Bear Creek. Cornyn

had a sharp engagement with about 2,000 of them at Iuka yesterday, and drove them to Bear Creek. Our loss, 20 killed and wounded. We captured part of their battery. A rebel force (strength not known) camped at Purdy last night, and were joined by Biffle, evidently gathering for a dash on the railroad. The Okolona force is increasing. I need more good cavalry, or else that General Rosecrans detach a portion of his to Tuscumbia.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding Left Wing Sixteenth Army Corps.

CORINTH, MISS., *July* 8, 1863.

GENERAL: Colonel Cornyn came up with rebel forces at Iuka yesterday at 3 p. m. Engaged them, and, after a severe fight, drove them out of there and toward Bear Creek. We lost 20 men killed and wounded, including 1 captain killed. We captured part of their battery. Their force was estimated at about 2,000.

The force under Colonel [J.] Patterson that passed with the column that came toward Corinth camped at Purdy last night, and Biffle has joined them. I expect we will have another fight on Bear Creek to-day.

I get a great many reports of Bragg being in Tuscumbia Valley, but can trace them only to the fact that part of his army retreated by way of Huntsville. I believe that the force north is picking up all bands and concentrating for a dash on the railroad.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HURLBUT.

CORINTH, MISS., *July* 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to herewith forward the report of Col. F. M. Cornyn, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade, of the battle at Iuka.

On the night of July 7, the enemy, in three columns, advanced toward Corinth, skirmishing at Glendale, and dashed into the north and captured a corral of broken-down stock, taking 28 of the guard at the corral. The stock was kept out of town to prevent our animals catching the diseases prevalent among the unserviceable stock; also for the purpose of grazing the animals, thereby saving forage to the Government. The enemy started all the animals, some 666, but succeeded in getting off only 240. I suppose that they would bring to the Government at sale $20 per head. The company stationed at the corral were surrounded by about 500 cavalry; they fought determinedly, but were dispersed, and 28 captured. The enemy lost 3 killed, 2 lieutenants, and 10 wounded. Their dead and part of their wounded were left on the field.

When the attack was made on Glendale, Colonel Cornyn was ordered to move at 4 a. m. on the Burnsville road, to develop the movement

of the enemy. Through some reason, as yet unexplained, he failed to move until 5.30. Had he moved at the time, he would have met the enemy approaching the corral, surprised them, and no doubt captured a good portion, as they did not attack until 4.30 a. m. We, however, followed them up and gave them a severe whipping, taking their forge and battery wagon. During this movement of the enemy, I was in Memphis, by order of my commanding officer, but the dispositions made by Capt. G. E. Spencer, my assistant adjutant-general, were such that had I been present I could not have improved them, and, had they been promptly obeyed, they would without doubt have been entirely successful.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department:

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters, with the additional information that the animals have since been retaken.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Florence M. Cornyn, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, commanding Expedition.

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. BRIG., LEFT WING SIXTEENTH A. C.,
Corinth, July 9, 1863.

GENERAL: On the morning of the 7th, having received instructions to proceed with my brigade out on the Burnsville road, to make a reconnaissance in force, I left Corinth at about daylight, with the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Col. T. P. Herrick; eight companies of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Maj. F. W. Benteen, and the detachment of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. Col. F. T. Gilbert, in all about 750 men, and moved out by the way of the North Farmington road. On reaching the corral on this road, we found that the enemy, with twelve companies of mounted men, had, a short time before our arrival, surrounded and attacked the small force guarding that point, and, after overpowering and taking the most of them prisoners, had decamped with all the stock that was in the corral.

After making a few inquiries from the neighbors, I started in pursuit out by the said road, when, finding that the enemy had taken a route by the way of the Hamburg road, I concluded to pursue him by that route. His traces guided us by by-roads, through swamps, and over hills, until we reached the main road leading from Red Sulphur Springs to Iuka, which road he had taken to that town.

Taking this last-named road, we came upon the enemy in force, posted

in an open field, on both sides of the road, with a dense woods in his front, and about 1½ miles from Iuka. He opened on us with musketry, and I immediately threw out the detachment of the Fifteenth Illinois, dismounted, as advanced skirmishers, with the road as the center of my line of battle. I ordered the Tenth Missouri to deploy to the right and left of the road and dismount, which was quickly executed, with four companies on the right and three on the left hand side. The mountain howitzer battery was ordered into battery on the road. I then ordered some four companies of the Seventh Kansas to dismount and deploy to the right and left of the road, in line of skirmishers, behind the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, thus forming a double line of battle in the rear of my advanced skirmishers. In the mean time a very hot fire had been kept up by the enemy, the skirmishers, and the companies of the Tenth Missouri on the right of the road, and I ordered Lieutenant Joyce, commanding the battery, to shell the enemy vigorously. That portion of the Seventh Kansas not dismounted was held in reserve.

The order to shell the enemy was obeyed with good will, the men standing to their guns under a heavy fire of musketry without flinching and with undaunted coolness. Much of this courage must be attributed to the daring and bravery of Lieut. Peter Joyce, who was everywhere among his men, encouraging them with his presence and assuring them by his coolness. First Sergt. W. P. Edgar, of this battery, was acting lieutenant, and deserves much praise for the efficient aid he rendered in working the guns, and the unsurpassed bravery he displayed. I regret to say that he met with a serious, though not a dangerous, wound, a ball passing through his hand.

Having cannonaded the enemy as I considered a sufficient length of time, I ordered the battery to cease firing, and advanced my whole line of battle up the hill and through the woods, and if the fire had been severe before, it now became heavier; and no sooner had my men shown themselves on the summit of the hill, than the enemy discharged upon us, along his whole line, a tremendous and destructive volley of musketry, as severe, for the time it lasted, as any I have ever had the fortune to witness. Here we sustained all the losses that befell us that day. Capt. H. G. Bruns, of the Tenth Missouri, a young and dashing and as brave a soldier as ever wielded a sword, fell at this point, pierced through the lungs by a musket-ball, in advance of his men and cheering them on to victory. Two of his own men and 1 of Company E, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, were killed at this place and almost at the same time. Several men were wounded here.

From this time on it was evident the day was ours. We continued our advance through the woods, when, after a few wavering volleys, the enemy fled in dismay, leaving us the victory and the field.

As soon as the enemy began to fly, I ordered three squadrons of the Seventh Kansas, under Major Jenkins, to pursue him as far as Iuka. He followed him to that place, captured a battery wagon and forge and burned them, but saw nothing of the enemy, and returned. He had a battery of four pieces of artillery, with which he ingloriously fled to his fastnesses on Bear Creek.

Having proceeded as far as my instructions directed, I made inquiries as to the enemy's numbers and position, when I learned that in front of me, toward Bear Creek, his force was some 2,500 strong, while there was a large force on either of my flanks. The force I had encountered numbered from 1,500 to 1,800.

As to the enemy's loss, I have no definite means of ascertaining, but am told, on inquiry, that it was large. Four dead bodies of rebel sol-

diers were found by us on the field, and the traces of blood around fully corroborated the story.

The total loss to my command will be found in the recapitulation at the end of this report.

After caring for my wounded and placing them in ambulances, I brought away my dead, and fell back some 6 miles, and encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 8th, we took up our line of march for Corinth, and arrived here at about 10.30 o'clock.

Before closing this report, it would be neglect on my part if I did not return my thanks to the officers and men under my command for the unflinching coolness with which they met danger and the courage with which they routed a superior force, occupying a position chosen by its own leaders.

In particularizing, I do not desire to be invidious, but the officers hereinafter named came more particularly under my notice. Maj. F. W. Benteen, commanding the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, was where a leader should be, in the front, and, by his coolness and great tact and skill, did much toward gaining the day. Capt. M. H. Williams, of the Tenth Missouri, acting field officer, and Lieut. J. F. Young, adjutant of the same regiment, were foremost in the line of skirmishers, rallying and urging them forward, regardless of danger. Capt. David Cain, acting field officer of the Tenth Missouri, displayed great gallantry and effected much in the direction of the firing of the battery. Captains Neet, Naughton, Underwood, and McGlasson, of the same regiment, also deserve particular mention for their gallantry and daring in leading their men into the hottest of the fight. Lieut. Col. F. T. Gilbert and Maj. E. Carmichael acted with their customary devotion to the cause, and were ever foremost in the path of danger. Particular mention will not be undeserved in the person of Captain Ford, of that regiment, who bravely led where his men dauntlessly followed. He received a shot from the enemy in the scabbard of his saber, deeply indenting it, thus avoiding a serious wound. Col. T. P. Herrick, Major Jenkins, and Captains Malone, Thornton, and Gregory, of the Seventh Kansas, also came under my notice, and deserve the praise due to brave and devoted soldiers. Of the officers of the battery I have already spoken, but too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them.

All honor and praise is due to the gallant dead, and it might not be amiss to mention particularly Capt. H. G. Bruns, Tenth Missouri Cavalry. Reared in the lap of luxury, at the first breaking out of the war, although quite young, he enlisted in the Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served in that regiment through all the battles of Missouri—Boonville, Wilson's Creek, and others. He was with his regiment during General Curtis' chase of the rebel Price through Missouri, and participated in every battle of that eventful campaign, including the hard-earned field of Pea Ridge. He received a discharge from his regiment only to accept a commission in the Tenth Missouri, and has served with it in every one of its engagements in this district. Ere yet in the first dawn of manhood, this polished gentleman and gallant soldier has been cut down, one among the many victims to the mad ambition of Southern traitors. He has left behind him an unsullied name. Fond friends shall weep for him, comrades in arms shall mourn for him, but he died a martyr to a holy cause, sacrificed upon the altar of his country. He fell foremost in the fight, and while the victorious shouts of his comrades rent the air, "all grew dark," and his fearless spirit winged its way to a brighter, happier land.

Lieuts. John W. Rice and M. McDonald, serving on my personal staff, rendered me every desirable assistance, carrying orders, regardless of flying balls, to all parts of the field.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded :*

* * * * * * *

Respectfully,

FLORENCE M. CORNYN,
Colonel Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

JULY 8, 1863.—Scout from Germantown, Tenn.

Report of Col. La Fayette McCrillis, Third Illinois Cavalry.

GERMANTOWN, *July* 8, 1863—10 p. m.

Scout to-day within 8 miles of Hernando. Met rebel scout of 10 men; killed a lieutenant and 1 man; took 1 man prisoner. No rebel force, but a few scouts this side of Coldwater. No other force heard of on our south front. No loss on our side. Negroes report [R. V.] Richardson at Hickory with 400 men.

L. F. McCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

Major-General HURLBUT.

JULY 10, 1863.—Skirmish at Bolivar, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. James F. Drish, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army.

CORINTH, MISS., *July* 11, 1863.

GENERAL: The force that went to Bolivar met the rebels and drove them out, killing 1 and wounding several, taking 1 captain and several privates prisoners. The force that went north to Purdy drove the rebels north toward Jackson. Newsom, Biffle, and Forrest are all raising regiments in that country. Richardson is said to be on Hatchie, near Denmark.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HURLBUT.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. James F. Drish, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry.

SAULSBURY, *July* 10, 1863.

COLONEL: The Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, sent out from here this morning, met the enemy at Bolivar, and engaged them, and drove them

* Nominal list, omitted, reports 4 killed and 8 wounded.

across the Hatchie. They were about 80 strong, supposed to be Richardson's command. We killed 1, wounded several, and captured 1 captain and some men. There is no force of the enemy on this side of the Hatchie. Major Funke was in command of the force from this place. The Second Iowa joined after the fight was over.

J. F. DRISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. AUG. MERSY.

JULY 12–21, 1863.—Expedition from Vicksburg to Yazoo City, Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.
No. 2.—Acting Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. Navy.
No. 3.—Commander Isaac N. Brown, C. S. Navy.
No. 4.—Lieut. Col. William B. Creasman, Twenty-ninth North Carolina Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron, U. S. Army, commanding Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS HERRON'S DIVISION,
Steamer Chancellor, en route to New Orleans, July 25, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 10th instant, while in camp at Vicksburg, I received orders from Major-General Grant to embark the troops of my command on boats for Port Hudson.

On the morning of the 11th, my command was embarked and ready to move, when news of the surrender of that place was received, and the orders were countermanded, and I was directed to proceed to and up the Yazoo River.

As this change of orders necessitated a change of boats, consuming much time, my fleet sailed about 11 a. m. of the 12th instant, convoyed by the iron-clad gunboat De Kalb, Captain Walker commanding, and two tin-clads.

On arriving at Haynes' Bluff, during the afternoon of the same day, I took on 25 men of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, under Lieutenant Myers, and proceeded up the river.

About noon of the 13th instant, I arrived at a point about 1½ miles below the city of Yazoo, and immediately sent the gunboats farther up the stream to engage and ascertain the strength and position of the enemy's batteries, and commenced disembarking my troops. Captain Walker, with the De Kalb, proceeded up the stream, and in a very few minutes was engaging the enemy. Owing to the river being so narrow and crooked, he was able to bring but one or two of his guns to bear on their works, and, finding the enemy's guns were posted in strong positions, in well-constructed earthworks, and ascertaining their exact location, he withdrew after firing some 30 rounds.

Previous to landing my troops, I had dispatched the cavalry force of 25 men, under Lieutenant Meyers, from a point some 3 miles below, to proceed up the west side of the river to the rear of the city, and prevent the enemy, if possible, from removing any of the boats reported to be there, and also obtain such information as they could of the strength

and position of the enemy. Having waited some little time, and hearing nothing from my scouting parties, I ordered forward three regiments of infantry to take the main road on the east side of the river and move directly upon the enemy's works. After advancing perhaps half a mile, they discovered the bridge crossing a heavy bayou destroyed, so as to be unsafe for use, and the stream not fordable. Some little time was consumed in repairing this to enable us to cross, when, on pushing rapidly forward, we discovered the works deserted and the enemy fled. I immediately sent the Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry, Colonel Bertram commanding, in pursuit. He followed them some 10 miles, taking quite a number of prisoners and some arms, compelling them to leave by the roadside a few wagons and one gun-carriage, partially disabled. I then ordered the fleet to proceed up the river to the city, and, with Major Clark, of my staff, went on board the gunboat De Kalb, in advance of them. The De Kalb had moved up to a point nearly opposite the city, when she was blown up by a torpedo (a number of which had been placed in the river by Captain Brown, of the Confederate Navy), which tore away some 2 feet of her port bow, and sinking her in less than a quarter of an hour in 15 feet of water. Fortunately no one was hurt; and to the coolness and efficiency of Captain Walker and his subordinate officers may be attributed the fact that none were drowned, as she became unmanageable almost immediately after being struck and sank very rapidly. Captain Walker afterward raised and brought away all her guns and a large portion of her small-arms, &c.

My troops having entered the city, I placed General Orme in command of the town, with his three regiments of infantry, to protect the place and private property and collect in all captured stores. The city had been garrisoned by the Twenty-ninth North Carolina Infantry, with one battery of light artillery, and commanded by Colonel Creasman. The enemy having obtained information of our coming, sent their steamers up the river, but my cavalry pursued them so closely they were compelled to burn five of them, the Magenta, Prince of Wales, Magnolia, Peutonia, and J. F. Fargo. The E. J. Gay, Hennet, Arcadia, and Mary Keane escaped. The cavalry captured the steamer Saint Mary, a small side-wheel boat that had formerly been used as a light-draught gunboat, from which they had but a short time previously removed the guns to place in the works at Yazoo City. I found mounted in the works one 8-inch columbiad, four 30-pounder Parrotts, one 12-pounder howitzer; total, six guns, with about 200 rounds of ammunition for guns, and captured about 300 prisoners, with 8 commissioned officers.

On the morning of the 16th instant, I received orders from you to proceed across the country toward Big Black River, for the purpose of protecting the flanks and rear of our forces, then investing Jackson. Owing to the fact that I had taken no transportation of any kind with me, I was compelled to press into the service teams and wagons to haul cooking utensils and rations for my men. At 12 o'clock noon of the same day, I left Yazoo City, with seven regiments of infantry and a battery, and proceeded to Benton; from thence I moved to and crossed the Big Black River at Moore's Ferry, pushing a portion of my forces into Canton, arriving at 3 o'clock on the 17th, after a very fatiguing march, owing to the dust, excessive heat, and scarcity of water. Having sent out my mounted force to scout the country, I halted for the night.

On the morning of the 18th, I received a dispatch from Colonel Bussey announcing the result of operations at Jackson, and that he was occupying Canton, and on the same evening started on my return to

Yazoo City, where I arrived at noon on the 19th instant. I immediately set my whole command at work with such wagons as they could pick up through the country in bringing in the captured cotton, horses, and mules, and on the morning of the 21st sailed for Vicksburg, arriving on the evening of the same day. I found in store at Yazoo a large quantity of mattresses and bedding belonging to the rebel steamers, which I also took possession of and turned over to the medical department for hospital use. I also destroyed the rebel works at Yazoo City, blowing them up entirely. I would report as the result of the expedition:

1. The capture and destruction of the works at Yazoo City.
2. Three hundred prisoners, including 8 commissioned officers.
3. One small steamer captured and five burned.
4. Six pieces of heavy ordnance and a considerable amount of ordnance stores.
5. About 250 stand of small-arms.
6. About 2,000 bales of cotton.
7. About 800 head of horses and mules.
8. Hospital bedding, mattresses, sheets, towels, pillows, and blankets for 450 patients.

All of which have been turned over to the proper officers of your staff.

The country along the Yazoo River, and as far back as I have seen, is full of corn, beef, hogs, sheep, and necessary supplies of that character for the subsistence of troops, and there are stored in the woods and valleys immense quantities of cotton, property of the Confederate States. I have little hesitation in saying that 50,000 bales can be brought away by transports from the neighborhood of Yazoo City alone. Owing to the constant labor to which my men have been subjected during the past month, the change of climate, and the impure water used on this trip, many of them are sick, though no deaths or casualties occurred among them.

I desire, colonel, to return my thanks to Brigadier-Generals Vandever and Orme, my brigade commanders, for their unceasing efforts to carry out all my plans and aid in the success of the expedition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding Expedition.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Tennessee.

No. 2.

Report of Acting Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. Navy.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Flag-ship Black Hawk, off Vicksburg, Miss., July 14, 1863.

Hearing that General Johnston was fortifying Yazoo City with heavy guns and gathering troops there for the purpose of obtaining supplies for his army from the Yazoo country; also that the remainder of the enemy's best transports were there, showing a possibility of his attempt to escape, Major-General Grant and myself determined to send a naval and military expedition up there to capture them. The Baron De Kalb, New National, Kenwood, and Signal were dispatched, under command

of Lieut. Commander John G. Walker, with a force of troops numbering 5,000, under Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron. Pushing up to the city, the Baron De Kalb engaged the batteries, which were all prepared to receive her, and, after finding out their strength, dropped back to notify General Herron, who immediately landed his men, and the Army and Navy made a combined attack on the enemy's works. The rebels soon fled, leaving everything in our possession, and set fire to four of their fast steamers, that ran on the Mississippi River in times past. The army pursued the enemy, and captured their rear guard of 260 men, and at last accounts were taking more prisoners. Six heavy guns and one vessel, formerly a gunboat, fell into our hands, and all the munitions of war. Unfortunately, while the Baron De Kalb was moving slowly along, she ran foul of a torpedo, which exploded and sunk her. There was no sign of anything of the kind to be seen. While she was going down, another exploded under her stern. The water is rising fast in the Yazoo, and we can do nothing more than get the guns out of her, and then get her into deep water, where she will be undisturbed until we are able to raise her. But for the blowing up of the Baron De Kalb, it would have been a good move. We have generally obtained information of torpedoes from negroes and deserters, but heard nothing of this. Many of the crew were bruised by the concussion, which was severe, but no lives were lost. The officers and men lost everything. She went down in fifteen minutes. We must have her up again as soon as possible. We have much to contend with in these narrow rivers, and cannot guard against these hidden dangers while an enemy's flag floats. The usual lookout was kept for torpedoes, but this is some new invention of the enemy, which we will guard against hereafter. An attempt was made by the perpetrator, late Lieut. Isaac N. Brown, to plant torpedoes once before, but the people of Yazoo City threatened to hang him if he did so. We felt sure that they would not permit it on this occasion. While a rebel flag floats anywhere the gunboats must follow up. The officers and men risk their lives fearlessly on these occasions, and I hope the Department will not take too seriously the accidents which happen to the vessels when it is impossible to avoid them.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 3.

Reports of Commander Isaac N. Brown, C. S. Navy.

MERIDIAN, *July* 20, 1863.

We repulsed the gunboats at Yazoo City on Monday last, but our infantry force retreated, and I had to abandon my guns. We destroyed our steamboats. The iron-clad De Kalb, of thirteen guns, was sunk by torpedo. I will report in writing from Selma. My few men have gone to Mobile.

ISAAC N. BROWN,
Commander, C. S. Navy.

General JOHNSTON.

SELMA, ALA., *July* 21, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the enemy's gunboats, while ascending the Yazoo on the 14th instant, p. m., were attacked by the heavy battery under my command at Yazoo City, and, after an hour's firing, were driven back out of sight without loss on our side. While waiting for a renewal of their attempt to ascend the river, I received a message from Lieutenant-Colonel [William B.] Creasman, commanding the Twenty-ninth Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, saying that he had abandoned his works and was retreating by the Benton road. This movement left no force between my gunners and the land forces of the enemy, who were close at hand and advancing. I had then either to withdraw or suffer the capture or destruction of my men. We were the last to leave Yazoo City, and the enemy entered it soon after we marched out. It is my opinion that, if Colonel Creasman had waited to receive the enemy's attack, our whole force would have been captured or destroyed.

Without doubt, this officer will have submitted to you a special report of the conduct of Captain [Robert] Voigt, commanding a company of Texans of Waul's Legion, who were serving as heavy artillerists at Yazoo City. This Captain Voight was ordered by Colonel Creasman to join his command on the retreat, and he could without difficulty have obeyed the order. If he has fallen into the enemy's hands, as is most probable, it has been because he wished to do so.

After withdrawing from Yazoo City, I ordered my small command, consisting of less than 40 effective men, to make the best of their way to Mobile, Ala. In doing this I was obeying a provisional order of the Navy Department, given to me some time ago.

It gives me pleasure to add, in concluding this report, that, while the enemy failed to capture our transports (which we destroyed), they sustained, besides their defeat on the river, the loss of their finest ironclad (the De Kalb, of thirteen guns, the flag-ship of their expedition), which was sunk by one of our torpedoes.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ISAAC N. BROWN,
Commander, C. S. Navy

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, C. S. Army,
Comdg. Department, &c., Headquarters near Jackson, Miss

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Creasman, Twenty-ninth North Carolina Infantry.

JULY 25, 1863.

SIR: Being informed on the 10th instant that General Cosby was moving from Mechanicsburg in the direction of Canton, I immediately sent out pickets on the different roads leading to Yazoo City. I also sent 4 of Lieutenant Johnson's cavalry 12 miles below the city on the road running down the west bank of the river.

About 7 p. m. on the 12th instant, I received information, through a citizen living 25 miles below the city, that there were three gunboats coming up the river, and immediately gave orders for the command to be in readiness for action. A few minutes later one of my pickets came in from below and reported one gunboat within 12 miles of the city. By a little after dark the gunners were at their guns and the infantry

in the redoubts and rifle-pits, the right wing of my regiment resting on the Liverpool road and the left on the Vicksburg road, 1 mile from the city. Captain [James A.] Hoskins' light battery was planted—three pieces on the Vicksburg road and one on the Liverpool road.

In the mean time the baggage, cooking vessels, &c., were placed on the wagons and sent 2 miles north of town. About 10 p. m. I received a dispatch informing me that General Cosby had engaged the enemy near Canton, and upon receipt of this information I immediately ordered the wagons and baggage on the boats, believing it impossible to retreat across the country, if retreat should become necessary. Consequently I determined, if retreat should be inevitable, to go up the river and join General Chalmers.

Early on the 13th, I called on Lieutenant Johnson for four reliable cavalrymen, whom I posted down the river, 5 miles distant from each other. About 10 a. m. one of these came in and reported four gunboats and six transports passing Liverpool up the river. Shortly afterward another picket came in from the opposite side of the river, confirming previous reports. Lieutenant Johnson and Adjutant [John E.] Hoey also made a reconnaissance, and assured me the boats were coming up the river. About 12 m. another picket came in and reported the enemy landing 3 miles below the city, though he could give no positive information as to their strength or the number of transports landing. I immediately sent Captain Sanders and Lieutenant Johnson, with about 20 men (mounted), to ascertain, if possible, their strength and movements. About 3 p. m. one gunboat appeared in sight of our battery of heavy guns, which promptly opened fire upon her at a distance of 1½ miles. She halted, replied, and a brisk cannonade ensued, lasting about half an hour, when she ceased firing and backed out of sight down the river. During this firing, Lieutenant Johnson returned and reported Captain Sanders and 3 men cut off, the enemy moving up Short Creek, endeavoring to turn our left flank. Soon after another picket from the Mechanicsburg road reported Captain Sanders and 1 man captured and 1 horse killed, and confirmed Lieutenant Johnson's report as to the enemy's direction. Shortly after, a picket from up the river reported the Saint Mary, a small picket-boat, captured. This boat was up the river a distance by water of 7 miles, but by land only 3 miles. The other boats were still higher up the river. Those which were wooded moved up the river, and those not wooded were burned. Captain [W. T.] Edwards, acting commissary of subsistence, carried the commissary stores off on those boats which escaped. One hundred beef-cattle near Benton I ordered out by way of Lexington.

About 5 p. m. I determined to evacuate the place, finding I was entirely overpowered and almost surrounded. I concentrated my forces at the redoubt on the Canton road, half a mile from town, except Captain [Robert] Voigt, of Waul's Texas Legion, who, refusing to obey my orders relative to the evacuation, was with his company (C) captured by the enemy, when he could have escaped with the rest of the command. I considered it dangerous to send after him when I found he refused to come out, the enemy being then in sight on the west bank of the river. I ordered Captain [Isaac N.] Brown, C. S. Navy, to destroy or render useless the heavy artillery, which he failed to do, informing me afterward that he did not have time, and to destroy them by blowing up would have given the enemy notice of our intention to evacuate and thereby endanger our retreat.

I moved the command about 7 p. m. toward Lexington, via Benton, crossed the railroad at Goodman, and Pearl River at Edwards Ferry,

arriving at Hillsborough on the 20th, and reported to you on the 22d. I would have reported at an earlier moment but that droves of cattle were being hurried through the town, and men and officers constantly passing, who reported two of your divisions coming upon the Hillsborough road and your entire army moving toward Meridian. So soon as I found the army was still near Morton and Forest, at which former place I was told you had headquarters, I reported to you.

I am reliably informed that the baggage and cooking vessels are on the road to Meridian from Winona or Louisville.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. CREASMAN,

Lieut. Col. 29th N. C. Regt., late Comdg. Post at Yazoo City.

Colonel [B. S.] EWELL.

JULY 13, 1863.—Skirmishes on Forked Deer River, and at Jackson, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding expedition.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips, Ninth Illinois Infantry.

No. 3.—Maj. Datus E. Coon, Second Iowa Cavalry.

No. 4.—Lieut. Col. William K. M. Breckenridge, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
La Grange, Tenn., July 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders of Colonel Mizner to proceed to Jackson, there attack and disperse the Confederate force at that point, then scour the country in that vicinity, returning to La Grange as soon as possible, left camp on the morning of the 12th of July, with 360 of the Third Michigan, 300 of the Second Iowa, and 200 of the First West Tennessee Cavalry. Marched northeast through Bolivar; camped 14 miles from there on the Denmark road, and was joined there by the Ninth Illinois Infantry, 300 strong. Moved on the morning of the 13th to Denmark. There learning the enemy were concentrating, and, in compliance with the order of Colonel Biffle (Confederate commander), posted through the country, all squads and companies and parts of regiments were to meet at Jackson for organization, pushed on immediately by the Brownsville road, sending Colonel Hurst with the First Tennessee Cavalry round by the Woodville road, the only approach to the town where the bridges crossing Forked Deer River and sloughs were left standing. Companies of the Third Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Captains Nugent and Dyckman, carried rapidly in a lively skirmish all the bridges but the three nearest the town (there are sixteen in all). The enemy, having a very strong position, held the last three bridges until the Ninth Illinois could drive out the enemy's skirmishers on the right, and two companies of the Third Michigan had crossed the stream well up on the enemy's left. As soon as our men had opened on the flanks, and one of the Third Michigan guns had shelled the woods on the right of the bridges, I ordered Captain Nugent and Captain

Latimer's companies, of the Third Michigan Cavalry, to charge and carry the bridges, which was quickly and gallantly done. Captain Reese and Captain Lattimer, of the Third Michigan, with their companies, quickly taking possession of a log house on the enemy's left, held them in check until the howitzers of the Third Michigan had shelled the woods in front. Leaving two companies to guard the bridges, moved my lines forward, the Ninth Illinois Infantry on the left, the Third Michigan in the center, with the saber companies of the Second Iowa on the right flank, and the Second Iowa Rifles in reserve, our skirmishers driving the enemy toward town, where he had taken a strong position, holding two forts on the south side of Jackson and the curtain connecting them with dismounted men, with mounted men on the left in line and in force sufficient to overlap my right. The Ninth Illinois had approached the forts within 300 yards when the enemy poured in a volley too high to do any hurt. Colonel Phillips took them immediately in a dash so rapid that the rebels had not time to reload, many throwing down their arms and flying in great disorder. At the same moment of Colonel Phillips' attack, the enemy's mounted force in large number threatening a charge, I charged them with the saber companies, riding down and breaking up their line.

The enemy's flight had then become a thorough rout, our mounted rifles and sabers charging them in every direction. Many of the companies were 6 miles east and north of town, and scarcely had the Ninth Illinois Infantry rallied on the northwest side of Jackson, and collected its men, when Biffle (Confederate), with his regiment and one battalion of Roddey's old regiment, in all 800 strong, approaching on the Trenton road, attacked the Ninth with great spirit, and, by constantly outflanking Colonel Phillips, compelled him to fall back. Rallying four companies on his right, of the Second Iowa and Third Michigan, drove the enemy back, holding him in check until my lines could form in force enough to whip him. Biffle, with his Confederate re-enforcements, had gradually concentrated the broken forces first attacked and scattered, consisting of Colonels [J. A.] Forrest's, [N. N.] Cox's, and [J. F.] Newsom's regiments, with a dozen or more detached companies, with the evident determination of driving us back. On my right were six companies of the Michigan and Iowa Rifles, in the center the Ninth Illinois Infantry and one howitzer, and on the left six companies of the Second Iowa Rifles. Colonel Moyers, with a portion of the Third Michigan, was holding in check a force on my right and rear. At the moment of attack I was obliged to send the First Tennessee Cavalry, about 200 strong, to check Roddey's battalion, which attacked my left and rear. The enemy then attacked with great spirit, coming on rapidly in the face of sharp firing, forcing the left, and the Ninth Illinois, in the center, back to a ridge near town. Wheeling my right to the left, I drove out the enemy pressing the Ninth Illinois. I then advanced the entire line rapidly, driving the enemy from ridge to ridge, advancing my guns, and shelling the forts and rifle-pits on the north side of the town, killing many of the enemy. On the right the enemy were broken and flying before Colonel Moyers. It was then nearly dark. I immediately pursued them on the different roads from 10 to 15 miles. The night was very dark and foggy, and it was impossible for me to ascertain the direction in which the enemy had fled—supposed it was the Trenton road. At daylight in the morning learned they were retreating in detachments toward the Tennessee River, and that [R. V.] Richardson, with 400 men, was crossing the Hatchie at Estanaula. Sent the First Tennessee Cavalry eastward, toward Lex-

ington, with orders to return by the way of Mifflin, Montezuma, and Bolivar, or Montezuma and Purdy; the Ninth Illinois Infantry by Bolivar, to Pocahontas; the Third Michigan by way of Denmark, Darcyville, Wesley's, and Somerville, and the Second Iowa by Estanaula, Whiteville, and Newcastle.

The women of Jackson, previous to our attack on the town, carried ammunition for the enemy in a very gallant manner under fire.

During the attack on the town, the enemy barricaded the streets and fired from the windows. Lieutenant Humphrey, of the Second Iowa, was wounded severely from shots from a window. On one street, however, two companies of flying rebels were mistaken, in the smoke and dust, for our men, and were badly handled by a party of the enemy behind a barricade.

Our men having found thirty barrels of whisky, it gave me as much trouble to save the town from fire during the fight as it did to whip the enemy, and from the same cause we lost a large number of prisoners. I saved the town from burning by the greatest exertions, and protected all the private dwellings. The stores, I regret to say, were plundered by negroes and stragglers during the fight. In one we found seventeen kegs of powder.

The companies of the Third Michigan, who gallantly carried the bridges, are deserving of great praise. Lieutenant Wilson, of the Third Michigan howitzers, shelled the rebels out of a strong position, with credit to his firing. Colonel Phillips fought his men spendidly, advancing at a double-quick 3 miles, driving, killing, and wounding many of the enemy. The saber companies of the Second Iowa Cavalry charged with the greatest boldness. After we had obtained a foothold north of the river, the enemy was driven so rapidly at all points that his fire was not in the least effective, firing whole volleys over our men.

On my return, Captain Dyckman, of the Third Michigan, with three augers and four axes, constructed a pontoon at Estanaula, on the Big Hatchie River, 175 feet long, in four hours, over which we crossed the command, our artillery, and wagons in perfect safety. The enemy had 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, and 31 men killed, and not less than 150 wounded. We destroyed 300 stand of arms and captured about 200 horses. The conscripts which the enemy had in confinement were allowed to go before we entered the town, and escaped to their homes; said to be from 300 to 400. I inclose list of casualties.* There are from ten to fifteen slight wounds, not disabling the men from duty. I have, therefore, not reported these men as wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel Second Iowa Cavalry, Comdg. Second Cavalry Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS B. WEIR,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cav. Div., Left Wing Sixteenth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAV., LEFT WING SIXTEENTH A. C.,
La Grange, July 24, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding left wing Sixteenth Army Corps.

The high degree of success attained by this expedition and the great

*Nominal list, omitted, reports 1 man killed, 3 officers and 7 men wounded, and 3 missing.

gallantry displayed by the officers and men of Colonel Hatch's command entitles them to high commendations. The taking of the bridges and forcing a crossing by the Third Michigan Cavalry, the storming and carrying the earthworks by the Ninth Illinois Infantry, and the charge of the Second Iowa Cavalry, gives evidence of the firmness and reliable character of these troops.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry, Commanding.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips, Ninth Illinois Infantry.

POCAHONTAS, TENN., *July* 16, 1863.

SIR: I have to report that in compliance with orders and instructions from Col. Aug. Mersey, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, left wing Sixteenth Army Corps, I left Pocahontas, Tenn., at 11 a. m. on the 12th instant, with my command, with an aggregate of 330, and marched through Bolivar, thence 12 miles north through Toone's Station, to a point on the Bolivar and Denmark road, where I reported to Colonel Hatch at 11 p. m. of that date, and halted for the night.

I moved, as the Third Battalion in order of march, early the next morning, until we arrived at the South Branch of Forked Deer River, where the enemy resisted the advance, and I was ordered to the front.

I deployed my command to the left of the road, and, having flanked the enemy on their right, they were driven from their position.

In accordance with the orders of Colonel Hatch, I then drove the enemy through the fair grounds, then from the field-works on the southwest part of the town. Here the force of the enemy separated, a part going through town on the Lexington road and another part of their force moving out on the Trenton road.

I followed after those on the Trenton road, and was steadily and rapidly driving them, when they were re-enforced by the Ninth [Nineteenth] Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Biffle commanding, who had just arrived on the Trenton road.

This re-enforcement attacked my command while mounted, and I soon broke their ranks. They then fell back, dismounted, and then made a very fierce and impetuous attack on me, compelling me to fall back a distance of about 300 yards, where I then took a position and drove the enemy back, and one mountain howitzer belonging to the command of Colonel Hatch being in the rear of me, I ordered the gun to be brought up, placed the same in position, and, after a few minutes firing, the enemy retreated very rapidly on the Trenton road. I then moved with the command 7 miles after the enemy.

On the morning of the 14th instant, I moved with the column on my return march as far as Denmark. Leaving the cavalry brigade at that place, which moved to the right, I was ordered to Bolivar. I arrived in camp at this place at 1 p. m. of the 15th instant, with 35 prisoners, who were placed in my charge by Colonel Hatch at Jackson, Tenn.

I also captured about 100 horses and mules during the expedition, which I turned over to the assistant quartermaster at this post. I send herewith a list of the prisoners, marked Exhibit A.*

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 35 prisoners taken.

During the action I sustained a loss of 7 men wounded, a list of whom I send herewith, marked Exhibit B.*

I am much indebted to Capt. W. C. Kueffner, Lieut. R. B. Patterson, and Lieut. S. T. Hughes, of my command, for their conduct on the field and the assistance I received from them during the engagement. The officers and men of my command did all that could be done, and are deserving of much credit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE J. PHILLIPS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. R. K. RANDOLPH.
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Datus E. Coon, Second Iowa Cavalry.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *July* 17, 1863.

SIR: I have to report the following in regard to the recent scout to and skirmish at Jackson, Tenn.:

According to order received on the night of the 11th, my command (the Second Iowa Cavalry) was in the saddle at 4 a. m. of the 12th. The two 12-pounder howitzers were also in column and amply provided with all necessary ammunition. Taking the Bolivar road, we were at 12 m. in that place, a distance of 22 miles. After a halt of a few moments, we moved forward northward, when we soon struck the Big Hatchie River, and on crossing discovered the railroad bridge across the same and the trestle-work on the north side had been set on fire; the bridge entirely burned down, and the trestle-work also nearly consumed. On inquiry, learned from a negro that it was done by [R. R.] White's band of guerrillas, which was then encamped some 8 miles distant. My command having the advance, I moved forward cautiously for some 7 miles, when two guns were fired in front, and the advance company gave chase to two soldiers (a patrol), running them into their camp before they could give the alarm. The company in pursuit came upon them at Clover Creek, near a church, where they were at the time, some 30 in number, amusing themselves at a game of cards. The scattering of hats, boots, coats, knapsacks, &c., can be more easily imagined than described. It is sufficient to say that while our men were giving them two or three shots each from their revolving rifles, they skedaddled, some bootless and hatless, others guiding their horses by a simple rope halter. We camped that night at Foon's plantation, on the same creek.

On Monday, the 13th, nothing of interest transpired until orders were received to move three saber companies to the front, when within 1½ miles of Jackson. The three companies ordered up were E, L, and M, Capt. William W. Eaton commanding.

By order, I remained some ten minutes for the balance of the command, which were then waiting for the lead horses to pass a narrow defile on the bridge. As soon as over, my rifles were formed in squadron column on the right of the Michigan cavalry, but very soon there was a general strife to see who should be first to charge the town, which was fairly done by the three companies above mentioned. They charged the town and penetrated it in almost every conceivable direction. In

* List, omitted, reports 1 officer and 6 men wounded, 1 man mortally.

one instance they were met by a superior force, and the street blockaded, but by a flank movement to the right and left they succeeded in capturing some 20 of the enemy's cavalry. In one place the conflict was so close between Company M and a superior force of Forrest's men that one man, named H. H. Barner, had a hand-to-hand fight after exhausting all the weapons in his hands.

At this time Second Lieut. John K. Humphrey was very seriously wounded, and taken to the nearest house. While this was being enacted to the front, the left flank was furiously attacked by Colonel Biffle's regiment (Ninth [Nineteenth] Tennessee Cavalry), and on my arrival at that point I sent an orderly to Lieutenant Belden, directing him to say that should he need assistance he would send for me upon that street. At this time the enemy was pressing two companies advanced as skirmishers very hard, and threatened to drive in our entire left flank. Having sent, by order of Colonel Hatch, two rifle companies to the front to support the three carbine companies, I could only dismount two companies (B and F), and send them to the support of the infantry, the balance of my regiment having been detained at the bridge by led horses and teams. But in due time the First Battalion, Capt. Charles C. Horton commanding, arrived, when I sent them to the left of the infantry, that I might, if possible, drive in the enemy's right. About this time Lieutenant Reed, with one howitzer, arrived. I ordered it planted immediately, which was done, and several shells were thrown into the midst of a squad at a distance of near 600 yards. The effect was good. The enemy soon left, not being able to keep steady amid the explosion of shell.

Immediately after the rebels had dispersed, a white flag appeared in the road running north, and waved there for some five minutes, when I directed a mounted orderly to advance with a white handkerchief and ascertain the cause. In a short time he returned, and reported that the flag was displayed to protect wounded soldiers in a house near by.

Colonel Hatch then ordered me to collect my men and pursue as fast as possible. In a few moments all were up, and, throwing out heavy flanking companies, I moved forward as fast as practicable through thick timber and undergrowth. On advancing some 3 miles, we came to the conclusion that there had been but a small squad retreating on that road; but owing to the long march of the day, besides the engagement, which occupied from 12.30 p. m. until 5.30 p. m., we halted and camped for the night at 7 miles distance from Jackson.

Early in the morning of the 14th, I moved back to Jackson, forming a line of battle facing the east, where I remained until about 10 a. m., when I received orders to move toward La Grange, on the road we came.

On the 15th, my men assisted in building a floating bridge over the Big Hatchie at Estanaula, which was done, and the command crossed over in some eight hours.

On the night of the 15th, we camped 24 miles north of La Grange, reaching camp at the same place some time before sunset of the 16th.

The entire casualties of this engagement were Second Lieut. John K. Humphrey, Company M, wounded by musket ball, and also by a spent ball in left shoulder blade, and Second Lieut. Frank L. Stoddard, Company B, elbow dislocated by being thrown from his mule in the charge, and 2 men only missing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DATUS E. COON,

Major, Commanding Second Iowa Cavalry.

N. B. BAKER, *Adjutant-General State of Iowa.*

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. William K. M. Breckenridge, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

GRAND JUNCTION, TENN., *September* 28, 1863.

Our regiment was in the rear, and, after crossing the river, I was ordered to take charge of all the wagons and led horses, as the men were mostly dismounted, and as the command advanced I moved up the led horses until I arrived at the edge of town. I there received an order from an orderly to take charge of the prisoners and picket the town. I then rode up to the court-house, where the prisoners were, and while there a citizen came to me and reported that the citizens were carrying out whisky by the bucket-full and giving it to the men, and I rode over to where they were and had the whisky all spilled that I could find. I then went to where my reserve was, and sent Lieutenant Lewis with 10 men to destroy all the liquor they could find. In a short time he came to me and said that the men were breaking into the houses, and I ordered him to go and stop them, and to arrest every man he found in a house. He then went off, and in a short time returned and told me of Mrs. A. A. Newman's millinery shop or store, and I ordered him to put a guard over the house. There were a good many stragglers around town, and after dark I and another officer of the command, I do not know his name or regiment, heard a noise at a door, and started to see about it, and on the way I found about 30 men, I suppose, in and in front of a store. He said they belonged to his regiment, and I ordered them out, and the owner then shut the door and we went on, and in a few minutes returned; they were trying to get in again. I sent the officer to send them off, and I spent the most of my time that night in running from place to place trying to keep everything quiet and seeing to the wounded. And in the morning, when Colonel Hatch returned to town, the men broke open houses and took all they wanted, and took buggies and wagons and loaded them with goods and boots, &c. I stood in the court-house yard and saw a portion of his command pass, and nearly every man had something that had been taken out of the place.

W. K. M. BRECKENRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

ADDENDA.

Statement of Lieut. Samuel Lewis, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

GRAND JUNCTION, TENN., *October* 4, 1863.

I was in command of my company, and was held back in charge of some prisoners. When the regiment advanced I moved up into the edge of town. Colonel Breckenridge being informed by a citizen that the citizens were giving our men whisky, Colonel Breckenridge ordered me to take some men and proceed to all suspicious places in town and destroy all the whisky I could find; and while I was searching for whisky, I went into one millinery store belonging to a widow lady, and found her very much excited about the soldiers carrying out her goods. She demanded of me a guard. I went to Colonel Breckenridge and related her circumstances to him, and he told me to give her a guard. I then advanced to the court-house and took charge of the prisoners, with James J. Smith, lieutenant of the same company. I remained

there all night, writing paroles for prisoners. Next morning I went out some distance north of the court-house, where the wounded were, and fell in company with Colonel Hurst. We had a conversation about the way the soldiers were treating the citizens. He ordered me to go and tell my men not to interrupt anything in town. As I was returning to my command, I saw Colonel Hatch's men, of the Third Michigan, or the Second Iowa Cavalry, breaking open store-house doors and carrying out goods of almost every description.

SAMUEL LEWIS,
Lieutenant Company A, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers.

Statement of Lieut. Edward L. Harden, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

GRAND JUNCTION, TENN., *October* 4, 1863.

In reference to Colonel Hatch's fight at Jackson, Tenn., on the 14th of July, 1863, I was in command of my company that day, and was held back to support one of our guns, and remained there until the fight was over. When I was ordered back to town it was getting dark. About the time I returned to town, one company of the Third Michigan Cavalry was there, and was breaking open houses and taking what they wanted. I saw them taking goods out of the houses myself. Colonel Breckenridge ordered me to go and stop them, and I went and ordered them away, and they went off. But just as soon as I went away they went back to breaking open others, and taking what they could carry. I went, then, and told the captain commanding them, and he turned round and yelled out to them to take those horses away from the doors, and not let them kick them down, and that was all he would say to them. The next morning, when Colonel Hatch and his command came through, his men would stop all along the line, and run to the houses and take what they wanted; and at Mrs. A. A. Newman's millinery shop I saw the Third Michigan Cavalry carrying the things out and burning them, and taking what they wanted with them.

EDWARD L. HARDEN,
Company F, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

JULY 13, 1863.—Occupation of Natchez, Miss., by Union troops.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., July 16, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that at 3 p. m. on the 13th instant, I landed with my command, and occupied this city without opposition. The people were completely surprised, and hardly realized our design until the place was fully occupied and picketed. Some 20 rebel officers and soldiers were captured, attempting to escape. I at once caused all the approaches to be reconnoitered, and established a strong provost-guard in the city, taking possession of the post-office, with a large quantity of mail matter, the telegraph office, and court house.

The mayor and council met me promptly at the court-house, when I took formal possession of the city, and communicated to the citizens, through the mayor, the instructions given me by the general commanding the department.

I learned that within a few days 150 wagons loaded with ordnance stores for Kirby Smith had been ferried across at this point to the Louisiana shore, and that beef-cattle in large numbers were constantly being driven across through this point, as previously reported to General Grant, and pastured between Natchez and the Mississippi Central Railroad, and that a portion of them were still in the county, a few miles east of me.

By 3 a. m. of the 14th, I succeeded in mounting 200 infantry, from the citizens of the place, and by daylight had expeditions to the country on both sides of the river. The expedition on this side of the river captured a drove of 5,000 Texas beef-cattle, in excellent order, about 4 miles out of the city. A small guard of rebel cavalry fled at our approach. I have secured the cattle, and am loading them on transports.

The expedition on the Louisiana shore returned at sunset, having captured a lieutenant (with the inclosed order marked A* on his person) and rear guard with a portion of Kirby Smith's ordnance train, which had been delayed 15 miles out on the road to Trinity, bringing back with them 312 new Austrian muskets, 203,000 rounds musket cartridges, and 11 boxes of artillery ammunition, and destroying 268,000 rounds of ammunition, which could not be moved. The rest of the train had pressed on beyond our reach.

Kirby Smith is said to be fortifying at Trinity, on the Big Black River, and that a division of his troops are in that vicinity. I hear of no other force of the enemy in this region.

I detained the transports designed for General Banks and am loading them with beef-cattle. Two were loaded yesterday, and convoyed down by the gunboat Arizona. I will get 2,000 of the cattle embarked tomorrow. I have sent 100 mounted men and a regiment of infantry this morning to Quitman's Landing, 10 miles up the river, to intercept a drove of cattle reported to be crossing at that point.

The store-houses in the city contain large quantities of sugar liable to fall into the hands of the rebel army in case this post is abandoned. I have detailed a commission to inquire into its ownership, and desire instructions as to whether it shall be seized, if it is private property, as it will probably appear at least to be. There is also an immense quantity of lumber here, about the disposition of which I desire instructions. Will it be shipped, destroyed, or allowed to remain?

I am disarming the citizens, and will have a large quantity of assorted fire-arms on my hands.

The country about Natchez abounds in fine horses, mules, cattle, and other stock. All the plantations are planted with heavy crops of corn. Old corn is not abundant. Is it not desirable to seize enough artillery horses at least to supply the batteries in the Army of the Tennessee? If this is not done soon, the best stock will be run out of the country, and probably be used against us by the rebel army. I also desire some instructions as to what policy I shall pursue with regard to the negroes. They flock in by thousands (about 1 able bodied man to 6 women and children). I am feeding about 500, and working the able-bodied men among them. I can send you any number encumbered with families. I cannot take care of them. What shall I do with them? They are all anxious to go; they do not know where or what for.

My troops have worked hard—frequently forty-eight hours on duty—and have behaved admirably. Hardly a case of pillaging, or even of disrespectful treatment of a citizen, has occurred, and the people con-

* Not found.

stantly express their gratitude and happy disappointment in their treatment.

I send Lieutenant Whittle, Seventy-second Illinois, with the steamer Luminary, in charge of captured prisoners, arms, cattle, &c. I also send by him a curious piece of cannon manufactured at this place in 1861, and found concealed near the city.

The original object of this expedition will be fully accomplished in two or three days more, and I will await further orders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

JULY 15, 1863.—Skirmish on Forked Deer Creek, Tenn.

Report of Col. Fielding Hurst, First West Tennessee Cavalry.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *July* 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report:

In compliance with your order bearing date Jackson, Tenn., July 15, 1863, I proceeded with the regiment to Montezuma; thence to Purdy and Camden, where I ascertained the bridge across Big Hatchie River, near Bolivar, was destroyed. I then moved to this place, by way of Pocahontas. On leaving Jackson I marched up the Forked Deer 8 miles, and found the trail of 1,500 to 1,800 rebels, under Biffle, Forrest, and Newsom. They fled before us in great haste, destroying all the bridges they crossed on, giving me such difficulty in crossing streams in 40 miles travel that I found myself 10 or 12 miles in their rear without any hope of overtaking them this side of our lines.

We took about 20 prisoners; paroled 8 and brought in 7. Some 5 or 6 fell back and made their escape, my rear guard being worn out with fatigue from hard marching and crossing streams by fording, swimming, &c.

I beg leave to state it as my belief that the entire rebel force which we met at Jackson fled by way of Shiloh in a badly torn up and demoralized condition, and could have been easily captured by a small force if thrown out from Corinth.

The prisoners all concur in stating that they were out of ammunition and low-spirited.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

FIELDING HURST,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

JULY 16–20, 1863.—Scout from Germantown, Tenn.

Report of Col. La Fayette McCrillis, Third Illinois Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, Cavalry Division.

GERMANTOWN, *July* 20, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I left Germantown on the morning of the 16th instant with 250 men and two howitzers of the Ninth

Illinois Cavalry, and marched to Collierville. Taking with me 150 men of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, I crossed Wolf River, and marched to Hickory Withe, and thence north toward Quinn's Mills, on the Loosahatchee. About 2 miles north of Hickory Withe, I captured a person just conscripted by Richardson, and who was then going to Galloway Switch, where he was ordered to report that day. I immediately forded the Loosahatchee at Quinn's Mills, and pushed on to Galloway Switch, where I captured 4 or 5 prisoners, conscripts, but could learn nothing of Richardson or any part of his force. Parties of his men, numbering from 5 to 20, had been seen within two or three days, but I could get not the least information from any one as to where any of Richardson's could be found; and I will here state that of all the men who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and to whom protection papers have been given, I could find none to give me any information whatever.

I camped for the night 1½ miles west of Galloway's Switch, near Lieutenant [F. M.] Griffin's (of Richardson's) command. I took two mules, a light wagon, and a two-wheeled cart from him. Lieutenant Griffin was out in command of a conscripting party.

At daylight on the morning of the 17th, I divided my command, and sent a battalion up Beaver Creek Bottom to meet me at Concordia, whither I proceeded with the balance of the command. I there learned from negroes that about 100 had passed toward Covington two days before, but could hear of none in the neighborhood any later. I thence crossed to Beaver Dam, and turned south toward Shelby Depot, but at a cross-road about 5 miles from Beaver Dam I struck a cavalry trail, leading up into Beaver Bottom, and was informed by negroes that about 150 of Richardson's men had passed in the night previous. I immediately turned up the creek again, but lost the trail completely in the bottom before I had gone 2 miles, but I pushed on to within 8 miles of Covington; thence I proceeded to near Mason Depot, and camped near the plantation of a Mr. Sherrod.

Early on the morning of the 18th, I sent Major Wemple, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, with eight companies, toward Covington. He went within 4 miles of Whitley's Ferry, north of Covington, and learned that Richardson's command had been crossing the Big Hatchie in squads for two or three days, and that they said that I was after them with twenty-five pieces of artillery and 3,000 or 4,000 men. About 400 men had gone north into Lauderdale County with Richardson. About 100 were armed, and were said to be short of ammunition. With the remainder of my command I proceeded east to Belmont, thence returned to Quinn's Mills, and camped about one-half way between the mills and Hickory Withe, where Major Wemple rejoined me.

On the morning of the 19th, I sent out two companies in different directions to hunt guerrillas, and marched direct to Collierville with the main portion of my command. My scouts heard of a few scattering guerrillas, but could find none. Arrived at Germantown on the evening of the 19th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. McCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 18, 1863.—Capture of Union pickets near Germantown, Tenn.

Reports of Col. Phineas Pease, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

GERMANTOWN, *July* —, 1863.

A squad of rebels captured 3 cavalrymen within half a mile of my picket line on the west this evening. Have sent out cavalry and infantry in different directions to capture them, if possible.

P. PEASE,
Colonel Forty-ninth Illinois, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps.

LATER.—Rebels tore up track 2 miles from Germantown. Will be repaired in time for morning train.

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GERMANTOWN, *July* 18, 1863.

The squad of cavalry have overtaken and are now in pursuit of the rebels south of Nonconnah Creek. A detail of 3 cavalry have returned with 1 rebel and our 3 captured cavalry, together with 7 track repairers, who were captured at the same time. This prisoner reports that he belongs to [John] McGuirk's command, consisting of one regiment, encamped north of the Tallahatchee. One of his companies at Cockrum's Cross-Roads; two at Walnut Hill; one at Cox's, on Holly Springs road, 15 miles north of the Tallahatchee, and two at or near Holly Springs. Blythe's and George's regiments at or near Coldwater Station. Chalmers still at Panola. Have no more cavalry to send out.

P. PEASE,
Colonel Forty-ninth Illinois, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 19, 1863.—Scouts from Danville, Miss.

Report of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army.

CORINTH, MISS., *July* 19, 1863.

Scouting parties from Danville surprised Captain Carpenter's camp, and took 10 prisoners and 20 horses and arms. Another, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon, Eighteenth Missouri, surprised another camp and captured 12—1 captain and 1 lieutenant, together with their outfits. Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon reports the country full of roving bands, and Ruggles, with 1,500 men, at Orizaba, and Falkner, with 400, 4 miles east of Ripley.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

General HURLBUT, *Memphis.*

JULY 20–21, 1863.—Scouts from Memphis, Tenn.

Report of Col. David Moore, Missouri Infantry, commanding Brigade.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I herewith send you a synopsis of the reports of the detachments of cavalry that were out yesterday from this brigade. One detachment of 50 proceeded on the Hernando road to within 3 miles of Hernando, and scoured the woods in that vicinity. They found none of the enemy, and could hear of no force this side of Coldwater, except a small party of rebel cavalry, numbering from 15 to 20. They were informed that General Chalmers had moved south with his entire command. Another detachment of 120 proceeded on the Horn Lake road, about 24 miles from Memphis; found where some cotton had been burned, and were fired upon by a small party of rebels, whom they dispersed, and returned to camp. No prisoners were taken.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

Capt. F. W. FOX, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JULY 26–30, 1863.—Expedition from Natchez, Miss.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS, *Natchez, Miss., July* 30, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the expedition under Major Worden, of 350 mounted men and one piece of artillery, sent out into the back country on Sunday last, returned this evening, having passed through Kingston, Liberty, and Woodville, making a circuit of about 130 miles.

Major Worden reports no armed force in that region. He discovered several large lots of C. S. A. cotton, estimated at 5,000 bales; captured and brought in with him 1 lieutenant and 9 enlisted men (rebel soldiers), absent from their command.

At Liberty he destroyed the following army stores: Seventeen hogsheads sugar, 150 saddles, 1 artillery carriage, 1 Government wagon, and 50 stand small-arms.

At Woodville he burned a large cotton factory, containing forty looms engaged in manufacturing cloth for the rebel army; 14 freight cars, 2 passenger coaches, a railroad machine-shop, 2 railroad locomotives, 250 barrels C. S. A. molasses, a large amount of army clothing, 25 small-arms, and captured and brought with him a beautiful 6-pounder gun, French manufacture, and said to have been used by General Jackson at New Orleans. He reports the people to be discouraged with the rebellion, and anxious for peace on any honorable terms.

[J. L.] Logan is reported to have gone north, on the east side of Bayou Pierre, and I have since heard of him at Port Gibson, and headed this way. He has about 1,500 mounted men very well armed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JULY 31, 1863.—Skirmish at Saint Catharine's Creek, near Natchez, Miss.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Natchez, July 31, 1863.

COLONEL: Yesterday and last night I received information, through my scouts and through negroes and others, that [J. L.] Logan's mounted men, about 1,500, were moving on Natchez, and would probably reach here this morning. I made every preparation to receive them. They approached about sunrise on the Washington road. My advanced pickets had been sufficiently strengthened to check their advance. I at once sent Major Worden with his mounted men to reconnoiter the flanks, sent out parties of vedettes on all the roads, and moved a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery to the support of the mounted men. The enemy fell back at our approach, and set fire to two bridges over Saint Catharine's Creek. Major Worden forded the creek at another point and commenced skirmishing, the enemy still falling back. He continued to drive them slowly, keeping up a desultory fight until noon, when they made a stand, and formed line of battle on a rise of ground about 11 miles out and in a southeasterly direction from Washington. Major Worden's force being too small to attack them in their position, and discovering an attempt of the enemy to turn his flank, he fell back half a mile, where he met and attacked a party of about 100 men who had been sent to his rear, routing the party and taking prisoners a lieutenant and 16 men. He then fell back about 3 miles, took a good position, and waited for an attack several hours.

No further demonstration being made by the enemy, I drew in Major Worden's force.

The enemy lost Colonel [Frank P.] Powers, chief of cavalry for Logan, killed, 12 to 15 men wounded, and 45 prisoners. Not a man of ours was lost, and but 2 slightly wounded.

Logan's command is now in camp 12 miles from here. With 500 good cavalry I could capture them if they remain in the country. Prisoners report that Logan was ordered back here to collect stock and negroes. He is now engaged in driving them and collecting them to drive out of the country.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 5, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters of the army.

Cavalry have gone to Natchez, and have been ordered to clear the country of Logan's cavalry and then direct their attention to [Isaac F.] Harrison's, on the Louisiana side.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

AUGUST 3, 1863.—Scout from Fort Pillow, Tenn., and skirmish near Denmark, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

COLUMBUS, KY., *August* 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I beg to give below an extract from the semi-weekly report of Col. E. H. Wolfe, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, commanding at Fort Pillow, dated 6th instant, for the information of the general commanding corps:

The five companies of cavalry and three companies of mounted infantry returned last evening, bringing with them 6 prisoners, having met and dispersed the rebel forces under Colonel [James U.] Green, numbering 250 men.

The enemy's loss, besides the above prisoners, was 2 men killed; wounded unknown. Our loss was 1 man slightly wounded and 2 men taken prisoners.

The rebel Colonel Cheatham, with a supposed force of 700 men, mostly unarmed, was reported to be in the vicinity of Denmark, near Jackson, where the fight occurred. The prisoners I forward to Columbus, Ky., under guard.

Colonel Richardson, with his force, crossed the Hatchie on Saturday last, supposed to be making his way into Mississippi, for the purpose of obtaining arms for his command.

The country back of Brownsville and south of Hatchie abounds with guerrillas.

Captain Hencke, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, scouting southward from Union City, with 60 men, fell also upon a guerrilla party on the Obion Middle Fork, 12 miles north of Trenton, but was unable to follow and capture the marauders.

I directed the commanders at Fort Pillow and Union City to operate continually with their cavalry, in concert, in order to entirely destroy Richardson's forces, now under organization, before they get their arms, and I have to regret that Companies B, C, D, L, and M, Second Illinois Cavalry, lately returned to my command, are ordered by Special Orders, No. 181, from Headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, to Vicksburg, thus considerably reducing my hopes for success regarding the above combined cavalry operations.

It will take longer time for any other cavalry to be so efficient, as those companies are thoroughly acquainted with the country and people between the Hatchie and Obion Rivers.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX.

Embracing documents received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

MAY 19–JULY 4, 1863.—The Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.*

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. John B. Sanborn, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Col. John B. Sanborn, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SEVENTH DIV., SEVENTEENTH A. C.,
Vicksburg, August 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the siege of Vicksburg.

After moving, on the 23d of May, from General Smith's right to the position we left on the morning of the 22d, I continued to skirmish constantly with the enemy, who all the time remained inside his fortifications, until the evening of the 26th, and at the same time kept large details at work during the nights, constructing rifle-pits, covered ways, and breastworks for batteries.

On the evening of the 26th, while I had one regiment on fatigue duty, I received your order to move my whole command immediately, with seven days' rations, in the direction of Mechanicsburg and Yazoo City, and report to Major-General Blair for further orders. At 10 o'clock in the evening I took up the line of march, and marched out 8 miles, and bivouacked at 1 o'clock a. m., and at sunrise again took up our line of march, and moved on 15 miles farther toward Mechanicsburg that day. This march was continued through Mechanicsburg, Satartia, and down the Yazoo to Snyder's Bluff, at which place we arrived on the 1st day of June, having learned the movements of the enemy, and without any loss to my command.

Having remained at this point three days, and furnished the command shoes, socks, and other articles greatly needed, I moved, on the 4th of June, again into the line of the forces investing Vicksburg, and took position on the left of the Seventh Division, being the left of the

* See pp. 146, *et seq.*

Seventeenth Army Corps. In this position the command remained, having out a strong line of skirmishers, until the 24th of June, when the Third Brigade, having moved to the rear and joined the forces on the line of circumvaliation, I moved my command on to the ground evacuated by it on the right of the division, and in this last position remained until the surrender of Vicksburg, on the 4th of July, when my command moved into the city.

During the entire siege the health and *morale* of the command were excellent, and none seemed to have a desponding thought or a doubt as to successful result, and whether called upon to dig rifle-pits, throw up intrenchments, skirmish with the enemy, or stand to arms by day or on dark, stormy nights, all was done with the greatest alacrity. Every man of my command seemed determined to do his whole duty. The following is the list of casualties occurring after the assault and during the siege.*

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. B. SANBORN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventh Division.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

MAY 30, 1863.

MAJOR: The usual sharpshooting from the enemy's lines yesterday up to 5 o'clock p. m., when they opened fire from their batteries, and kept up a heavy artillery fire for about one hour. No casualties reported in my command. The men are at work every night, perfecting their intrenchments along my line.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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MAY 31, 1863.

MAJOR: Heavy artillery firing from the enemy yesterday. No reply from my lines. The usual sharpshooting from the enemy; an occasional shot from my front.

Casualties: 2 killed (Mississippi State troops), in town; 16 wounded (Mississippi State troops), 15 in town; 1 wounded, Sixty-second Tennessee; 1 wounded, Seventeenth Louisiana Regiment, in reserve.

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

* Nominal list omitted; 1 man killed; 1 officer and 10 men wounded.

JUNE 1, 1863.

MAJOR: Yesterday morning, at about 3.30 a. m., the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire on my lines, continuing about one hour. At 8 o'clock one of the enemy's guns opened on the 32-pounder on my extreme right, to which it replied; but, owing to some deficiency in the carriage, it fired but a few shots. Everything unusually quiet during the remainder of the day. About 10 p. m. last night, I moved a portion of Major Stevens' command on the line occupied by the Mississippi State troops, considerably strengthening that part of the line, but it is not yet strong enough on the extreme right.

One wounded, Sixtieth Tennessee; one wounded (Mississippi State troops), in town.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

JUNE 2, 1863.

MAJOR: I would respectfully submit the following report of operations on my line:

About 9 a. m. yesterday, the enemy's battery opened fire on the 32-pounder on my right, which was replied to, for the purpose of trying the range, but the embrasure was too high to admit the gun being depressed enough. Some sharpshooting yesterday, but more than the usual quiet prevailed. One killed and 3 wounded at 32-pounder; 1 wounded, Third Battalion Mississippi State troops.

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 3, 1863.

MAJOR: I would respectfully submit the following report of operations on my line yesterday:

About 1 a. m. the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire on my line. Everything remained quiet thereafter until near 9 o'clock, when the battery opposite opened fire on the 32-pounder on my right, which was not replied to. This fire was kept up nearly half an hour.

With the exception of an occasional shot from sharpshooters, great quiet prevailed until 6.30 p. m., when the enemy opened with six pieces of artillery on my line, and continued until dark. There were no casualties reported.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major DEVEREUX.

—

JUNE 4, 1863.

MAJOR: I would respectfully report the following operations on my line yesterday:

The usual sharpshooting kept up by the enemy, with an occasional shot from my lines. About 8.30 a. m. the 32-pounder naval gun opened

on the enemy to get range; the 24-pounder siege gun and 3-inch rifle also opened, I having given orders to that effect, for the purpose of attracting the enemy's fire, and drawing it from the 32-pounder, that it might work undisturbed. A desultory fire from the enemy during the day.

Last night I gave orders for the 24-pounder siege guns to fire during the night, should any attempt be made to bring a piece into position at Edwards' house. I see no indications of its being in position yet. The enemy's sharpshooters have advanced as far as the mound near Colonel Pitts' former headquarters.

One wounded, Sixtieth Tennessee Regiment; two wounded, Sixty-second Tennessee Regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier General.

Major DEVEREUX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

JUNE 5, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations on my line yesterday:

The usual sharpshooting, interspersed with artillery fire, was kept up by the enemy during the day. Major Stevens' command, near the mouth of Mint Spring Bayou, was ordered to keep up a heavy fire on the mound during the night, should any attempt be made by the enemy to throw up new works at that point, which, I think, was successful, as no new works can be discovered at that point.

One wounded, Sixtieth Tennessee; one wounded, Sixty-second Tennessee; one wounded, Third Battalion Mississippi State troops,

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

JUNE 6, 1863.

MAJOR: Everything unusually quiet on my line yesterday; but little sharpshooting, and no artillery fire until evening, when the enemy shelled my line for a short time.

One killed in Major Stevens' command; one wounded in Sixty-second Tennessee Regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 7, 1863.

MAJOR: I would respectfully submit the following report of operations on my line yesterday:

The usual sharpshooting from the enemy; great annoyance from those

in mound in front of my left. Heavy artillery fire from the enemy at intervals during the day.

One wounded in Third Mississippi State troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.

JUNE 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I would respectfully report the following operations on my line yesterday:

Less sharpshooting than usual, and but a few shots from the enemy's artillery. Artillery fire kept up by enemy on the right of my line during the night. No casualties.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

JUNE 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I beg leave to submit the following report of operations yesterday:

The usual sharpshooting early in the day, falling off toward noon. The enemy's artillery opened on my line in the morning, about noon, and in the evening, and a heavy fire was kept up on my right during the night. The mortar-boats threw some shells on this part of the line about 12 m. No casualties reported. Five men reported as deserters in Sixty-first Tennessee Regiment.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major DEVEREUX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
June 10, 1863.

MAJOR: On the line occupied by my command, the usual sharpshooting from the enemy yesterday. A heavy artillery fire from the enemy's batteries, mostly directed against the water batteries and the left of my line.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 11, [1863.]

MAJOR: In consequence of the heavy rain yesterday, but little sharpshooting from the enemy. No artillery fire.

Five men, Sixty-first Tennessee Regiment, deserted on night of the 9th; not reported until after report was forwarded yesterday.

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[P. S.]—Trenches full of water, and cannot be occupied.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 12, 1863.

MAJOR: The usual sharpshooting from the enemy yesterday, which was replied to by my command for the purpose of discharging the guns that were exposed to the rain during the previous day. Some cannonading during the morning, resulting in the disabling of one 24-pounder siege gun.

One killed in Sixty-second Tennessee Regiment; one wounded, Mississippi State troops.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 13, 1863.

MAJOR: On the line occupied by my command, the usual sharpshooting kept up by the enemy yesterday; some cannonading in the evening. No movement discovered in the forces in front of my line.

One wounded in Third Battalion Mississippi State troops; one wounded in Ward's Artillery Battalion.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 14, 1863.

MAJOR: The usual sharpshooting from the enemy yesterday; some cannonading during the day.

One wounded in Sixtieth; one wounded in Sixty-second; one wounded in Loring's division.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 15, 1863.

MAJOR: I would respectfully report but little sharpshooting on my line yesterday. The enemy's land batteries unusually quiet until evening, when they opened on my left. The enemy's water battery on the Peninsula threw a few shells on the left of my line, but the proximity of their own line has prevented them from shelling it to any extent.

Last night the enemy opened fire from the land batteries, on what was supposed to be some boats going in the direction of the gunboat Cincinnati, with what result could not be ascertained.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J G. DEVEREUX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

JUNE 16, 1863.

MAJOR: The usual sharpshooting on my line yesterday. The artillery fire was directed altogether on my right. The enemy are strengthening their works near the Edwards house, and have some new ones in process of construction, but not any nearer than those erected some time since.

One killed in Sixty-first Tennessee.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major DEVEREUX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

JUNE 17, 1863.

MAJOR: I would respectfully report the usual sharpshooting along my lines; some cannonading in the evening. The enemy opened fire from a new position in front of my left near Edwards' negro quarters, and between them and the river.

One killed in Sixty-second Tennessee Regiment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JNO. C. VAUGHN,]
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.

—

JUNE 18, [1863.]

MAJOR: The usual sharpshooting along my line yesterday; considerable cannonading on the right during the early part of the day; also some artillery fire on my left about 11 a. m. Everything unusually quiet during last [night].

One killed in Sixty-second Tennessee Regiment.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 19, [1863.]

MAJOR: Everything unusually quiet along the line yesterday; some sharpshooting at intervals during the day. About 10 o'clock last [night] the enemy's artillery in front of my left opened fire in the direction of the river at what was supposed to be some skiffs.

One killed; one wounded in Sixtieth Tennessee.

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

JUNE 20, [1863.]

MAJOR: The usual sharpshooting from the enemy in front of my lines yesterday. In the evening, the 3-inch rifle on Fort Hill opened fire to get the range of the enemy's works, to attempt and prevent any work being done during the night, when the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire on my left. The enemy continued to strengthen the works on the hill above Edwards', and are also constructing new ones from the river in the direction of the mound at Mint Spring Bayou.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 21, [1863.]

MAJOR: I would respectfully report that about 4 a. m. yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery and sharpshooters on my entire line, which was kept up until 9 o'clock, when it gradually ceased. The usual sharpshooting continuing throughout the day. A portion of my line was also exposed to the fire of guns on the Peninsula.

One wounded in Ward's Battalion; 3 wounded in Sixty-first Tennessee.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 22, [1863.]

MAJOR: I would very respectfully report less sharpshooting than usual along my front. A few shots exchanged with the enemy's lower battery in the evening. The enemy are making a line of intrenchments from the battery recently established near the river to the Valley road; it may be designed for a rifle-pit, or as a protection to get in and out of the battery.

One killed in Sixty-second Tennessee Regiment.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. VAUGHN.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 23, [1863.]

MAJOR: I would respectfully report sharpshooting as usual yesterday, with an occasional shell from the artillery until about 8 p. m., when the enemy's sharpshooters opened a heavy fire on my center, with some artillery, continuing about two hours. The enemy continue to work on their intrenchments in valley near abatis.

No casualties.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

JUNE 24, [1863.]

MAJOR: I would respectfully report the usual sharpshooting yesterday; but little cannonading done.

No casualties.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 25, [1863.]

MAJOR: I would respectfully report sharpshooting as usual on my line yesterday, with an occasional shot from my lines. But little cannonading. Everything very quiet along my front last night.

No casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 26, [1863.]

MAJOR: The usual sharpshooting yesterday until 5 p. m., when the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery and sharpshooters along my entire line. All quiet along my front last night.

One killed in Loring's division; 1 killed, 3 wounded, Mississippi State troops.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 27, 1863.

MAJOR: I would respectfully report everything unusually quiet along my lines yesterday. Some sharpshooting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 28, [1863.]

MAJOR: I would respectfully report but little sharpshooting or cannonading yesterday along my line.

One wounded in Third Battalion, Mississippi State troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

JUNE 29, 1863.

MAJOR: I would respectfully report everything comparatively quiet in front of my lines yesterday; but little sharpshooting or cannonading. Two men deserted from Twenty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, Loring's division, last evening.

Two wounded, Mississippi State troops; one wounded, Sixty-first Tennessee.

Very respectfully.

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

—

JUNE 30, 1863.

MAJOR: I would respectfully report but little sharpshooting on my front yesterday; some cannonading in the evening.

One wounded in Ward's Artillery Battalion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

JULY 1, 1863.

MAJOR: I would respectfully report considerable sharpshooting and cannonading on the morning and evening of yesterday. A gentleman and lady attempted to pass the line under a flag, but the enemy would not allow them to enter their lines.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier General.

Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

JULY 2, 1863.

[MAJOR:] Sharpshooting as usual along my line yesterday; some cannonading about 3 p. m.

No casualties.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 3, [1863.]

MAJOR: But little sharpshooting by the enemy in my front yesterday; some cannonading in the evening.

One killed (accident), Sixty-second Tennessee Regiment; one wounded, Sixty-first Tennessee.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX.]

JULY 5–25, 1863.—The Jackson, Miss., Campaign.*

Report of Maj. William B. Brown, Seventieth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Near Jackson, Miss., July 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make to you the following report:

The Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a part of the Third Brigade, First Division, detachment Sixteenth Army Corps, marched from Oak Ridge, Miss., July 4, 1863, and crossed Big Black River July 6, at Birdsong Ferry, having had a skirmish with the enemy before crossing, and arrived in front of Jackson, Miss., and was in the attack made on that place July 10, and continued in front line under fire from the enemy's works five days, and was actively employed during the entire engagement before Jackson.

Capt. James F. Summers, acting field officer; Adjt. A. Urban; Asst. Surg. Frederick Jaeger; Capts. Charles Johnson and Louis Love; First Lieuts. B. Cooper, W. R. Stewart, W. S. Cox, James Drennin, and James Brown; Second Lieuts. M. de L. Hare, S. J. Matticks, R. McKee, D. A. Dodds, and John W. Krepp, were present during the entire engagement, and First Lieut. Townsend Heaton, assistant quartermaster, who was with the train, and Capt. Watson Foster, Lieuts. William C. Marlatt, George W. Buesart, who had been left, sick, arrived during the engagement. Capt. W. Foster was sent to hospital next day after his arrival, on account of sickness. Both men and officers of this regiment behaved themselves in the most gallant manner under the enemy's heaviest fire, and deserve the highest praise for their heroic endurance in behalf of their country.

The casualties were 2 killed, 1 wounded, and 1 taken prisoner.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. BROWN,
Major, Commanding Seventieth Ohio Volunteers.

Capt. H. L. PHILLIPS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

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* See also pp. 518, *et seq.*

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbott's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Abercrombie's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Abney's (Joel P.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Adaire's (T. N.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Adams' (Wirt) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Alexander's (Jesse I.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Allen's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Allen's (R. T. P.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Appeal Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Apperson's (Thomas A.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Armstrong's (Fletcher E.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Battery.*
Arrington's (T. M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Atherton's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Austin's (J. E.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion.*
Bachman's (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Bailey's (George W. K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Bains' (S. C.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery L;* also *Vaiden Artillery.*
Baker's (Alpheus) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Baker's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Ballinger's (Richard H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 3d Regiment* (*Colored*).
Ballou's (Daniel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Banbury's (Jabez) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Barclay's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Barkuloo's (William) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Barnes' (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Barnum's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Barrett's (Samuel E.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Barrow's (R. C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 8th Battalion.*
Barteau's (C. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Bartilson's (Matthias H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Bates' (T. Jeff.) **Artillery.** See *James F. Waddell's Artillery.*
Beach's (Augustus) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Battery.*
Beck's (F. K.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Beebe's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Kane County Cavalry.*
Belknap's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Bell's (John S.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Beltzhoover's (D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

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* References are to index following.

Benjamin's (Samuel N.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Bennett's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Benteen's (Frederick W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Bertram's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Biffle's (J. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Bissell's (Josiah W.) **Engineers.** See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Black's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Blanden's (Leander) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Blessingh's (Louis von) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Bliss' (Zenas R.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Blood's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Blount's (Ambrose A.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 17th Battery.*
Blythe's (G. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Bolling's (Eugene S.) **Infantry.** See *T. N. Waul's Legion.*
Bolton's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Bond's (R. C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Botetourt Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Botsford's (Eli W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Bouanchaud's (Alcide) **Artillery.** See *Pointe Coupée Artillery.*
Bouck's (Gabriel) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Boutell's (Ira) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Bower's (E. L.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Bowman's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Boyles' (William) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, 15th Battalion.*
Bradford's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.**
Bradley's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Brady's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Breckenridge's (William K. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Brenholtz's (Thomas S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Brewer's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Bridges' (H. W.) **Cavalry.**† See *H. W. Bridges.*
Bringhurst's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Brookhaven Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Brown's (Aaron) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Brown's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Brown's (W. N.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Broyles' (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Bruce's (R. J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Brumback's (Jefferson) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Brunner's (John F.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Brush's (Daniel H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Bryant's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Buchanan's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Buehler's (Theodore E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 67th Regiment.*
Bunn's (H. G.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Burgin's (Thomas A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion (State).*
Burnap's (Silas A.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Battery.*
Burnet's (James) **Sharpshooters.** See *Texas Troops.*
Burton's (Anthony B.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Battery.*
Burton's (George) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Busey's (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 76th Regiment.*

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* Designation changed to 39th Regiment, June, 1863.
† Improvised.

Bush's (Daniel B., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Buswell's (Nicholas C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Butler's (E. G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Byam's (Eber C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Callahan's (Charles M.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Cam's (William) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Cameron's (Robert A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Franklin) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Campbell's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment (Colored).*
Campbell's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Capers' (W. C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Carey's (James L.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Carpenter's (Don A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Carruth's (Sumner) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Carskaddon's (David) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Carter's (J. E.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Carter's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Caruthers' (J. B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Catron's (Thomas B.) **Artillery.** See *Schuyler Lowe's Artillery.*
Catterson's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Catterson's (W. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Chamberlain's (Edwin W.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 11th Regiment (Colored).*
Cheney's (John T.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Cherokee Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Chicago Mercantile Artillery. See *Charles G. Cooley's Artillery.*
Chust's (Alexander) **Artillery.** See *Pointe Coupée Artillery, Battery C.*
Claiborne's (F. O.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 3d Battery.*
Clark's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Clark's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Clark's (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Clark's (Samuel F.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*
Clayton's (William Z.) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Battery.*
Cleveland's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *T. N. Waul's Legion.*
Coates' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Cobb's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Cogswell's (William) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Colbert's (W. B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 40th Regiment.*
Cole's (Nelson) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Coleman's (David C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Collins' (Elbert M.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Collins' (Moses N.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Collins' (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Connell's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Cooley's (Charles G.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Coon's (Datus E.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Cooper's (Charles S.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Cooper's (S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Corkery's (William) **Artillery.** See *Henry Guibor's Artillery.*
Cornman's (Augustus H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Corput's (Max Van Den) **Artillery.** See *Cherokee Artillery.*
Corse's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Cotten's (R. N.) **Artillery.** See *Appeal Artillery.*

Cowan's (J. J.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*

Cowan's (John) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 19th Regiment.*

Cox's (N. N.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Cradlebaugh's (John) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 114th Regiment.*

Cramer's (John F.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*

Crandall's (Frederick M.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 10th Regiment (Colored).*

Crane's (George P.) Heavy Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Crawford's (A. F.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 13th Regiment.*

Creasman's (William B.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 29th Regiment.*

Crebs' (John M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 87th Regiment.*

Crockett's (Le Roy) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*

Crosley's (George W.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Crossland's (Edward) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*

Crow's (William C.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*

Culbertson's (Jacob) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion, Battery C.*

Culpeper's (J. F.) Artillery. See *Palmetto Artillery, Battery C.*

Cummins' (William B.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Curly's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*

Curtin's (John I.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 45th Regiment.*

Curtiss' (William E.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 41st Regiment.*

Darnall's (William W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Davidson's (Peter) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*

Davidson's (William A.) Artillery. See *Pointe Coupée Artillery, Battery B.*

Davis' (Caleb) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*

Davis' (William P.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 23d Regiment.*

Dawson's (Mathew M.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 100th Regiment.*

Dawson's (William E.) Artillery. See *Saint Louis Artillery.*

Dayton's (James H.) Infantry. See *West Virginia Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Dean's (Benjamin D.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*

De Golyer's (Samuel) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Battery.*

Deimling's (Francis C.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*

Dengler's (Adolph) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 43d Regiment.*

Dickerman's (Willard A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 103d Regiment.*

Dillon's (Henry) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*

Dismukes' (Paul T.) Heavy Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Dockery's (Thomas P.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*

Dollins' (James J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*

Dornblaser's (Benjamin) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*

Dowdell's (J. F.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 37th Regiment.*

Dozier's (A. M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th Battalion.*

Draughon's (James W.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*

Drew's (Newit J.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*

Driscoll's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, 24th Regiment.*

Duncan's (W. J.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*

Dunlap's (Cornelius W.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 21st Regiment.*

Dunlop's (Isaac L.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*

Dupeire's (St. Leon) Zouaves. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*

Durell's (George W.) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery D.*

Dye's (William McE.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Eakin's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*
Earl's (Seth C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Earle's (R. G.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Eaton's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Eddy's (Henry G.) **Artillery.** See *William Cogswell's Artillery.*
Eddy's (Norman) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Edgington's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Edwards' (John, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries L and M.*
Eldridge's (Hamilton N.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Emanuel's (T. K.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, 2d Battalion, Battery C.*
Engelmann's (Adolph) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Engineer Regiment of the West. See *Josiah W. Bissell's Engineers.*
Erwin's (Eugene) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Ewing's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 13th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Falkner's (W. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Partisan Rangers.*
Farnan's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Faulkner's (W. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Fenner's (C. E.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Fenton's (Frank B.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Fisher's (Cyrus W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Fitzhugh's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Fleitas' (J. B.) **Zouaves.** See *St. Leon Dupeire's Zouaves.*
Fletcher's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 31st Regiment.*
Flournoy's (George) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Fonda's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Forbes' (Henry C.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Force's (Manning F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Forrest's (J. A.) **Cavalry.** See *A. N. Wilson's Cavalry.*
Foster's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Foster's (Jacob T.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*
Foster's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Company.*
Foust's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Fowler's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Fowler's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Fox's (Dorus M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Francis' (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Gallagher's (Andrew P.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Garrett's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Garrott's (Isham W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Gates' (Elijah) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Gause's (W. R.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Geddes' (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
George's (J. Z.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Gerhardt's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Gifford's (Ira R.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Gilbert's (Franklin T.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Gill's (Charles R.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Gillespie's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Gillmore's (Robert A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Glasgow's (Samuel L.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Glenn's (Jesse A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Gomez's (P. A.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 23d [22d] Regiment.*

Goodwin's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Gorgas' (Adam B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Graham's (Harvey) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Grandpré's (P.) **Heavy Artillery** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 8th Battalion.*
Grantham's (M. M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Graves' (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Graves' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Grayson's (John B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Greathouse's (Lucien) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Greene's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Greene's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Gregg's (E. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Gregg's (N.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Gresham's (Walter Q.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Grier's (David P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Griffin's (S. H.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Griffiths' (Henry H.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Battery.*
Griggs' (Chauncey W.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Grill's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Guibor's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Guppey's (Joshua J.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Guyton's (C. S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Hairston's Artillery. Official designation not of record. See *Sergeant Hairston.*
Hall's Cavalry. Official designation not of record. See ——— *Hall.*
Hall's (Hiram W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Hall's (William) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hall's (Winchester) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Ham's (T. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Hanks' (Romulus L.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Harper's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Battery.*
Harris' (Charles L.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Harris' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Harris' (Skidmore) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Harrison's (Isaac F.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 15th Battalion.*
Harrison's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Hart's (Levi W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Hartranft's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Hassendeubel's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Hatch's (Joseph T.) **Artillery.*** See *Francis McNally's Artillery.*
Hatch's (Joseph T.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
Hawhe's (Arthur J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Haynes' (L. B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Heath's (Albert) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Hedrick's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Heffernan's (Cornelius) **Artillery.** See *Henry Guibor's Artillery.*
Henderson's (R. J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Henderson's (Thomas) **Scouts.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Herren's (Gadi) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Herrick's (Thomas P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Higley's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Hildt's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Hill's (Sylvester G.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Hillis' (David B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 17th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Hipp's (Charles) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Hoffmann's (Louis) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Battery.*
Hoge's (George B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Hogg's (W. N.) Artillery. See *Appeal Artillery.*
Holcombe Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Holland's (O. S.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
Holt's (H. C.) Artillery. Official designation not of record. See *H. C. Holt.*
Hooker's (C. E.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Hoskins' (James A.) Artillery. See *Brookhaven Artillery.*
Houston's (Leonard B.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Hovey's (Alvin P.) Cavalry Escort. See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hubbard's (James M.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union (Mississippi Marine Brigade), 1st Battalion.*
Hubbard's (Lucius F.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hudson Artillery. See *Pettus Flying Artillery.*
Hughes' (D. Henry) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Humphrey's (Thomas W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Humphrey's (William) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hunter's (William) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Hurst's (Fielding) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Hurt's (John M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Hurter's (Henry) Artillery. See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Battery.*
Jackson's (Andrew, jr.) Heavy Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Jackson's (James) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Jackson's (J. F. B.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Jackson's (W. H.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Jaensch's (Frederick) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 31st Regiment.*
Jeter's (B. A.) Artillery. See *Macbeth Artillery.*
Joel's (Benjamin) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Johnson's Cavalry. Official designation not of record. See *Lieutenant Johnson.*
Johnson's (Abda) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Johnson's (James A. W.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Johnston's (J. W.) Artillery. See *Botetourt Artillery.*
Johnston's (T. N.) Heavy Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Jones' (D. W.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Jones' (John J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Jones' (Robert B.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Jones' (Samuel) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 23d [22d] Regiment.*
Jones' (Theodore) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Jones' (Wells S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Jordan's (C. R.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Joyce's (Peter) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Judy's (James W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Kane County Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops.*
Keigwin's (James) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Kelly's (John H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Kent's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Kerr's (J. F.) Artillery. See *Quitman Light Artillery.*
Kershner's (Jonathan) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Kimball's (Charles B.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*
Kimbell's (John C.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 32d Regiment.*
King's (John F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Kinsman's (William H.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 23d Regiment.*

Kirkbride's (Andrew B.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Klauss' (Martin) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Battery.*
Knoll's (H.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 13th Regiment (Colored).*
Krez's (Conrad) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Kueffner's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Lamon's (John H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Landgraeber's (Clemens) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Landis' (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Langan's (John M.) **Artillery.** See *John C. Landis' Artillery.*
Lanphere's (Charles H.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Battery.*
Lansing's (William N.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Lee's (Charles N.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Le Gendre's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Lieb's (Herman) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 9th Regiment (Colored).*
Lillard's (N. J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, P. A.*
Lippincott's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Lochbihler's (Christian) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment.*
Lockwood's (Theodore W.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Battery.*
Logan's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Lotspeich's (Felix) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Lowe's (Schuyler) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Lowell's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Lowry's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Lucas' (John) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Lucas' (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Luce's (Constant) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Lynch's (J. P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Lyon's (H. B.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
McAllister's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
McArthur's (John) **Cavalry Escort.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Macauley's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Macbeth Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
McConnell's (J. T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 39th Regiment.*
McCown's (James) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
McCown's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 63d Regiment.*
McCrory's (T. N.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 8th Battalion.*
McDowell's (J. K.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
McGuirk's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment (State).*
McKeaig's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 120th Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 47th Regiment.*
McLendon's (J. M.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion, Battery C.*
McMahon's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*
McMillen's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*
MacMurray's (Junius W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
McNally's (Francis) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
McNulta's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 94th Regiment.*
McPhail's (Enos) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Malloy's (Adam G.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Malmborg's (Oscar) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Maloney's (Maurice) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Maltby's (Jasper A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Mann's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*

Mann's (Josiah J.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 19th Regiment.*
Manning's (T. P.) **Cavalry.** See *G. L. Blythe's Cavalry.*
Mansfield's (Fielding) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Marks' (L. D.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
Marks' (Washington) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 23d [22d] Regiment.*
Marrett's (Samuel S.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Marsh's (Benjamin F., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Martin's (E. B.) **City Guards.** Official designation not of record. See *E. B. Martin.*
Martin's (Lewis D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Mathieson's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Maury's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 32d Regiment.*
May's (Reuben) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Mercantile Artillery. See *Charles G. Cooley's Artillery.*
Merrill's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Metham's (Pren) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Meumann's (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Mills' (Milton) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Mississippi Marine Brigade. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Mitchell's (Greenville M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 16th Battery.*
Mitchell's (R. Charlton) **Infantry.*** See *Massachusetts Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (W. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Monroe's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 22d Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Bacon) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Samuel) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Moore's (Columbus) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Moore's (Francis T.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Moore's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Moore's (Ira) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Moore's (John Jay) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Moore's (Jonathan B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Morlot's (T. P.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 23d [22d] Regiment.*
Morrison's (David) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Mott's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Moyers' (Gilbert) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Mueller's (Alexander) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Mueller's (Michael) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*
Murdock's (George) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 16th Battery.*
Nale's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Nash's (Jesse) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Nasmith's (Samuel J.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Neeley's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 131st Regiment.*
Neely's (J. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Nelson's (Thomas P.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Nevins' (Garrett) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Newcomb's (William L.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Battery.*
Newsom's (J. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Neyland's (William) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Niles' (Nathaniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Nispel's (George L.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Noble's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Nonweiler's (Philip) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Battery.*
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